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**INFORMATION
ANNUAL
1915**

INFORMATION
= ANNUAL
Vol. 1
1915



*A Continuous Cyclopaedia and
Digest of Current Events*

New York
R. R. BOWKER COMPANY
1916



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R. R. BOWKER COMPANY

FOREWORD

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WE are making history at a pace the world has never before known. Past history is recorded for us in the great works which may be found in every library, if not on our own book shelves. Recent history is covered in intermediate works of which Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" is the prototype and pioneer. But for history in the making there has been no sufficient key. The newspaper of to-day is a moving-picture record, but to find in the newspaper of yesterday or the day before or last week or last month, what one seeks or has dimly in mind, is a difficult matter. There are books on subjects for debate and topics of conversation, but in these days they are out-of-date almost as soon as they are off the press—so fast does the moving-picture of the present unroll. The weekly and monthly periodicals, in some cases, give summaries of the week's or the month's events, but these are neither adequate nor arranged for ready reference. To meet the evident need of the day's doings, for each month as it passes, is the purpose of the INFORMATION series, of which the present volume is the first annual cumulation into a single alphabet, indexing the entire year 1915 and forming a continuous cyclopedia, bringing the latest cyclopedias up to date.

The origin of this series was in the "Index to Dates," at first a part of the *American Library Annual* and later in 1912 developed into a separate monthly periodical with quarterly cumulations. The annual cumulation was continued as a feature of the *American Library Annual*, that covering the events of 1914 and printed in the *American Library Annual* for 1914-15 extending to 168 pages. The "Index to Dates" was solely what its name indicates, a reference by date to each event of the day worth chronicling, from which some account of the indicated subject could easily be found in the succeeding issue of the local daily or the weekly press. With 1915 it was determined to make a development in a new direction, while retaining the index feature. INFORMATION, starting with a February issue to cover the events of January, 1915, was the result. The present plan, as shown in this volume, is a readable summary of the events of the day, compacted into the fewest possible words and complete in itself, which by giving in parenthesis the specific date of the event or of its record, also furnishes a direct index to the daily press and to other news periodicals. Thus a double service is afforded to inquirers.

INFORMATION is now published monthly, as soon after the conclusion of each month as the collection and preparation of the material of the month permits. It is then cumulated quarterly into one alphabet, covering three months' record. Subscriptions are received either for the monthly issue at \$3.00 or for the quarterly issue at \$2.00 or for the periodical complete at \$4.00 per year. The four alphabets of the quarterly cumulations are in turn cumulated and edited into a single alphabet, forming the present volume. Each issue is self-indexing, because the topics are arranged by subject in alphabetical order. It is intended that the subject headings should give the easiest clue, that by which the user would be most likely to seek what he wants to find, but as no two people would agree absolutely, abundant use has been made of cross references in the general alphabet.

In general, subject entry is preferred to geographic, that is, material on railroads in the United States will be found under "Railroads—United States," rather than "United States—Railroads." Sub-heads are freely used under both subject and geographical headings, cross reference being always made where possible to the specific sub-head. The "European War," which involves so many nations, is naturally the most important single topic in the present volume, covering with its numerous sub-headings no less than 109 pages. This by no means

exhausts the material on the war, however, as its innumerable ramifications reappear under such headings as, "Ammunition—War Orders," "Asphyxiating Gases," "Grenades," "Ships and Shipping—Internments," "Blue Cross," "Mines at Sea," etc. Despite this fullness of treatment and completeness of detail, no such succinct and comprehensive summary of the great conflict can be found elsewhere. On the American continents, such headings as "Mexico," covering 15 pages, "Panama Canal" (4 pages), "Pan-American" in its several sub-divisions (4 pages), and entries under "South America," the names of the several countries, "National City Bank," etc., indicate the practical wealth of the volume. Nearly 500 Biographical entries include not only the necrology of the year, but also such live personalities of the present as General Joffre, Cardinal Mercier, Sultan Kemal Houssin, newly come into notice. Such headings as "Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation," "Pure Food Legislation," "Accident Prevention," "Minimum Wage," "Child Labor," "Women's Employment Laws," "Woman Suffrage," "Mothers' Pensions," "Price Maintenance," "Strikes," "Banks and Banking," "Emergency Revenue Law," etc., with their sub-headings and references to specific headings, illustrate the value of the material to the legislator, journalist, employer, banker, and business man generally. "Education" (3½ pages) and cognate subjects will especially interest teachers, while the entries on geographic and historic topics make the volume invaluable for current events classes, as well as in libraries. Entries under such new terms as "Polyvalent," "Fessenden Oscillator," "Gossypol," "Phonoscope," "Telescribe," "Wood—As Food," "Balsa-Wood," etc., many of which are not found even in the latest dictionaries and cyclopedias, illustrate the importance of this volume in up-to-date knowledge.

The scheme of subject headings and the general editorship have been in the hands of Mr. Fremont Rider, and the primary work of compilation has been done chiefly by Miss Elizabeth Webb, although with the help of other workers. Those responsible for the enterprise will welcome criticisms and suggestions which will tend to make their work better and more acceptable to the reading public; and it is hoped that the support of libraries, journalists, publicists and private citizens interested in public affairs may give such adequate support through their subscriptions as to make this volume the first of a long series, the successive volumes of which will be increasingly comprehensive and increasingly better in detail.

The name INFORMATION was selected for the periodical because the word has become the general designation in telephone offices, in railway stations, and elsewhere for a public service of which this periodical now forms an important feature. It is hoped that a widening circle of users will "call INFORMATION" to answer their every day need for that commodity.

R. R. BOWKER.

March, 1916.

INFORMATION ANNUAL, 1915

A DIGEST OF CURRENT EVENTS

In using INFORMATION as a daily newspaper index, it should be remembered that the dates given in articles are those upon which the events cited occurred, and that, generally speaking, further information should be sought in the daily papers of the day following the date given.

Main entries are indicated by **BLACKFACE CAPS**; subheads by lower case blackface; geographical subdivisions by *italic* center heads; monthly subdivisions by *italic* side heads.

ABBOT, Charles G.

See

RUMFORD MEDAL

ABERGAVENNY, William Nevill, First Marquis of

The Marquis of Abergavenny died Dec 12 at Eridge Castle, Sussex, in his 90th year. During Lord Beaconsfield's ascendancy he was called "the Tory bloodhound."

ABSORBENT COTTON

See

COTTON—ABSORBENT

ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES-LETTRES

See

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

See

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

—Mining

A plan to promote the safety of employees engaged in hazardous occupation by making the foremen responsible for accidents was discussed in the Feb meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York. This method has been introduced by the United States Steel Co., the United States Coal & Coke Co., Gary, W. Va., the H. C. Frick Coke Co., New Jersey Zinc Co., Anconda Copper Mining Co. and others. In these companies, foremen receive bonuses when few accidents occur among the men in their charge and demerits when the number is large. The Committee on Sanitation and Safety in connection with its report on the condition in mines throughout the country had prepared a series of motion pictures intended to teach caution. The pictures represent men posing in the very act of being injured.

—National Council for Industrial Safety

The Secretary of the National Council for Industrial Safety reported in Jan that under the "Safety First" propaganda the percentage

of accidents in industrial establishments had been enormously reduced in 1914. At the Third Annual Safety Congress (in Chicago) the best record submitted was that of the Eastman Kodak Company showing a reduction of 73 per cent. from their former average. The Illinois Steel Company reported a saving of 70 per cent.; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, 70 per cent.; the Pullman Company, 70 per cent.; the International Harvester Company, 68 per cent.; the Packard Motor Car Company, 67 per cent.; the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, 55 per cent.

The members of the National Council, besides guarding and educating their 750,000 employees upon "Safety First" principles, are forwarding the campaign for the safety habit among school children.

—Pennsylvania Railroad

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1914 made a total of 3,861,962 efficiency tests, covering thirty-seven different classes of safety rules to which the officers and employees of the road are amenable. The compilation shows that there was strict compliance with the safety rules in 99.9 per cent. of the cases.

It is contended by the Pennsylvania that this record furnishes an explanation for the good record made on the road in 1914 in its passenger service. Nearly 200,000,000 persons were carried over 26,000 miles of track in more than 1,000,000 trains without a single fatality in accidents.

The enginemen, who must observe flagmen's signals, made a perfect score in 18,203 tests. Stop signal tests were made 24,798 times, and in only thirty-four cases did employees fail to live up to the letter. In 113,747 tests of rules governing the handling of explosives and inflammables there were 314 infractions. There were four failures in 129,773 tests for obedience of the rule against trains leaving or arriving ahead of time.

See also

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

—United States Steel Corporation

C. L. Close, manager of the United States Steel Corporation's bureau of safety, sanitation and welfare, stated on Apr 7 that in 1913 7,399 men had served upon the various committees; that approximately \$5,500,000 had been expended in safeguarding against accident, and that a comparison of accidents between the years 1906 and 1913 showed a decrease of 38.29 per cent in 1913; that the gross savings in casualty expense during the past three years has been \$4,775,692.64, which after deducting the expenditures for safety, \$2,003,712.29, shows a net saving in casualty expense of \$2,771,980.35.

ACCIDENTS

See also

AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENTS
ALHAMBRA (THE)
ASPHYXIATION
AVALANCHES
EXPLOSIONS
"F-4" (SUBMARINE)
FIRES
FOOTBALL—ACCIDENTS
FOURTH-OF-JULY—ACCIDENTS
FRANCE—NAVY—ACCIDENTS
MINES AND MINING—ACCIDENTS
NEW YORK CITY—ACCIDENTS—SUBWAY
RAILROADS—ACCIDENTS
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS
SPAIN—NAVY—ACCIDENTS
SUBMARINES—ACCIDENTS
UNITED STATES—NAVY—ACCIDENTS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Russia

A dispatch received from Kazan, in European Russia, some four hundred miles east of Moscow, June 23, set forth that nearly one hundred lives were lost in the collapse of a river pier at one of the local pleasure gardens. A crowd of holiday makers were forcing their way in the darkness over the flimsy pier to the last boat when the structure collapsed. Only a few persons were saved.

—Industrial—From Power Machinery

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has issued a pamphlet on industrial accidents in that state from July 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1914, and to students of workmen's compensation, the causes of accidents, and the schedule merit rating in use by many of the companies in the United States, it will be rather a surprise that power machinery of every description was responsible for only 25.6 per cent of the accidents and for only 22 per cent for fatal and serious permanent injuries in Wisconsin. In the pamphlet by Harold G. Villard and P. Tecumseh Sherman on German experience in accident prevention issued by the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, Jan, 1914, the injuries caused by machinery were placed at 24.6 per cent, there being only 1 per cent difference between the Wisconsin and the German experience. The authors further remark:

"Consequently if, through the introduction of safety appliances, the number of machinery accidents should be reduced in a given period

by as much as one-fifth, this reduction would mean a decrease of only 5 per cent in the total number of accidents. Even under the most favorable assumption, therefore, no considerable change in the relative frequency of accidents can be expected from machine safeguards."

It is very curious that the difference in percentage for machine accidents in Germany and Wisconsin should be only 1 per cent, and, unless the number of accidents can be reduced in the United States much more than was assumed in the above quotation, the credits given by the analytical schedule are according to liability underwriters too liberal. To justify the maximum credit in any schedule in respect to power machinery and transmission, it would probably be necessary to prevent all accidents from such cause. It would appear from these figures there is close connection with the European and American experience, at least as regards machine experience.

ACETYLENE LAMPS

See

PLANTS—FORCING

ACOUSTICS

See

ARTILLERY FIRE—ZONES OF SILENCE

ADAMS, Charles Francis

Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, died Mar 19 at Lincoln, Mass. He was born in 1835.

ADAMSON, Alfred

Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson, U. S. N., retired, died in Brookline, Mass., Feb 22. He was born in 1836.

ADELIE LAND

—Travel and Discovery

The most remarkable feature of the climatic conditions of Adelie Land, says *Science*, in reviewing climatic facts set forth by Sir Douglas Mawson in "The Home of the Blizzard," are the violence and constancy of the winds. They are hurricane in force and appear to have come invariably from the south-southeast. Their regularity is remarkable, and the direction so constant that field parties travel during blizzards and in semi-darkness by shaping their course relative to the wind. The average hourly velocity of the wind is fifty miles. Hourly velocities of 90 miles have been recorded, and in a number of cases the rate exceeded 100 miles, while gusts were noted of an extreme velocity of about 220 miles, though necessarily such record could not be considered as absolutely accurate.

The mean temperature for the first year was slightly above zero, an exceedingly low temperature for the latitude, 67° S.

ADICKES, Frans

Dr. Franz Adickes, former Mayor of Frankfurt, died Feb 4. He retired from office in 1912. For many years he was the most prominent Mayor in Germany, owing to his activities in municipal socialism. His last important achievement was the establishment of the

University of Frankfurt. He was born in 1846.

See also

UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT

"ADLER, Max," pseud.

See

CLARK, CHARLES HEBNER

ADMIRALTY LAW

An "anticipatory decree" in admiralty, one of the rarest decrees in the history of the courts in this country, was handed down Mar 19 by Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn. Only two such decrees are said to have been made in this country, and they were by the Supreme Court. The decree favored the plaintiffs in a suit for damages brought by the Dominion Coal Company of Canada against the Norwegian steamship *Olav* for breach of contract. The steamship was chartered for five years to ply between Canada and European ports, and the contract called for her to appear in Glace Bay, Newfoundland, between May 1 and 15, 1915, but the war caused the owners to notify the Dominion Coal Company that the vessel would not be available, because it would be a violation of the neutrality laws of Norway if the boat were compelled to carry contraband goods. The coal company sued for \$225,000. Judge Veeder did not rule on the amount of damages. He held that would have to be decided by the expense incurred by the coal company in chartering another vessel.

ADVANCE RUMELY CO.

Advance Rumely Company was the name selected by the Rumely corporation for use under the reorganization, according to an announcement made at the offices in La Porte, Ind., Sept 8. The choice of "Advance" was in recognition of the corporation's extensive interests at Battle Creek, while Rumely was made secondary.

The properties of the M. Rumely Company and the Rumely Products Company were sold at receiver's sale at Laporte, Ind., Dec 9, to the Advance Rumely Company and the Advance Rumely Thrasher Company. The sale price was \$4,000,000, the bid of Chauncey H. Murphey, of New York, representing the Advance Rumely Company.

See also

RUMELY CO.

ADVERTISING

See also

ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS OF THE WORLD

FORD MOTOR CO.

Missouri

Missouri's honest advertising law, enacted by the last Legislature, became effective June 18. The measure applies to every form of business. It prohibits misstatements of fact in any form of advertising, including posters, circulars and letters. Fines and jail penalties are provided for violations.

New York

The Assembly Apr 21 passed Senator Ogden L. Mills's bill to prohibit misleading adver-

tisements by a vote of 92 to 28. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to use deceptive or misleading statements in advertising in any form whatever. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

Gov. Whitman signed the Mills bill May 10.

—Liquor

Liquor advertising of all kinds was barred from the columns of thirty-nine of the leading college newspapers of this country and Canada at the annual convention of the Associated College Newspaper Publishers held at Columbia University Aug 27. Brewers, distillers, and saloon men had for years been denied space in *The Spectator* and numerous other college newspapers. Expulsion from the organization will be the punishment for any of the thirty-nine papers in the association which violate the new rule.

A measure previously passed by the Senate and passed by the Georgia lower house, Nov 15 (to be effective May 1, 1916), prohibited advertising liquor in any manner in periodicals, newspapers, billboards or otherwise.

See also

PROHIBITION—ALABAMA

—Railroads

Railroads of the United States spent \$10,000,000 for newspaper space during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, according to an address made before the Chicago Advertising Association, in Chicago, Nov 8, by Garrett Fort, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific.

AERIAL TORPEDO BOAT

An aerial torpedo boat for attacks on ships in protected harbors was projected in patents issued to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske July 22. The plan contemplated equipping a monster aeroplane with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type. The craft would drop its torpedo into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion and it is set off at a speed of more than forty knots an hour toward the enemy ship. It is possible that a type of radio controlled torpedo may be employed, one aeroplane carrying the torpedo and another the wireless machinery to control the missile's flight through the water. It is pointed out that Rear Admiral Fiske obtained patents on such a method of control in 1900.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Aeronautical Society of America, at its June meeting, adopted resolutions for the establishment of the Burrige Foundation, as the result of a bequest by Lee S. Burrige, its past-president. The purposes of the foundation are to print and publish the transactions of the society and thus to give to the public the valuable technical data comprised in the papers which are read. The published transactions also will comprise digests of all current data and accounts of improvements in relation to aircraft submitted from time to time to the

society. This will provide a publicity outlet for the advanced ideas of aeronautical investigators. That its publications might be as complete and comprehensive as possible, the Aeronautical Society of America invited the co-operation of all aeronautical investigators, patentees, designers, and builders to submit to it the novel points and facts, in theory or practice, which they possess and are willing to make public for the general good of the industry.

AERONAUTICS

AERIAL TORPEDO BOAT

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS

EUROPEAN WAR—AIR OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES—NAVY—AERONAUTICS

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.—

AEROPLANE MAIL ROUTES

WRIGHT CO.

—Accidents

Two Japanese aviators, while flying in an aeroplane between Kyoto and Osaka, on Ja 3, fell to the ground and were killed.

Lincoln Beachey, perhaps the greatest rival of the Frenchman, Pegoud, in the execution of hair-raising aerial feats, fell to his death in San Francisco Bay Mar 14. The fatal drop was made from a height of 3000 feet at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was witnessed by a crowd of 50,000 people.

Frank Stites, while flying near Los Angeles, Cal., Mar 16, ran into an air pocket, lost control of his machine, and fell 150 feet to his death. Stites was employed by a film company in the making of a war scene.

Cecil Malcolm Peoli, a South American, the first aviator to fly over the Andes Mountains, was killed at the United States army aviation field at College Park, Md., Apr 12, while making a vertical dive in a machine of his own invention. Peoli's machine fell from a height of 300 feet.

"Jack" Mayes, of San Francisco, an American, attached to the aviation corps of General Villa's army, was killed May 12 at Aguascalientes while making a trial flight in a new Curtiss military biplane. It struck a building, and fell to the ground, killing him instantly.

Ensign Melvin L. Stolz, attached to the Aviation Corps at Pensacola, Fla., was killed May 8, while making a flight. It is said that Stolz was about to dive from a low altitude when he fell headlong out of the machine.

George L. Newberry was fatally injured at Troy, N. Y., May 31 when an aeroplane with which he was giving an exhibition at a picnic fell from a height of 400 feet.

Frederick Rada, professional balloonist, plunged 300 feet to death in Cleveland, O., May 31 in attempting a triple parachute drop at Willough Beach Park. His third parachute failed to open. Three thousand persons saw the accident.

Henry Beach Needham, an American writer, was killed in the fall of a military aeroplane, June 16.

An aeroplane plunged to earth with three men at Quincy, Mass., June 18, two of them dying as a result.

Squadron Commander Arthur Henry Leslie Soames, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed July 8 by the explosion of a bomb with which he was experimenting. Commander Soames led the great squadron of aeroplanes which flew from England to France at the beginning of the war.

Quartermaster Captain George H. Knox, of the First Aero Squadron, U. S. A., was killed and Lieutenant R. B. Sutton, his aide, was seriously injured at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug 12, when an aeroplane in which they were flying fell 500 feet.

Sub-Lieutenant John McLarty, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, was killed, Aug 25, while flying a seaplane over Southampton Water on the English coast.

George Williams, an aeronaut, was killed at Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 28, when he jumped out of his parachute to escape falling into a forest.

Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, stationed at the United States army aviation corps school at North Island, Cal., fell 1,800 feet into San Diego Bay Oct 11 and was killed.

Captain Arkwright and Lieutenant Hardy of the Royal Flying Corps were killed Oct 14 near Glamis Castle, Montrose, Scotland, when their aircraft, crashed to the ground and was completely wrecked.

Francisco Beltramo, while attempting to loop the loop in an aeroplane at Buenos Aires Oct 16, fell to the ground and was killed.

J. Chauncy Redding, and Philip Bulman were killed at Lynn, Mass., Oct 21, in the fall of a biplane in which they were making an experimental flight.

Word reached Geneva, Oct 26, from Basle of the death of the German aviator Reigrer, who was said to have established a world's record by flying with passengers to an altitude of 5,500 meters, (nearly 3½ miles.)

Reigrer and his companion, Captain Mogan, were killed by the fall of their aeroplane.

—Aero Club of America

The Aero Club of America distributed eleven medals of merit at the annual banquet at the Hotel St. Regis, New York, on Ja 14. One medal was given to Glenn H. Curtiss "for constructing the *America* and solving in one short experiment the problem of doubling the size of flying boats and applying two and three motors to one aeroplane.

Others who received medals were: W. Starling Burgess, for American developing of the Dunne inherently stable machine; Lieut. T. F. Dodd, U. S. A., for breaking American distance and duration records. Distance, 244.8 miles; duration, 4 hours 43 minutes; Harold Kantner, winner of New York City Fourth of July aeroplane race; Theodore C. Macaulay, breaking American altitude record for pilot alone. Height attained, 12,139 feet; Glenn L. Martin, breaking American altitude record for pilot and one passenger. Height attained, 9800 feet. Breaking American duration record for pilot and one passenger. Time, 5 hours 15 minutes; Capt. H. Le Roy Muller, U. S. A., breaking American altitude record for pilot alone. Height attained, 16,794 feet; W. C. Robinson, breaking American cross-country

record for pilot alone. Distance, 332 miles; Elmer A. and Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the gyroscope stabilizer; De Lloyd Thompson, breaking the American altitude record for pilot alone. Height attained, 15,256 feet. Announcement was made of the winner of the Collier trophy for services to the advancement of aviation for the year 1914. It was awarded to Elmer A. Sperry, of Brooklyn, for his invention of the gyroscope stabilizer.

The Aero Club of America announced, Apr 5, that it had established a landing place for hydro-aeroplanes in New York for the use of its members who desire to use those craft for their daily trips between New York and their country homes. The place of landing is at 72d street and the East River. About a dozen members, it was said, will travel to and from their homes along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound in hydro-aeroplanes.

A \$5000 trophy and five purses of \$1000 each were offered in Jan by Glenn H. Curtiss, through the Aero Club of America, for competition between army and navy aviators. The trophy is to be competed for annually.

The Curtiss trophy and its cash prize of \$1,000 emblematic of the championship of America was won Oct 17 by Thomas Macauley, a Canadian, and trainer of Canada's naval aviators. With three passengers in a flying boat he made seven continuous round trips from Toronto to Hamilton, totalling 442½ miles, in 5½ hours.

—Aeroplanes—Distinguishing marks

The distinguishing marks of the aeroplanes of the fighting powers are as follows: France, Belgium and Servia. The device of a blue center ring with white and red rings outside. Great Britain—a dark red ring. The device of a red center with a blue outer ring, similar to the French, is also used. The Russian device consists of three horizontal bands of white, blue and red. The Central Powers, Germany and Austria use a black "Iron Cross" painted on a white ground as a device, and Turkey, a white crescent and star upon a red ground.

—Dirigibles

The new type of Zeppelin airship is reported to be rounded at the front and to have a sharp tail. The vessel is said to be heavily armed. Three tanks for carrying poisonous gas bombs are slung beneath the gondola, or navigating chamber, and are fitted with a newly invented bomb-dropping apparatus. The new airship has a smaller crew than the ordinary Zeppelin, but her speed is reported to be much greater. Among the crew are men able to make a fresh supply of poisonous gas bombs on the voyage. It was reported that ten airships of the new type were already built (June). Several more were said to be in course of construction.

Germany's fleet of Zeppelins had been repainted a leaden gray, similar to the color of warships, which rendered them difficult to see even when flying beneath the clouds, according to Paris reports, while a telegram from Zurich, published in the *Milan Stampa*, Aug 20, said that during recent flights over Lake Constance Zeppelins appeared in their new dress. The latest models resembled large

fish. Both ends tapered so that they had lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

—Langley's flying machine

Langley's original flying machine, which Glenn Curtiss took from the Smithsonian and flew in 1914 with a modern motor, flew a couple of feet above the surface of the ice of Keuka Lake, Mar 9, with the original Langley engine as motive power. Under better weather conditions further attempts will be made.

—Legislation

B. H. Hendricks of Atlantic City, N. J., was fined \$30 for flying without lights on his hydroaeroplane, Sept 10, Government officials at Washington having decided that in its dual life the hydroaeroplane might be immune from government control in the air, but that if it undertook to be a boat and sailed the sea within the jurisdiction of the United States authorities it would have to obey what law there was on the subject of coastwise navigation.

—Patents

Thomas A. Hill, attorney for Alfred S. Janin, inventor of a stabilizing device for hydroaeroplanes, received, on Jan 25, a decision of the board of examiners of the United States Patent Office approving of his application over a similar one from Glenn H. Curtiss. Curtiss filed his original application August 2, 1911, and Janin July 31, 1911, but the board of examiners decided Janin had introduced evidence showing prior invention and reduction to practice and that Curtiss' first flight with the stabilizer had been unsuccessful.

The patent tribunal Sept 5 granted a decision in favor of Glenn H. Curtiss in his litigation with Albert H. Janin over a hydro-aeroplane patent. The decision gave Curtiss exclusive rights in this country for all marine flying machines. The patent involved in the litigation was on a device which balanced the flying machine on the water and at the same time enabled it to rise from the surface at a high rate of speed. It consisted of a small wooden plane attached to the bottom of floats supporting the lower wings.

—Records

Capt. A. S. Cowan, U. S. A., commanding the army aero squadron at North Island, Cal., announced on Jan 6 that a new American altitude record for passenger-carrying biplanes was established at the camp by Lieut. J. C. Carberry, carrying Lieut. Arthur C. Christie as passenger to a height of 11,690 feet. The aviators were in the air one hour and ten minutes. Under the rules of the Aero Club of America their record is declared official. The previous greatest height was 9000 feet.

Two air records were broken Jan 20 in a spectacular flight over the Hudson River by Lawrence B. Sperry, accompanied by Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America. The flyers were in the air for 1 hour and 25 minutes, and covered a distance of a trifle more than 60 miles. Sperry is the son of Elmer A. Sperry, the inventor of the gyroscope stabilizer, and the machine used was a Curtiss flying boat, equipped with one of the devices.

A new altitude record for a military dirigible balloon was established at Campalto, Italy, Mar 2, when Capt. Biffi reached a height of 10,763 feet 9 inches with the *M-1*. The dirigible was in the air five hours and forty-five minutes.

Flying an eighty-horse-power Sopwith biplane at Hendon on June 6, H. G. Hawker beat the British altitude record of 14,500 feet by rising to a height of over 20,000 feet. The flight occupied an hour and a half, and the descent was made from the highest point in one long glide, which took about twenty minutes. Hawker was out of sight for an hour, during which time he was circling over the Aerodrome and surrounding country. He suffered greatly from cold.

A new world's record altitude flight of 10,000 feet in a hydro-aeroplane was made at Pensacola, Fla., by Lieutenant P. N. L. Ballinger at the naval aeronautical station. The ascent took one hour and twenty minutes, the descent sixteen minutes. On June 13, 1913, Lieutenant Ballinger made the best previous record for an altitude flight in a hydro-aeroplane at Annapolis, when he climbed 6,200 feet.

Stevenson Magordon, the Chicago aviator, June 20, established a new American record at Hempstead, L. I., by flying to a height of 6496 feet with two passengers. It was the first time that any altitude flight had been made for record under the auspices of the Aero Club of America with more than two persons in the machine.

Raymond V. Morris, established two new American flying records for altitude with passengers in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug 10. He used the new Curtiss military tractor biplane, designed for the British Government.

In the first flight Pilot Morris, with two passengers, rose 8200 feet in 27 minutes and descended in five and one-half minutes. The previous American record for altitude with two passengers, 5187 feet, was held by Stephen T. MacGordon in a Heinrich machine.

The second flight established another new American record. Morris carried three passengers having a total weight of 800 pounds. He ascended 8300 feet, when the barograph stopped recording. After climbing steadily for five minutes beyond that mark he descended, shooting to the earth in a spiral sweep at the rate of ninety-four miles an hour. The descent was made in five and one-half minutes.

Surpassing all records, Lieut. H. Ter Portel, crack flyer of the Netherlands East Indian Army Aviation Corps, on Aug 30, flew to San Diego and returned to Los Angeles without stopping, in three hours and twenty-five minutes. He averaged better than a mile a minute for the 224 miles. This performance is an hour better than former time.

At the aviation grounds at Rotthausen, Rhenish Prussia, an aeroplane of the Condor type, Sept. 6, ascended 3200 meters, carrying four passengers. The previous world record flight with four passengers was made by Garaitx in France in 1914. It was 10,000 feet. The new German record exceeded this by 500 feet in round numbers.

The French monoplane, E. X. Demars, it was announced Sept 8, had equalled the world's altitude record of 21,598 feet, established by the German airman, Otto Linnekogel, in an aeroplane at Johannisthal, July 9, 1914.

At San Diego, Cal., Sept. 24, Sergeant William Ocher and Corporal Albert Smith, attached to the United States Army Aviation Corps at North Island, made fifteen loops each while engaged in flights which were said to shatter all army and navy aviation records. Both officers used the same machine, equipped with a 90 horse power motor. This machine was of the heavy army type, designed solely for long distance flying.

Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, broke the American sustained flight record at San Diego, Cal., Sept 17, remaining in the air nine hours and forty-eight minutes. Lieutenant Taliaferro used a military tractor equipped with a 90-horsepower motor. It is estimated he covered more than 500 miles during his flight. The previous record, eight hours and fifty-three minutes, was established by Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones, Jan, 1915. The world's record for sustained flight is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator, who flew 24 hours and 12 minutes.

Lieut. Zanni, an Argentine military aviator, on Nov 20, at Buenos Aires, made what was said to be a new American altitude record. He attained a height of 6500 meters (21,325 feet).

Col. Maitland, of the Royal Navy Air Service, made a daring parachute descent over London, Nov 27. He descended 10,000 feet in 15 minutes and landed safely.

A new altitude record for hydro-aeroplanes was established during the week at the Navy Aviation Station, Pensacola, Fla., according to announcement Dec 1 by the department. Lieut. R. C. Saufley carried a passenger to a height of 8400 feet. Lieut. Saufley exceeded his own record, Dec 3, ascending 12,136 ft. in 50 minutes and descending in 15 minutes.

AFRICA

See also

ARCHAEOLOGY—CLASSIC

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA

The Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, which has been six years in the African jungle and many times given up for lost was heard from Feb 1. The expedition sailed for Liverpool on the steamship *Bornu* from Banana on Jan. 31. They are bringing what is said to be the most valuable collection ever taken out of Africa, consisting of forty-five tons of scientific specimens. The Lang-Chapin party, with eighteen native guides, left Stanleyville on September 4, 1909, and plunged into the great forests and swamps of the Congo. The expedition was financed by John B. Trevor, Charles Lanier, Cleveland H. Dodge, J. P. Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, A. D. Juilliard, Robert W. Goellet and William Rockefeller.

—Travel and discovery

Herbert Lang returned to New York, Nov 12.

AGLIARDI, Cardinal Anthony

Cardinal Anthony Agliardi, Chancellor of the Catholic Church and subdean of the Sacred College, died in Rome, Mar 19, at the age of eighty-three years.

AGRICULTURE.

See also

AUTOMOBILES—TRACTORS

COWS

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

EELWORM

FERTILIZERS

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

INSECTICIDES

LAND BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

RECLAMATION SERVICE

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE—
ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED STATES—WEATHER BUREAU

—Canning Clubs

Advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the General Education Board, available December 28th, show that the number of girls belonging to canning clubs in the United States in 1913 was upwards of 30,000, and that these clubs then existed in 14 States. The entire expense of the Girls' Canning Clubs movement has been borne by the General Education Board, excepting the local contributions. In 1913 the Board's appropriation for this work was \$75,000. The Board works in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture which furnishes the trained teachers of domestic science to initiate the clubs. Each girl is taught how to plant, cultivate, and perfect the tomato on a plot of 1-10 acre, besides the canning of the product. A portable canning outfit travels from place to place in the canning season, andanning bees are organized to facilitate the work.

—Farm Products

The value of the farm products of the U. S. was estimated at \$9,872,936,000 in 1914; as against \$9,789,625,000, 1913; \$9,342,790,000, 1912.

—Incomes of Farm Families, U. S.

The Department of Agriculture, in *Farmers' Bulletin* 635, gives these results of an investigation as to the income to farm families furnished by the farm directly. It was found that the average cost of maintaining each grown person in a farm family was \$176, made up thus: Dairy products, \$21; pork, \$12; poultry and eggs, \$12; garden vegetables, \$10; beef, \$6; fruit, \$6; wood and coal, \$13; groceries, \$22; house rent, \$28; labor, \$46. Only 22 per cent. of the whole was paid out in cash, the remainder being furnished by the farm. In a typical area in North Carolina the investigators found that the average annual value of food, fuel, oil (for light), and shelter enjoyed by the average farm family is \$505. Of this total the farm furnished directly \$429, leaving only \$76 to be expended out of the cash receipts of the farm.

—Radium experiments

Dr. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been experimenting with radium solutions on a tiny farm at Nut-

ley, N. J., for the last two years, on Ja 11 presented his results to the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting in New York. Dr. Rusby diluted his radium three millegrams to a ton of water. This, he says, will fertilize thoroughly twenty acres of land at an approximate cost of \$30. On the whole, Dr. Rusby found his experiments particularly encouraging. Cucumbers, squashes, melons radishes, carrots, corn, cabbage and a host of others responded most satisfactorily to the treatment, and gave results far above their normal output. The N. Y. Botanical Gardens and the University of Prague were the first to make successful experiments in this line.

ALABAMA

See

CHILD LABOR—ALABAMA

PROHIBITION—ALABAMA

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ALABAMA

ALASKA

The Juneau Land Office rendered a decision, Mar 11, cancelling on fraud charges the applications for patents on forty-one coal claims in the Behring River coalfield, comprising the McKenzie Anthracite Coal Company, the Carbon Mountain Anthracite Coal Company, and the Alaska Smokeless Anthracite Coal Company claims.

Five of the claims belonged to the Green group, located by M. A. Green. The remainder were the Doughten group, located by C. H. Doughten. The promoters of the Doughten group were indicted by a Federal jury at Spokane, Oct, 1910. Among the Doughten claimants at that time were Governor James N. Gillette, of California; Congressman James McLachlan, of Pasadena, Cal.; and Henry T. Oxnard, beet-sugar manufacturer.

Delegate James Wickersham, of Alaska, announced, Nov 25, that he would introduce bills at the coming session of Congress providing for statehood for Alaska, for the centralization of federal administrative offices into one commission of five members, to be composed of the Governor of Alaska, the Secretary of State, and three other residents of Alaska, and for the establishment of a naval base at some Alaskan port.

See also

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST—ALASKA

FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

GOLD—ALASKA

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—ALASKA

MINES AND MINING—UNITED STATES

PROHIBITION—ALASKA

RAILROADS—ALASKA

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—ALASKA

—Fisheries

The U. S. Secretary of the Interior in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, (issued in early December) gives the following figures as to the extent of the fishing industry of Alaska. There were 21,721 persons engaged—11,892 whites, 4,164 natives, 2,061 Chinese, 1,693 Japanese, and 1,911 various—Filipinos, Koreans, Kanakas, Mexicans,

etc. The total capital investment was \$37,592,913, of which \$34,952,913 was in the salmon fishing and canning industry, and \$2,360,025 in the halibut fishery. Whaling employed \$891,780. These figures, when compared with those of 1912, show a decline of 2,542 in the number of persons employed, and a decrease of \$1,216,152 in the capital invested. The Government maintains two hatcheries in Alaska, and there are 5 others carried on by private parties.

According to complete statistics of the Alaska fisheries for the whole year 1914, furnished by the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, it appears that the total investment in the Alaska fisheries in 1914 was \$37,038,632, a decrease of \$8673 from 1913. Of this investment, approximately 86 per cent was in the salmon industry. The number of persons engaged in 1914 was 21,200, as compared with 21,721 in 1913. The total value of the products in 1914 was \$21,242,975, as against \$15,739,068 in 1913. This was the greatest value ever shown for any one year of the fisheries products proper of Alaska. The pronounced increase was due to the large pack of red salmon and the high price commanded by all species of canned salmon.

For the first time in the history of Alaska the value of sea products in 1914 exceeded those of the mines, according to statistics compiled by the Alaska Steamship company and made public Feb 1. Including canned salmon, halibut, furs and walrus ivory, the ocean yielded \$23,112,000 against \$19,248,000 of mineral products, chiefly gold, copper and silver. Miscellaneous products of soil and forest amounted to \$300,000, making Alaska's total for the year \$42,660,000.

Bears that fish in shallow water and gulls and terns that pluck out the eyes of their prey are destroying millions of salmon, according to the report published in Mar, of E. L. Jones, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, who was sent to Alaska in 1914 to investigate the causes of the waning salmon supply. The ease with which the bears and gulls prey upon salmon, he says, is due in large measure to the number of obstructions in streams which they frequent in the spawning season. He urges that these obstructions be removed, and that the laws protecting gulls be repealed.

—Mining Production.

Advance figures (estimated in part) as to the mineral production in Alaska in 1914 were made public January 1st, 1915, by the Geological Survey. The 1914 mineral yield was valued at \$19,248,000, of which gold amounted to \$15,900,000, and silver to \$191,000. Copper totaled 20,850,000 pounds, valued at \$2,872,000. Tin, marble, gypsum, quicksilver, coal and petroleum aggregated a value of \$285,000.

Of the gold production \$10,700,000 came from the placer mines (\$2,050,000 of this won by 44 dredges working on river bottoms), and \$5,100,000 from the 26 lode mines.

Since mining began in Alaska in 1880, the Territory has yielded a value in minerals of \$268,000,000. Of this total, gold amounted to \$244,300,000; copper, \$19,800,000; silver, \$25,251,000; tin, \$342,000; and coal, \$370,000.

Alaska's gold production in 1914 was valued at \$15,764,250, an increase of \$140,000 over the previous year, according to final figures made public July 23 by the Geological Survey.

Production of copper amounted to 21,450,628 pounds, against 21,659,958 in 1913. The total mineral output was \$19,118,080, compared with \$19,476,356 in 1913.

—Travel and Discovery

The U. S. Secretary of Commerce made official announcement on January 25th of the recent discovery (in 1914) of a practicable navigable channel through the delta of the great Alaskan river Kuskokwim, second only to the Yukon among the streams of the Territory. The Kuskokwim River is 9 miles in width at its mouth, and the submerged flats of its delta spread out 100 miles into Bering Sea. The River is navigable 600 miles inland from its mouth. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has a chart in preparation which will open the River to commerce in the coming season. The Kuskokwim valley, which has been locked up for lack of a known exit, is rich in mineral lands, including cinnabar and gold quartz veins, gold placers, and coal, and has a vast acreage of reindeer forage, capable of supplying millions of pounds of venison to the United States markets. The River also abounds with salmon.

ALBANIA

January

On Jan 2 the insurgents were reported to have occupied Berat and to be marching on Dibra. They attacked Durazzo Jan 3 and sent into the city a letter signed "Moslem Committee," demanding the surrender of the French and Servian envoys. After midnight the attack upon the city was delivered. Essad Pasha, Provisional President of the Albanian Confederation and a friend of Italy, notified the Italian legation that danger was imminent and invoked Italian aid. At half-past two o'clock the Italian battleship *Sardegna*, the cruisers *Piemonte* and *Etna* and the coast patrol ship *Misurata* opened fire on the city's defences and silenced the rebel rifle fire directed on the Italian colony. The staffs of the Italian and French and Servian legations took refuge on board the warships. It became known the following day that the Malissori tribesmen who attacked Durazzo were officered by Austrians. Austria was said to have protested to Italy, Jan 8, against the Italian occupation of Avlona. Greece acknowledged Italian supremacy in northern Albania by calling back a warship sent to protect Greeks in Durazzo.

February

Albanians in force crossed the Servian frontier Feb 13 forcing the Servian troops and local authorities to withdraw. By Feb 15 Zopot, Topoliana, Glavotchnitz, Vrebrnitza, Jour and Vranichte, had fallen into the hands of the Albanians and telegraphic communication between Prizrend and Jour and Prizrend

and Vranichte had been cut. The Albanian raiders were routed Feb 16 and driven back across the Servian frontier. It was reported that the Albanians were led into making the raid by Austrian priests and Mahometan adversaries of Essad Pasha, the provisional president, by preaching a holy war.

March

Fifty thousand rebels, who were reported to have been organized, equipped and armed by emissaries of Austria and Turkey, made an attack on Durazzo, Mar 25. The attack was repulsed by the artillery of Essad Pasha. The city was damaged by the shelling and many persons were wounded.

June

Considerable military activity on the part of the Serbians was noted at the first of the month on the Albanian frontier. On June 6 it was reported that the Serbian forces were continuing their advance from two directions and were within two days march of Scutari. They had occupied the towns of Starova and Galobardo, near Elbason, in Central Albania, while the regions of Hasi and Ljuma were also in their hands.

A dispatch of June 10 stated that another body of Serbs had joined a detachment of Montenegrins and had occupied Ducagini and Lurja, continuing as far as Spach and Remesi, the plan being to occupy the plateau of Zaorina, which overlooks Alessio. A Serbian detachment, after occupying Pogradtz, Starova, Lueque, and Kermenika, had occupied Elbassan, and then pushed on against light resistance and entered Tirana.

The Montenegrins entered Scutari on June 27 at noon, the occupation having been prearranged between the Montenegrin Consul and the Mirdite Prince, Prenk Bib Doda.

Six hours before the Montenegrins entered the city a municipal proclamation was issued, inviting the inhabitants to go to a place known as the Three Trees to meet them. Moslem, Catholic, and Orthodox notables accompanied the members of the Government and police, with the town band at their head, outside the city to that spot. A thousand Montenegrins entered first, followed by priests bearing crosses and banners, and the Montenegrin Consul, in the uniform of the Albanian irregulars, brought up the rear.

The Italian Government is understood to have protested to both Serbia and Montenegro against the occupation of the Albanian territory by their respective troops.

August

One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies had been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia in the *Corriere della Serra* of Aug. 23. The Premier was quoted as saying that Serbia had given way to Italy regarding Albania.

ALBANY, N. Y.

See

STRIKES—CAR STRIKE—ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBERT I, King of Belgium

King Albert was born on April 8, 1875, the

second son of Phillipe, Count of Flanders, and the Princess Mary of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, sister of the late King Carol of Roumania, and grandson of the Leopold I, first King of the Belgians. His father, who was a quiet and scholarly man, was deaf, and on that account resigned his own right of succession first to his older, and, on Baldwin's death, to his younger son, who became heir presumptive at the age of 15. Albert was married on Oct 2, 1900, to the Duchess Elisabeth, daughter of the famous Charles Theodor, Duke of Bavaria, whom he had met in 1899 when, having taken a nurse's training, she was assisting her father in his clinic in Munich. The present Crown Prince, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, was born in Nov, 1901, and it is said that Albert's marriage and the birth of his son finally reconciled the old King Leopold II. to the failure of his own direct succession. The other children of the King and Queen of the Belgians are Charles, Count of Flanders, born in November, 1903, and Marie Jose, named for the Queen's mother, born in 1906.

Prince Albert's training was chiefly military; he joined the Grenadiers, and worked his way up through the grades of his profession, seeking especially to master the details of army management and routine, and lecturing from time to time on subjects of regimental or military interest. He did not, however, neglect the concerns of peace, and in his years as heir presumptive studied the industrial life of his country, made an extended tour of the Congo in 1909, and came to the United States, where he spent some time in careful investigation of educational and industrial conditions. He became, automatically, a member of the Senate at the age of 21, but he did not become a public speaker, and in reference to all matters of state he maintained a complete reserve. He refused absolutely to make any criticism of the régime of his uncle in Africa, or of affairs in the much-discussed Congo State; it is interesting to note, however, not only that as a Prince in Leopold's Court he refused to be in any way associated with the King's group of financiers and politicians, but that since ascending the throne he has never for his own use touched a penny of the King's annuity from the Congo exploitation and activity; he has taken a leading part in Congo reforms and devoted one year's annuity to medical research, with especial provision for the study of tropical diseases; another he laid aside as a pension fund for the Congolese service.

King Leopold II. died on the 17th of Dec, 1909, and on the 23d King Albert made his *joyeuse entrée* as King Albert into the capital. The Congo question, bitter party feeling in the political situation and troublesome financial questions between King Leopold's executors and his heirs made the King's position difficult, but his chief concern was the defense of his country. In 1912, in order to put through the army bill increasing the size of the army, the King was obliged to put at the disposal of members of the Chamber personal letters warning the King that in the event of war

Germany was resolved to violate Belgium's neutrality. The Chamber was impressed and the new bill was carried.

The King has always lived a quiet, domestic life with his children, in whose education he is said to take a more intimate personal interest than is expected of monarchs. He has spent some part of nearly every year, however, in the high Alps, and he is an expert mountain climber.

Since the beginning of the war King Albert has spent most of his time at the front with his army, while his Queen has been very active in hospital and relief work.

ALCOHOL

See also

NIPA ALCOHOL (TUBA)

—Denatured

A bill designed to permit the manufacture of denatured alcohol by mixing domestic and wood alcohol while in the process of distillation was passed by the House Feb 15. The bill was originally introduced by Representative Palmer for the purpose of encouraging manufacture of denatured alcohol by farmers from farm refuse for the purpose of supplying the cheap material for light, power, etc.

The object of the proposed law was explained in the report of the Ways and Means Committee to the House as follows:

"The usual apparatus of an ethyl-alcohol distillery is attached to the usual apparatus for the destructive distillation of wood (by means of which methyl alcohol is produced) in such a manner that the ethyl alcohol, before it has passed through the state of vapor, or while in the original closed and continuous process of distillation, is intermingled with the vapor arising from the destructive distillation of wood or other suitable denaturing material or materials, or admixture of the same, thereby producing a distillate which is neither ethyl alcohol nor methyl alcohol, although containing both substances, but which is suitable for industrial purposes. Those who have devised this process call the product "distoi" and claim that it differs in no essential respects from what is already known as denatured alcohol."

—Synthetic

See

PITTSBURGH, PA.—CHEMICAL PLANTS

ALDRICH, Nelson Wilmarth

Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who had been called the most efficient leader in the United States Senate since the Civil War period, died from apoplexy in New York City, Apr 16. He was born in 1841.

The will of Senator Aldrich was admitted to probate May 27. The estate was said to be worth \$5,000,000.

ALEXANDER, Dr. Gross

Dr. Gross Alexander, clergyman and editor of *Methodist Review*, died Sept 7 at the age of 63.

ALEXANDER, James Waddell

James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and for

many years one of the most prominent insurance officials and financiers of New York, died in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept 21, in his seventy-seventh year.

ALEXANDER, John White

John W. Alexander, ex-president of the National Academy of Design, and one of the pre-eminent artists and portrait painters of America, died in New York City May 31. He was born in 1856.

ALFARO, Prudencio

Dr. Prudencio Alfaro, ex-President of Salvador, died at San Salvador, Dec 22. He had been a revolutionary leader for many years.

ALHAMBRA (The)

As a result of a disastrous landslide at Granada Sept 21 the supporting wall of the Alhambra collapsed and the fabric itself, though undamaged, was in imminent peril. The great hotel at the foot of the Alhambra was menaced by an avalanche of wreckage, and was hastily evacuated.

ALLEN, Brig.-Gen. Charles Julius

Brig.-Gen. Charles Julius Allen, U. S. A., retired, died June 15 at Asheville, N. C. He was 75 years old.

ALLEN, Dudley Peter, M.D.

Dr. Dudley Peter Allen, former president of the American Surgical Association, died in New York City Jan 7. He was born in 1852.

ALLEN, William Frederick

William Frederick Allen, publisher of railway guides and one of the originators of the standard time system used throughout the United States, died Nov 9, aged 69 years.

ALMANACH DE GOTH A

The *Almanach de Gotha*, which for 152 years has been the accepted authority on all royal, princely and ducal houses of the world, will no longer be the spokesman of Great Britain, Russia, Belgium and France.

M. Jean de Bonnefon, who for almost twenty years has been accepted as the greatest French authority on matters pertaining to the Catholic religion, the Vatican and Rome, has been selected as the editor of the new almanac which is to take the place of the *Gotha*. It will be called the *Almanach de Bruxelles*, as a tribute to the Belgians, and will be published in Paris. This new almanac will have the endorsement of all the reigning families of the allied countries and of all the princely and ducal houses of Great Britain, Russia, Belgium and France, and will accordingly gain much of the prestige which a similar endorsement gave to the *Almanach de Gotha*.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—LOSSES—GERMANY

ALUMINUM

United States

The consumption of aluminum in the United States in 1914 was the largest on record and amounted to 79,129,000 pounds.

ALUNITE

See

POTASH—PRODUCTION FROM ALUNITE

ALVERSTONE, Sir Richard Everard Webster, First Baron

Viscount Alverstone, for nearly thirteen years Lord Chief Justice of England, died in London, Dec 15. He was born in 1842.

AMALGAMATED COPPER CO.

It became known, May 6, that the directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which controlled through stock ownership the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and until recently held extensive mining properties, would ask stockholders at the annual meeting in June to dissolve the company. The reason, as outlined in a letter sent to shareholders by President John D. Ryan, was that the restrictive efforts of the "Seven Sisters" laws in New Jersey, where the Amalgamated was incorporated, were such that the directors thought it best to wind up the company's affairs.

"AMBROSI 93"

See

PLANETS—"AMBROSI 93"

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Archer M. Huntington on Jan 24 offered to give a large plot to the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, provided that a suitable building be erected in five years. The offer was accepted. The property offered consists of eight lots in the block bounded by Broadway, Riverside Drive, 155th and 156th Streets. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was \$77,000.

The Senate bill to create the American Academy of Arts and Letters was defeated in the House of Representatives on Feb 15. It had passed one or the other of the two houses several times, and had never before been defeated. As a matter of fact, the bill received 62 votes to only 41 against, but the test was on a question to suspend the rules to pass the measure, and a two-third vote was required.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL

Dr. Joseph A. Blake resigned Sept 18 from the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly to accept the position of surgeon in chief of the new general hospital at Risorangis, near Fontainebleau, organized recently by Lady Allen Johnson, a sister of Gifford Pinchot and wife of the British Minister at The Hague. The hospital will take care of the majority of the British wounded left in France. Dr. Blake has complete charge.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

The American Can Company for 1914, as indicated by the annual report issued Feb 2, showed a surplus of \$3,876,173, which, after payment of 7 per cent on \$41,233,300 preferred stock and allowing for sinking fund and depreciation deductions, was equal to 2.4 per cent on \$41,233,300 common stock. During 1913 the company earned 4.49 per cent on its junior shares. Net earnings 1914 totalled \$5,807,802, a decrease of \$787,877. The balance remaining after interest charges was \$5,126,173, a loss of

\$1,119,506. Henry A. Hoyt was elected a director.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

An endowment of \$500,000 for which the fellows of the American College of Surgeons had been striving for two years was completed in Boston, Oct 29.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Hundreds of delegates, representing more than 2,000,000 organized laboring men of the United States, arrived in San Francisco, Nov 8, for the opening session of the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the organization, opened the convention. In addition to the regular delegates, fraternal delegates from Canada and Great Britain participated in the deliberations of the convention, which continued for two weeks.

A resolution, indorsing legislative methods in obtaining a universal eight-hour law, was defeated Nov 23, by a vote of 8486 to 6396 after a heated debate between President Gompers and John Fitzpatrick, head of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. The convention then went on record as in favor of economic pressure only to obtain shorter hours. The convention also went on record in favor of an American merchant marine and refused to favor naval increases. The convention for 1916 was scheduled to be held in Baltimore.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

The incorporation of the American International Corporation, with a capital of \$50,000,000, at Albany, was formally announced Nov 23. The new corporation planned to develop American trade in Europe and South America, it was stated. Another feature of the business was to be the furthering of foreign loans and investment enterprises.

The list of directors consisted of J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Coffin, William E. Corey, Joseph P. Grace, James J. Hill, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Ambrose Monell, Henry S. Pritchett, Percy A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan, Charles H. Sabin, William L. Saunders, James A. Stillman, Frank A. Vanderlip, Theodore N. Vail, Edwin S. Webster, Albert H. Wiggin, Beekman Winthrop, Charles A. Stone and Guy E. Tripp.

The president was Mr. Stone, head of the firm of Stone & Webster, of Boston, and the secretary-treasurer was R. P. Tinslev, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, of New York.

Of the total capital stock, \$40,000,000 was to be common stock and \$1,000,000 in managers' shares. The managers' shares were to be bid for at par the same as the common stock, but would be held only by interests actively connected with the management of the corporation, and must be sold back to the corporation when any member of the management retired. Holders of managers' shares would have no advantage over common stockholders until the common stock paid more than seven per cent interest.

Circular letters were sent out, Nov 29, to stockholders of the National City Bank, New York City, explaining the details of the terms on which they might subscribe to the American International Corporation. The circular stated that stockholders would be permitted to subscribe to the common stock of the corporation to an amount not exceeding their holdings of stock in the bank at the close of business, Dec 1, 1915, provided the subscription is made on or before Dec 15, 1915.

Each subscription must be accompanied by check to the order of the American International Corporation for an amount equal to 10 per cent of the amount subscribed. An additional 10 per cent was to be payable Jan 15, 1916, and the corporation reserved the right to call for payment of any portion of the remainder at the subscription price at any time upon thirty days' previous written notice. It was not the intention of the management, however, to call for more than 20 per cent until the business of the corporation should have assumed proportions requiring additional capital.

The directors of the American International Corporation held their first meeting Dec 9 at the National City Bank, New York. Frank A. Vanderlip was elected chairman of the board. The directors authorized the offering of \$25,000,000 of the common stock of the company to the shareholders of the City Bank at par to the extent of their holdings of the City Bank stock. They also authorized the offering of the remaining stock for subscription to interests at the discretion of the management. The chairman of the board and the president of the company were then given authority to determine upon the sale of the remaining stock not taken by the stockholders of the National City Bank.

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS

A branch of the American League to Limit Armaments was formed at Boston Apr 24. Oscar G. Villard urged the creation of a new cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of peace, and the submission of war issues to the people, instead of to a lobby of army and navy officers.

AMERICAN LEGION

Justice Gavegan approved the incorporation of the American Legion, which came into existence Feb 26, in the Supreme Court in New York City, Mar 4. The application reads: "It is formed to promote patriotism and to organize American citizens not in the military or naval service of the United States or any of the several States who are especially qualified to serve the United States in the event or imminence of war."

The articles of incorporation were signed by Alexander M. White, Brooklyn; Julien T. Davis, Jr., Babylon; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., New York City; Arthur S. Hoffman, Richmond Hill; and E. Ormonde Power, New York City. Mr. White has seen service in Cuba, and Mr. Power in both Cuba and the Philippines.

The membership of the American Legion

more than doubled in the week following the *Lusitania* disaster. The membership May 13 was nearing the 50,000 mark and there were thousands of applications still to be considered.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

See

ENO, AMOS F

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

AMERICAN OVERSEA CORPORATION

See

OVERSEA CORPORATIONS

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The annual report of the American Red Cross, covering the first year of its war activities in Europe, was made public July 29. The report showed that since hostilities began the American Red Cross had spent \$1,460,306 for relief of suffering due to the war, leaving on hand a balance of \$174,818. Never in history, the report said, had a Red Cross organization rendered so great a service to the peoples of other countries. Every country engaged in the war was represented in the expenditure of the great fund. The personnel in Europe to date totaled 71 surgeons and 253 nurses, and of these all but about four surgeons and twenty-four nurses will be recalled not later than Oct. 1 next.

The financial statement covering the year's work follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	\$1,560,124
Special from Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee	10,000
Special from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Sanitary Commission	65,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,635,124

(The Rockefeller Foundation also contributed \$30,000 additional directly to the commission in Serbia.)

EXPENDITURES.

Cash remitted	\$423,882
Designated contributions	\$217,182
Undesignated contributions	206,700
Salaries of surgeons and nurses	216,018
Travel and maintenance of personnel; transportation of supplies on land and sea, including freight, drayage, expressage, lighterage, pilotage, etc.	148,472
War insurance	10,138
Equipments and outfits	36,298
Supplies purchased	354,630
Appropriated for pensions for the widows of two American Red Cross doctors who died of typhus while on duty in Serbia	15,000
Miscellaneous	2,375
Sanitary Commission—Appropriated for transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries, and maintenance	105,000
Designated contributions to be remitted	8,493
Salaries and maintenance for three months additional and return of personnel, (estimated) ..	140,000
	<hr/>
	1,460,306
Balance	<hr/>
	\$174,818

The report also includes an itemized list of all the articles shipped to Europe by the American Red Cross, a list in which are hun-

dreds of articles having to do with medicine, surgery, sanitation, and other phases of Red Cross work. Here are a few of the items that appear in that long list:

Bandages	1,906,000
Antiseptic tablets	1,150,000
Cotton (pounds)	892,670
Hospital garments	211,688
Surgical dressings and pads	1,106,516
Sulphur (pounds)	358,983
Clothing for refugees, (garments)	209,903
Gauze, (yards)	1,062,281
Anæsthetics, (pounds)	31,191
Adhesive plaster, (rolls)	11,345
Handkerchiefs	22,412
Pillows	22,400
Blankets	13,876
Antitoxin, (cases)	71
Alcohol, (gallons)	1,034
Cholera vaccine, (doses)	12,200
Hospital linen, (articles)	45,548
Muffs	29,341
Smallpox vaccine, (tubes)	10,000
Soda, (pounds)	20,000
Slings	19,810
Crinoline, (yards)	67,415

The list includes, it is stated, supplies purchased and donated, designated as well as undesignated, but does not include supplies still waiting shipment in the warehouses of the Red Cross.

An American Red Cross report (Sept. 12, 1914-Apr. 17, 1915) shows that France received about 300,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 15,000 yards of bandages, 165,000 yards of plain and surgical gauze, four automobile ambulances, 210 cases of surgical supplies, 5085 pounds of chloroform and ether, 561 cases of hospital clothing, 7000 stretchers, etc.

Great Britain received about 77,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 162,000 yards of plain and surgical gauze, 4 automobile ambulances, 10,000 yards of bandages, 11,350 pounds of chloroform and ether, 96 cases of surgical supplies, etc.

Germany received 85,000 pounds of medicated cotton, 10,300 yards of bandages, 122,000 yards of plain and surgical gauze, 4 automobile ambulances, 66 cases of surgical supplies, 5500 pounds of chloroform and ether, etc.

The annual meeting of the society was held in Washington, D. C., Dec 8. Reorganization of the society to meet the need of separate divisions in charge of military and civilian relief work was the chief business. The office of National Director was abolished and two offices were created—Director General of Military Relief and Director General of Civilian Relief. Ernest P. Bicknell, formerly National Director, was placed at the head of the civilian branch, and Major Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, was named Director-General *pro tem* of Military Relief. All other officers were re-elected.

See also
SERBIA

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

President Wilson received Oct 24 a medal from the American School Peace League, in recognition of his "pre-eminent services in the cause of peace."

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

During 1914 the American Federation of Sex Hygiene and the American Vigilance Association merged into the American Social Hygiene Association. The following officers were elected:

President, Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; *Vice-presidents, active*, David Starr Jordan, Stanford University; William T. Foster, Portland, Oregon; Felix M. Warburg, New York City; Walter T. Sumner, Chicago; *Vice-presidents, honorary*, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; R. Fulton Cutting, New York City; His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; *Secretary*, Donald H. Hooker, M.D., Baltimore; *Treasurer*, Henry L. Higginson, Boston; *Members of the board of directors for a term expiring in 1917*: Miss Grace H. Dodge, New York City; Jerome D. Greene, New York City; Thomas N. Hepburn, M.D., Hartford, Conn.; Edward Jackson, M.D., Denver; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago; Percy Werner, St. Louis; *For a term expiring in 1915*: William A. Greer, New York City (vice O. Edward Janney, M.D., resigned).

The executive committee, which has charge of the active administration of the affairs of the association, consists, during the fiscal year 1914-15, of: Mrs. M. P. Falconer, Jerome D. Greene, William A. Greer, Henry James, Jr., Edward L. Keyes, Jr., M.D., James Bronson Reynolds, William F. Snow, M.D. In addition to the New York City office at 105 West 40th street, offices were also opened in Chicago and San Francisco.

The main activities of the association during the past year were: First, the establishment of co-operative relations with societies and individuals throughout this country and abroad. Second, direct advancement of the social hygiene movement in relation to education, public health, constructive legislation, and the reduction of commercialized vice. Third, the collection of accurate information on each of the important phases of social hygiene.

During the year seventy cities and towns in twenty-eight states in the United States, and important cities in England, France, and Germany were visited by members of the executive staff. Every state in the American Union and the governments of Argentina, China, and Japan were reached by the correspondence of the executives, by questionnaires and follow-up correspondence, and by the monthly bulletins. Three special trips to promote the aims of the association were made by various of its officers, one through the South, another through the West, and the third to the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice in England. The association co-operated with various schools, local clubs, national associations, and state vice commissions. The Department of Investigation of the association in charge of Mr. George J. Kneeland, made investigations for the Massachusetts State Commission for the Investigation of the White Slave Traffic (so-called), for a Citizen's Committee in Lancaster, Pa., and for

three eastern cities (reports not yet published), with a total population of nearly six hundred thousand, as well as for fourteen towns and cities in a single county in New York State. A special investigation of the operation of the injunction and abatement law in Iowa and Nebraska was made by Mr. Johnson, and at the same time independently by an agent of the Department of Investigation. The results of these surveys were compared and a report published.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTIC ENGINEERS

At the request of Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the new Advisory Committee of the Navy, the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers was formed. This was announced July 22 at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, New York, the temporary headquarters of the new organization.

The new society will be composed entirely of aeronautic engineers and flying experts, two hundred, including aeroplane constructors, having joined. The officers and directors, who had been selected subject to the approval of the first regular meeting, were:

President, Henry A. Wise Wood; Vice Presidents, Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, W. Starling Burgess, Elmer A. Sperry, Peter Cooper Hewitt, and John Hays Hammond, Jr.; Secretary, Lawrence B. Sperry, and Treasurer, Clarke Thompson.

The Board of Directors, among whom were many of the most prominent scientists of the country, included Bion J. Arnold, Emile Berliner, Thomas S. Baldwin, W. Starling Burgess, Glenn H. Curtiss, Edson F. Gallaudet, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Peter Cooper Hewitt, Howard Huntington, Grover C. Loening, J. A. D. McCurdy, Charles M. Manley, Glenn L. Martin, Raymond B. Price, John E. Sloane, Frank A. Seiberling, Elmer A. Sperry, Matthew B. Sellers, Joseph A. Steinmetz, William T. Thomas, Inglis M. Uppercu, Orville Wright, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Henry Woodhouse.

There will be four more directors appointed by the Army and Navy Departments. Besides these, the Smithsonian Institution, the Post Office Department, the Weather Bureau, and the Bureau of Standards were invited to appoint one director each. The two educational institutions of this country that give courses in aeronautical instructions, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan, were also asked to appoint one Director each.

There were forty licensed pilots and aviators among the two hundred charter members.

See also

UNITED STATES NAVY—INVENTIONS BOARD

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

The American Steel Company of Pittsburg brought a suit for \$750,000 damages under the Sherman anti-trust act, in the Federal Court in Boston, Sept 15 against the American Steel & Wire Co. of Worcester. Charges were made that the Worcester Company and other defendants who were named had sought to obtain a monopoly in the manufacture and distribution of coated wire nails.

AMERICAN STEEL CO.

See

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

Attorney General Pleasant Sept 21 filed in Federal Court, New Orleans, La., an answer to the application of the American Sugar Refining Company for an injunction to restrain the Governor of Louisiana and other State officials from enforcing a law enacted by the extraordinary session of the 1915 Legislature, which, it was asserted, was intended to oust the sugar company from Louisiana. Hearing on the injunction was set for October 1. The State's answer alleged that the company was a monopoly in restraint of trade and asked dismissal of the suit.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The annual report of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, shows that at that time there were 8,648,993 stations, an increase during the year of 515,976; 2,885,985 of these were operated by so-called connecting companies. The Bell toll lines numbered 70,000. The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service was 17,475,594 miles, of which 1,364,583 were added during the year. Of the total mileage over 15,000,000 miles were exchange wires, and over 2,400,000 toll wires. These figures do not include the mileage of wire operated by connecting companies. 9,760,165 miles are underground, including 601,817 miles of toll wires in underground cables. The underground conduits represent a cost of \$90,000,000 and the cables in the conduits \$104,200,000—a total of \$194,200,000. Including the traffic over the long-distance lines, but not including connecting companies, the daily average of toll connections was about 799,000, and of exchange connections about 27,049,000, as against corresponding figures in 1913 of 806,000 and 26,431,000; the total daily average for 1914 reaching 27,848,000, or at the rate of about 8,967,000,000 per year. The amount added to plant and real estate by all the companies, excluding connecting companies, was \$50,045,316. For the year 1915 it is estimated that the current additions to plant will aggregate about \$35,000,000. The total amount added in the last 15 years is \$696,960,500. \$73,091,000 was supplied out of revenue to maintenance and reconstruction. The amount charged by the Bell Companies for depreciation during the year was over \$41,000,000, of which the amount unused was about \$15,000,000. The gross revenue in 1914 of the Bell System—not including the connected independent companies—was \$226,000,000; an increase of over \$10,000,000 over 1913. Of this, operation consumed \$81,400,000; taxes, \$12,200,000 or 1.54 per cent on the outstanding capital obligations; current maintenance, \$31,600,000; and provision for depreciation, \$41,500,000. The surplus available for charges, etc., was \$59,300,000, of which over \$18,900,000 was paid in interest and \$30,300,000 was paid in dividends. The total capitalization, including inter-company items and duplications but excluding reacquired securities of the companies of the Bell System,

is \$1,419,039,668. Of this, \$624,324,761 is owned and in the treasury of the companies of the Bell System. \$733,862,319 was the net permanent capital obligations of the whole system outstanding in the hands of the public. The telephone plants stand on the books of the companies at \$847,204,803 as of December 31, 1914, an increase during the year of \$50,045,316. A comparative statement of the Bell System for the years 1907 and 1914 shows that during that period the gross earnings have increased \$97,400,000, of which \$79,300,000 has been absorbed by increase in expenses, leaving an increase of \$18,100,000 in net earnings. The increase in interest was \$8,400,000 and in dividends \$12,200,000. The surplus for 1914 was over \$10,000,000. During this seven-year period the assets of the companies have increased nearly \$407,000,000, while the capital obligations and payables outstanding have increased \$269,000,000. The surplus and reserves have increased from \$61,300,000 to \$190,000,000, nearly \$129,000,000 after setting aside \$8,889,750 for the Employees' Benefit Fund. During the year benefits were paid in 20,915 cases of disability or death among the employees of this company and of the associated operating companies, and at the end of the year 211 former employees were carried on the pension rolls. The total amount expended for all classes of benefits was \$1,338,261.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The American Temperance Life Insurance Company of New York City, with more than \$5,000,000 of insurance carried by 5,000 policyholders, became insolvent July 5.

Justice Goff ordered the suspension of the company July 1. The corporation was organized to do a life, health and accident insurance business. The assets were said to be \$120,000, as against liabilities of \$160,000.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN EUROPE

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—AMERICAN TOURISTS IN EUROPE

AMERICAN TRANSATLANTIC CO.

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFERS TO NEUTRAL FLAGS

AMISH

Justice Bridgen at Middlefield, O., decided, Dec 11, after a bitterly fought-out suit, that Joe Miller, an Amishman, must send his daughter to school, where she would be taught that the world is round, in spite of the Amish belief that it is flat. Justice Bridgen decided the case in favor of the State and fined Miller \$5 and costs. Motion was made for a new hearing. Middlefield Amishmen will back Miller in fighting the case.

AMMUNITION

See also

BRIDGEPORT, CT.

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH—AUSTRIO-AMERICANS

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH—GERMAN-AMERICANS

EXPLOSIVES

FRANCE—MUNITIONS

GREAT BRITAIN—MUNITIONS

SHELLS—METALS USED IN MANUFACTURE OF STRIKES—BRIDGEPORT, CT., STRIKES

—Commerce—Exports

Firearms and ammunition valued at \$37,000,000 were shipped out of the United States during the ten months from Aug, 1914, to May 31, 1915, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce July 7. These exports were made up of cartridges, \$14,935,032; 2,427,393 pounds of gunpowder, \$1,348,856; other explosives, \$12,299,743; and firearms, \$8,243,845.

For the first ten months of the war firearms exports gained 400 per cent, and exports of cartridges 500 per cent over shipments for the corresponding period a year earlier.

For the ten months ending May, 1914, exports of cartridges were valued at \$2,995,006. For the ten month period ending May, 1915, exports jumped to \$14,935,032. Gunpowder shipments increased from 88,994 pounds to 2,427,393 pounds. The value of exports of other explosives increased from \$847,490 to \$12,299,743. Firearms shipments were \$2,780,940 in the ten months of 1914, and \$8,243,845 in 1915.

As an evidence of the increase of war exports as the war progresses, the figures show that shipments of cartridges during Aug, the first month of the war, were valued at \$154,080, while in May, the last month for which figures are available, they were \$3,028,083. Shipments under the classification "other explosives" aggregated \$4,945,126 in May, as compared with \$26,336 Aug, 1914. Firearms shipments advanced from \$208,000 to \$1,101,751.

—War orders

Full details of the contract recently awarded by the Imperial Russian Government, to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, with main offices at Toronto, Canada, amounting to a total of \$83,000,000, calling for 5,000,000 shrapnel and howitzer shells at an average cost price of \$17.85 for each shell, together with the names of the various American steel and powder mills which have already begun the manufacture of various parts of the order on subcontracts, and the respective values of such subcontracts, both awarded and pending, were given in the *Journal of Commerce* of Apr 21. It was announced that subcontracts to the extent of \$21,724,400 had already been awarded or sublet by the Canadian company to a total of 37 American steel and powder concerns located in all parts of the country, and that four other contracts, totaling in value \$30,104,330 were pending.

AMPUTATIONS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—WOUNDED—AMPUTATIONS

ANAEMIA

See

LEUKEMIA

ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. George Smith

Brig.-Gen. George Smith Anderson, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly in New York City Mar 7. He was born in 1849.

ANDREWS, Alexander Boyd

Alexander B. Andrews, first vice-president of the Southern Railway, died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., Apr 17, after a brief illness. He was 74 years of age.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

ANIMAL CHARCOAL

A new line of work has been done by German chemists in the use of animal charcoal for medical purposes. It has been learned by practical experiments that this substance, which has been used to remove coloring matter from chemical solutions, will absorb and remove not only poisons from the intestinal canal, but the bacteria of typhus fever and cholera. The poisons can be neutralized within a very short time, and all poisonous substances in the alimentary canal can be removed by absorption. The action of the animal charcoal extends to the bacteria themselves, which it mechanically absorbs and destroys.

Consul Talbot J. Albert, at Brunswick, in a report to the Department of Commerce, made public in Washington, D. C., Oct 27, mentions as deserving credit for the discovery the chemists Freundlich, Lichtwitz, Glassner, and Suida. He says they have proved that the absorbing qualities of animal charcoal is promoted by the presence of the phosphate, sulphates, and nitrates of calcium, sodium, and potassium. The rapidity of the absorption increases with the temperature, so that the heat of the animal body aids the therapeutic effect of the animal charcoal.

The application of animal charcoal extends chiefly to cases where the poison is conveyed to the organism from the outside, and where it arises from bacteria in the intestinal canal in the natural course of living. Cholera was the first disease to be considered; then came typhus and dysentery, when it was possible to exclude the injurious microbes from the system. As the charcoal becomes infected with the bacteria, or with the poisons which it absorbs, such aperients as Glauber salts, Karlsbad salts, etc., are used.

It also appears that animal charcoal is applicable in surgery, as it will stop suppuration, which destroys the tissues.

ANIMAL RESEARCH

The bill designed to permit the Rockefeller Foundation to establish a bureau of animal research in New Jersey, was passed by the Senate Feb 24. The opposition to the bill was based on the ground that it would allow the institute to practise vivisection.

The Rockefeller Foundation was authorized Apr 6 to come into New Jersey and establish a laboratory for research work. The laboratory will be built in the vicinity of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, at an estimated cost

of \$1,000,000. Legislation of similar purport was passed in 1914, but vetoed by the Governor because he considered the language of the measure too broad.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.

See

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

See

ADELIE LAND—TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY

SCOTT, CAPTAIN ROBERT FALCON

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANTHONY, Rev. Brother

Brother Anthony, a noted Catholic educator, died Mar 15, aged 74.

ANTHRAX

The sixth death from the animal disease, anthrax, to occur in New York City within the year, took place in Bellevue Hospital, Nov 18. The disease was traced to a strip of dyed cat fur.

A decision of New York State Compensation Commissioner Wm. C. Archer, Nov. 21, granted an award of \$300 to John Henry for disability and medical care during an attack of anthrax. The Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company, which carried the insurance of G. Levor & Co., leather dressers, where Henry worked in Mar, 1915, when he contracted the disease, was expected to appeal the case.

Whether the disease is occupational or not was the main point involved. In July, 1915, Henry appealed to the commission for damages, and it was then decided that the disease was occupational and that he had no redress. Later the commission consented to a reopening of the case. The insurance company claimed that the matter was closed permanently and that the present proceedings were illegal.

Two doctors of Gloversville, N. Y., testified for Henry that the disease was contracted through an abrasion on his chin from skins which he had handled. The abrasion resulted from an accident in the mill, it was claimed.

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SOCIETY

See

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—NEW YORK

ANTISEPTICS

It was announced Aug 5 that Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and Dr. Henry D. Dakin, of the Lister Institute, had discovered, after exhaustive experiment at the Compiegne Military Hospital, what they claimed to be the ideal antiseptic.

The most powerful antiseptic known to science is hypochlorite of lime, but its use is injurious to the tissues owing to its acidity, and it does not keep. Drs. Dakin and Carrel found that these two defects could be remedied, respectively, by the addition of carbonate of lime and boric acid.

Wonderful results are said to have been obtained with the new antiseptic, and if applied in time, it is declared, it makes infection in wounds impossible. Progress along appar-

ently identical lines had been made by Prof. Lorrelin Smith, formerly professor of pathology in Manchester University. The result of Smith's researches was described in *The British Medical Journal* of July 24.

Acting for the British Medical Research Committee with Drs. Drennan, Rettie, and Campbell, Professor Lorrelin Smith found that hypochlorous acid was a much more potent germicide than hypochlorites and after investigation of the matter devised a method in which the free acid could be safely used as an antiseptic. The British observers found that the gas was most conveniently prepared by the action of boric acid on bleaching powder in the presence of a small quantity of water. The method on which Dr. Carrel is working independently was also arrived at.

See also

POLYVALENT

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

See also

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ASSOCIATED PRESS VS. SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

BASEBALL—ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION

—CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

"DANBURY HATTERS CASE"

DRAMA—ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, E. I., POWDER CO.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

GENERAL FILM CO.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

MOTION PICTURE PATENTS CO.

NATIONAL CASE REGISTER CO.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD

RAILROAD—ANTI-TRUST LITIGATION

PANAMA CANAL

~ "POTATO TRUST."

PRICE MAINTENANCE

READING RAILROAD GROUP

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

UNITED DRUG CO.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

"ZINC TRUST"

New Jersey

Governor Fielder Apr 13 vetoed the bills designed to amend and, in the opinion of Gov. Fielder, to emasculate three of the seven sisters anti-trust laws fathered by President Wilson when Governor of New Jersey and passed by the Legislature of 1913.

—"Beef trust"

The packing firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, the Hammond Packing Company and Morris & Co., were found guilty of violating the State anti-trust law by the Missouri Supreme Court, Feb 9. An order of ouster was issued, but the companies were allowed to remain in the State on payment of fines of \$25,000 to be paid by each company

by Mar. 11. The state's ouster suits were taken to the United States Supreme Court May 18 by a writ of error filed by attorney for the companies.

—Chicago building trades

The Federal grand jury in Chicago, Apr 27, handed to Judge Landis indictments against eighteen labor leaders, eighty-two contractors and contracting firms, and two alleged trusts. The charges in the indictments were: Conspiracy to restrain trade; combination in restraint of trade; interfering with interstate commerce, and restraining interstate commerce. In most of the cases the alleged interference with interstate commerce grew out of alleged attempts on the part of business agents of unions to blackmail contractors.

—Crane Co.

A suit brought against the Crane Company, a plumbing supply concern, charging violation of the Texas anti-trust laws, was compromised in the District Court Feb 4 by the company paying \$75,000 penalty, the costs of court and prosecution and obligating itself not to violate the anti-trust laws of Texas.

—Eastern Box-board Club

Pleas of *nolo contendere*—regarded by the government as an admission of the truth of the charges—were entered Feb 5 by seven manufacturers, members of the Eastern Box-board club, to indictments charging them with violation of the Sherman law. The indictments were found in 1911 and named 19 defendants. Those who entered pleas were: Sydney Mitchel of the United Boxboard Company of New York; Samuel A. Short, Jr., formerly of the Philadelphia Manufacturing Company; J. C. Williams, president of the Piedmont, N. Y., Paperboard Company; W. G. Shortless of the Haverhill, Mass., Boxboard Company; Frank S. Harrison of Halltown, Va.; Louis Newman of the Tonawanda, N. Y., Paper Company, and William M. Smith of the American Paper Company of New York.

Calling attention to the fact that the box board men who had entered pleas of *nolo contendere* had formed a second illegal conspiracy almost before the ink was dry on their judgment of guilty in a similar prosecution, Judge Neterer on Feb 6 imposed on six of them fines amounting to \$16,000. If they had determined to fight the case and had been convicted, he said, they might have received a prison sentence. On the seventh, no sentence was imposed on William C. Smith of the American Paper Company, which was said to be then in bankruptcy.

—Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Co.

The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, of 17 Battery Place, New York, Isaac E. Chapman, its president, and William L. Chapman, its secretary, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Jan 27, under the Sherman law in the Federal District Court, before Judge William H. Pope, for having conspired to monopolize the wrecking and lighterage business of New York Harbor and the Atlantic states.

—"Plumbers' trust"

Thirty-six master plumbers who had been on trial at Des Moines, Ia., since Feb 10 on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law were convicted by a jury in the Federal District Court Feb 24. It was charged in the indictment, returned on June 4, that the association had been operating in violation of the Sherman law ever since its organization in 1884 and that it had conspired to interfere with the business of plumbers and plumbing supply houses not members of the association. At the trial the prosecution proved the conspiracy charge by resolutions alleged to have been passed at meetings of the association in Baltimore, New Orleans, New York and Cleveland and by testimony of former employes of the association and men who said they had suffered from the machinations of the organization.

The defense was based upon a general denial of the charges, backed by testimony to show that hundreds of independent plumbers had been able to obtain supplies and carry on their business, despite the fact that they did not belong to the association. Hearing of a motion for a new trial was set by the court for Mar 10.

—Rockdale Powder Co.

A suit of the Rockdale Powder Company, a Delaware corporation, which has offices at York, Penn., and formerly operated powder mills near there, against the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington Del., to recover \$472,358.95 for the destruction of its business by trust methods, was started at Trenton, N. J., on Jan 23 in the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiff company asks for a counsel fee. Its bill represents that the Rockdale Company was crushed on Oct. 31, 1909, after it had carried on a business in twenty states, from its plant at Hoffmanville, Md., near York.

APPLE

—Seedless

It was reported, Dec 11, that P. T. Evans, of Riverside, Cal., had discovered an old tree which produced fruit which was absolutely seedless and coreless and of sweet and attractive taste. He had a number of buds removed and budded into nursery stock. One hundred and fifty of these budded trees were said to be ready for planting in Jan.

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

See

CHILE

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

WORLD COURT

Also references under TREATIES

ARCHAEOLOGY

United States

An investigation of the "natural mounds" of Oklahoma by two members of the Faculty of the University of Oklahoma, Joseph B. Thoburn of the Department of History and Dr. Irving Perrine of the Department of Geology was said to have proved that each of the countless thousands of tumuli is really

the ruin of a timber-framed, dome-shaped, turf covered human habitation, built and occupied by a race which long since passed away without leaving even so much as a tradition.

Dr. Perrine and Mr. Thoburn are sure these people were entirely distinct from the cave dwellers and mound builders, although they at different times occupied the same region. In excavating some of the mounds, many curios were found, including beautifully decorated pieces of pottery as well as crude spades, hoes and other implements of tillage, which were fashioned from such materials as flint, chert and slate. These prehistoric people undoubtedly changed little, settling in fixed villages and living largely by agriculture. It is now believed that at least 600 years have elapsed since the disappearance of the tribe from this region. The two explorers believe that the population of the earthhouse people was far more dense than any of the aboriginal tribes which were living in the United States at the time of the discovery of the continent, not only because of the great number of mounds but by the number and extent of their cemeteries as well. Most of these burial grounds are on the alluvial flood plains of rivers and creeks. The people were plainly very energetic, and were surely masters of the art of working stone into implements and weapons by the various processes of chipping, pecking, drilling, and polishing. In the manufacture of pottery they excelled all other aboriginal tribes of the United States. The mounds are to be found in practically all of Arkansas and many of the adjoining States, but those in Oklahoma are so peculiarly formed that they have come in for the greatest of attention. As many as five or six may be found in an acre in some places, although they ordinarily occur at the rate of about three to an acre, which would make about 2,000 to a square mile. They are often found in "colonies," and these have received local names.

Canada

Mr. W. J. Wintemberg, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has returned from a successful archeological exploration at the prehistoric Iroquoian site near Roebuck, Ontario, says *Science*, Oct 1. He succeeded in mapping the traces of a palisade across the farm of Nathaniel White which, because it was under crop, was not excavated by Mr. Wintemberg in 1912 when he explored the greater part of the Roebuck site. This season's exploration also resulted in securing thirty-three human skeletons and eleven boxes of objects made by the prehistoric people of the place. Many of the skeletons were photographed in situ. Several of these skeletons show conclusively that the people suffered from terrible diseases which caused growths upon the bones, and the abnormal union of certain bones. Their teeth also gave them great trouble. Among the important specimens found were an unfinished comb made of antler and two barbed fish hooks made of bone. Many fragments of pottery were also found. Some of the latter were sculptured to represent the human face and were of artistic merit.

*Great Britain**See***STONEHENGE****—Classic**

Scientists connected with the American School of Archaeology who had been excavating the site of the ancient city of Corinth, discovered an acropolis of the Mycenaean epoch May 19. Ruins of walls and a large quantity of pottery of the same period were discovered on a hill near the seashore, from which it was concluded that a town existed there. Antiquarian research was begun on Oephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, near the mainland. This work was started at Palaeokastro for the purpose of discovering a Mycenaean cemetery.

It was announced Aug 31 that important archaeological discoveries had been made at the site of the ancient city of Cyrene, in the Barca region, Africa. These included a large statue of Jupiter which was said to be equal in artistic value to the famous statue of Alexander the Great, discovered at the same place in 1914.

ARCHIBALD, James Francis Jewell*See***DUMBA, DR. CONSTANTIN THEODOR****ARCHITECTURE**

The elements of futuristic architecture are set forth as follows by Antonio Sant' Elia, of Italy:

"That futurist architecture is the architecture of calculus, or bold temerity and of simplicity—the architecture of reinforced concrete, of steel, of glass, of prepared board, of textile, and of materials substituted for wood, stone, and plaster, will permit us to obtain the maximum of lightness and elasticity;

"That futurist architecture is not thereby an arid combination of practicality and utility but remains art, synthetic and expressive;

"That oblique and elliptical lines are dynamic, and by their inherent nature have an emotive power a thousand times superior to those of the perpendicular and horizontal . . . ;

"That decoration, as something superimposed on architecture, is an absurdity, and that only upon the use and original disposition of the elementary materials, either as they are or violently colored depends the decorative value of futurist architecture;

"That, as the ancients drew the inspiration for their art from nature, we—materially and spiritually artificial—ought to find out inspiration in the novel mechanical world we have created, of which architecture ought to be the finest expression, the most complete synthesis, the most efficacious artistic integration.

"Architecture ought to mean the ability to harmonize man with his environment, freely and boldly, and thus rendering the world of things a direct projection of the world of spirit.

"From the architecture thus conceived, plastic and linear habits cannot be born, because the fundamental character of futurist architecture will be its caducity and transitory charac-

ter. Houses will last only during our own lives."

Signor Sant' Elia's futuristic architecture is described and illustrated in *Current Opinion*, pp. 118-19.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION**—MacMillan expedition**

The following despatch from Donald MacMillan, the explorer, who was sent to the Arctic two years before by scientific societies of New York city, was received late in May:

"I have decided to remain a third year in the Arctic to complete my work among the Smith Sound Eskimos. I am getting some very important results and much that is at variance with what we have learned in regard to these people.

"I shall return by way of Copenhagen in 1916. All other members of the expedition will return to America this summer. All is well."

In an undated letter to the *New York Tribune*, postmarked, "Kjobenhaven, May 28," received by Mr. MacMillan's agent in Copenhagen, and made public June 6, the explorer wrote:

"Crocker Land, reported seen by Peary in 1906, and indicated on the latest maps, does not exist. I succeeded in covering the whole distance of 1200 miles in seventy-two days. To us, standing on the heights of Cape Thomas Hubbard, and for several days on the polar sea, there was every appearance of an immense tract of land extending along 120 degrees of the horizon, hills, valleys and snow-capped peaks.

"Further travel toward the northwest caused it to change its direction with the revolving of the sun. It constantly varied in extent and character and finally on our last march, disappeared entirely."

Mr. MacMillan said his party had found records and a piece of an American flag left by Admiral Peary. While crossing the polar sea he said they saw a mirage of sea ice repeatedly and this greatly resembled land. They reached the supposed location of Crocker Land on April 23 when the meridian altitude and time sights gave the longitude of 108.22 east, and latitude 82.30. They returned to Cape Thomas Hubbard on April 28, and arrived at Etah on May 21, a few days before the breaking up of Smith Sound. The explorer said they had planned for the year 1915 a fifteen-hundred-mile trip to explore the region south of Ellef and Amund Ringnes Land. They intended to return by Jones Sound and should be back by June 11.

Laden with two years' supplies for the Donald B. MacMillan Arctic exploration party, the Grenfell Mission schooner *George B. Cluett* sailed for the Far North June 19 from Boston.

A batch of letters which reached the American Museum of Natural History was made public June 27. The appearance of a comet which may be uncharted was told of in a communication from W. Elmer Ekblaw, one of the scientists on the expedition. Dr. H. J. Hunt, the surgeon of the party, wrote that he found two cases of typhus fever, as well as cancer and rheumatism, among the Esquimaux.

Letters received Dec 6 stated that the explorer was at Etah, Apr 6, 1915, awaiting the relief ship *Cluett*. Should the explorers be unable to return by fall, they were well supplied with provisions for another year.

—Stefansson expedition

The *Belvedere* left Seattle, Mar 17 in an attempt to rescue if possible the 8 remaining members of the crew of the *Karluk*, who were believed to be stranded near Wrangel Island.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, chief of the Canadian Government Arctic exploring and surveying expedition which left Victoria, B. C., in June, 1913, who set out afoot over the ice with two companions from the shores of northeastern Alaska in Mar 1914, to seek new land in uncharted seas, found the new land, and the only hardships endured were those of short rations.

The first word from the explorer since April 7, 1914, when his supporting party turned back and left him to continue with his companions his journey over the ice was received Aug 22, 1915.

Stefansson planned to spend the winter of 1915-1916 at Banks Land, where he had a large power schooner and a small one. He planned to explore his new territory in the winter and the following summer penetrate further into the region between Alaska and the North Pole, where no ship has ever gone.

Stefansson thus describes the discovery of the new land which lies north of Prince Patrick Island. "On the morning of June 18, from a forty-foot high ice cake near the camp that we had just pitched, Storkensen sighted new land to the northeast. This camp was pitched at 77 degrees 56 minutes and we landed next day on the land at a point distant about fourteen miles, near 78 north and 117 west. The trend of the coast here was north-westerly, but thick weather prevented us seeing far. On account of the lateness of the season we followed the coast east for three days only. Thick weather prevented sextant observations, except one day, which gave 77 degrees 43 minutes north and 115 degrees 43 minutes west. We actually saw only about 100 miles of coast line, running somewhat south of east from the landing place, but mountains were seen for at least fifty miles farther east and from a height of 2,000 feet twenty miles inland still higher hills were seen in all directions from north to east at a distance estimated at over fifty miles. The land, therefore, is of considerable size. It is low where we first landed, but becomes higher and more rugged as one proceeds eastward.

"Caribou and other Arctic animals are abundant, except bears. As summer was now coming on rapidly, we turned toward home. On June 22 geese and other birds had arrived, and the rivers were breaking out. We discovered some small islands between Melville Island and the new land, took formal possession of these lands, and left a record of discovery."

In a letter dated Jan 13 and received Oct 17 by Prof. W. H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, written from his camp on the south-east coast of Banks Land in about 73 degrees

north latitude. Stefansson says that the floe ice of the Beaufort Sea, originally salt, becomes so fresh after two seasons weathering that the tongue can detect no saltiness in it. Bay ice in a single season is rendered fresh. Continuing Stefansson says:

"I cannot find the reference now, but I think you speak somewhere of Nansen's statement that pressure ridges of sea ice are never over thirty feet high, at any rate I remember he says so in his 'Farthest North.'

"I have seen many pressure ridges sixty feet high. I have a photograph of a man on top of a single piece that is over sixty feet high. I know several whaling captains who consider it a matter of common knowledge that pressure ridges may be as high as their crows-nests, eighty-five to 100 feet over the sea.

"Apparently Nansen never saw—and it seems Peary never saw—ice pressure that compares with that on the Alaska far north coast. Ice there is frequently so rough that a dog unhampered is unable to follow a man who by use of some sort of Alpine method makes his way along."

In the first week in Dec it was announced that the Naval Service Dept. at Ottawa had received records left in a cairn on St. Patrick Island in 1853 by a party led by Sir Francis Leopold McClintock which was searching for the party of Sir John Franklin. The records were found by Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

—Vilkitsky expedition

The Russian naval officer Vilkitsky, the arctic explorer, who recently discovered new territory which he named Nicholas II. Land, was again heard from by wireless Feb 21. He left Vladivostok with two ice-breakers, *Taimur* and *Vaigach*, in July, 1914, to attempt the arctic passage from east to west. He thus was ignorant of the outbreak of war, and he learned it from a wireless source somewhere in Bering Strait. Since then headquarters at Petrograd have sent many wireless messages, but this is the first from him that has reached them.

He reported his ships were at Tajoyr, 70 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and Vaigans, 77 degrees, both being on longitude 100 degrees, or thereabouts, east of Greenwich. The basin between the Nordensheldt Archipelago and Emperor Nicholas II. Land was never free from ice in the summer of 1914.

If these conditions continue the explorer will have to spend another winter where he is. His provisions will run short but he purposes to send back part of the crew, getting them to make arrangements with Svredrup to bring them back. This will enable him to hold out another winter.

The party, which wintered in 100° E. long. off the Taimur peninsula, reached Archangel during Sept., says *Science*, Nov 5, having thus for the first time accomplished the complete northeast passage in the reverse direction from that followed by the *Vegg*.

ARDMORE, Okla.

See

EXPLOSIONS

ARGENTINA*January*

Frederic J. Stimson, the first United States Ambassador to the Argentine, was received officially and with military honors at Buenos Aires Ja 8.

February

Ambassador Naon, of Argentina in addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States Feb 5, said that as a result of the European war Argentina's imports of manufactures had been diminished fully \$100,000,000, and suggested that America ought to supply this demand. The Ambassador quoted Argentine authorities to show that to obtain a foothold in that market American manufacturers would

the cabinet Aug 14. The action of Señor Cullen and Señor Carbo was due to the decision of the President to name Dr. J. Figuero Alcorta, former President of the Republic, a member of the Supreme Court.

See also

BETBEDER, VICE-ADMIRAL ONOFRE.
PARCEL POST—ARGENTINA
SOUTH AMERICA—TREATIES

—Commerce

This table shows Argentina's imports and exports in the first quarter of 1915 and 1914, with the changes. The amounts are valuations in gold pesos, equivalent, roughly, to 96½ cents U. S. money per peso:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Africa	25,556	7,620	53,120	.....
Germany	16,944,206	2,772,283	17,698,037	.....
Austria	1,013,834	93,134	881,141	.....
Belgium	5,184,781	417,908	8,499,593	.....
Bolivia	38,500	69,289	245,057	146,701
Brazil	2,515,428	2,344,331	5,010,160	5,790,392
Chile	69,887	102,480	452,956	276,876
Spain	2,812,716	2,739,734	560,622	1,710,948
United States	11,853,756	7,509,189	13,824,275	23,777,183
France	8,889,585	2,566,359	10,479,170	9,479,751
Italy	8,557,067	5,826,450	2,246,814	16,367,359
Netherlands	849,605	418,410	3,919,214	5,128,915
Paraguay	451,933	412,713	339,922	339,498
United Kingdom	31,052,920	18,296,533	33,428,084	39,096,976
Uruguay	771,243	464,805	703,059	1,705,308
Others	4,121,162	5,256,327	1,154,616	5,906,617
On order .....	.....	.....	21,853,276	47,544,800
Total	95,152,179	49,297,625	121,949,116	157,265,324

have to adapt themselves to the business methods in that country. It was pointed out that American commerce suffers in that respect by comparison with German commerce, the German tactics being to fulfil all requirements, whereas America seeks to impose her own methods. He urged the creation of a special Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce for the reciprocal study of the commercial methods and characteristics of the two countries. He also proposed complete neutralization of commerce between the Americas in ships of all flags.

March

A resumé of the conditions in Argentina was issued Mar 18 by the United States Department as follows:

A mail dispatch dated Feb 12 from Buenos Aires states that the extraordinary session of Congress closed on February 9, on which date the budget for the current year was finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies. An appropriation was made for 322,301,308 paper pesos and the receipts are estimated at 322,481,614 pesos.

The Executive was given permission to reduce all federal salaries by 10 per cent. and to levy export taxes on cereals at his discretion in case the financial situation of the government should make such measures necessary.

It is thought that there will be a large decrease in customs receipts. The excise tax on wines, liquors and beer has been increased, as well as the internal tax on tobacco. The duty on imported wines has been increased from 8 to 8½ cents gold a liter, and the duty on paper for newspapers has been reduced to 1 cent a kilo and that on office and book printing paper to 3 cents.

August

Following the resignation of Thomas Cullen, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Enrique Carbo, Minister of Finance, left

—Finance

It was announced on Ja 2 by the National City Bank of New York that a group of representative banks in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Boston had arranged with the government of the Argentine nation for the purchase of \$15,000,000 6-per-cent. gold notes at 96½, dated December 15, 1914, and maturing in one, two and three years. The notes are coupon notes of \$1000 denomination, with interest payable June 15 and December 15. They are exempt from all Argentine taxes and are redeemable at 101 and interest at any interest date on ninety days' notice. There is embodied in the text of each note the following agreement: "The government of the Argentine nation covenants that during the life of this loan no more favorable conditions as to security will be given any other loan of the government of the Argentine nation without equally securing this loan both as to principal and interest." This is the first direct loan ever made to any South American country by banking institutions in the United States, such financing previously having been done through English, French or German syndicates. The notes were all sold within a few hours.

ARISAKA, Lieut.-Gen. Baron Nariaki.

Lieutenant-General Baron Nariaki Arisaka, a famous Japanese soldier and inventor of the new type of quick-firing mountain gun which bears his name, died Ja 11. He was created a Baron and awarded the second class of the Golden Kite for his meritorious services in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. He was born in 1852.

Baron Nariaki Arisaka was superintendent of the military art investigation section and adviser to the military arsenal in Tokio. He was born in Iwakuni and was a son of Samon Kibe, but was adopted by Nagayoshi Arisaka, whose name he took, according to Japanese custom. He entered the Japanese army in 1874, and later served as a professor in the Military Preparatory School and as a member of the Coast Defense Investigation Committee. He became a captain of artillery in 1882 and a major in 1887. He received many honors and was advanced in rank, and in 1903 was made lieutenant-general.

ARIZONA

See

IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION PROHIBITION

"ARIZONA" (battleship)

The *Arizona*, largest of the super-dreadnoughts of the United States navy, was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 19.

Facts about the *Arizona*:

Cost when completed—Between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

Length over all—608 feet.

Breadth—97 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Displacement—31,400 tons.

Draft (mean)—28 feet 6 inches.

Main battery—Twelve 14-inch breach loading rifles.

Secondary battery—Twenty-two 5-inch rapid firing guns.

Auxiliary battery—Four 6-pound salute guns and two 3-inch field pieces.

Aeroplane guns—Four.

Torpedo tubes—Four; twenty-one feet long, twenty-one inches diameter.

Engines—Parsons turbines.

Horsepower—34,000.

Propellers—Four.

Speed—Twenty-one knots.

Fuel capacity—2322 tons of fuel oil. (No coal.)

Complement—Fifty-three officers, 927 men. Total, 980.

Construction period—Thirty-six months, dating from September 15, 1913.

Weight at launching—13,000 tons.

ARJONA, ARISTIDE

See

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

ARKANSAS

See

CHILDREN'S LAWS

PROHIBITION—ARKANSAS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ARKANSAS

ARMENIA

Six thousand Armenians were massacred at Van, in Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, according to a dispatch received in official quarters in London May 17 from the Russian Consul at Urumiah, Persia. This message was dated May 15. It added that the Armenians were defending themselves to the utmost against the Turks and Kurds arrayed against them, but that help was urgently needed.

A joint official statement by Great Britain, France, and Russia, issued May 23, says:

"For the past month Kurds and the Turkish population of Armenia have been engaged in massacring Armenians with the connivance and help of the Ottoman authorities. Such massacres took place about the middle of April at Erzerum, Dertshau, Moush, Zeitun, and in all Cilicia.

"The inhabitants of about a hundred villages near Van were all assassinated. In the town itself the Armenian quarter is besieged by Kurds. At the same time the Ottoman Government at Constantinople is raging against the inoffensive Armenian population.

"In the face of these fresh crimes committed by Turkey, the allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold all members of the Government, as well as such of their agents as are implicated, personally responsible for such massacres."

Lord Bryce, formerly British Ambassador to the United States, Sept 20, sent out a plea that America try to stop the slaughter.

Half a million Armenians had been murdered or driven to sure death in the desert since March, according to the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, which gave out a preliminary report of its investigations Sept 27. The secretary of the committee was Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, and the members included Charles R. Crane, Cleveland H. Dodge, D. Stuart Dodge, Arthur C. James, John R. Mott, Rabbi Wise, Frank Mason North, Stanley White, James L. Barton, and William L. Sloane.

The statement says in part:

"A sub-committee has thoroughly investigated the evidence and has just made report to the full committee, confirming in every particular, the statement recently made by Viscount Bryce regarding the imprisonment, torture, murder, massacre, and exile into the deserts of Northern Arabia of defenceless and innocent Armenians, including decrepit men and women and children, and their forcible conversion to Islam.

"Written testimonies of eye-witnesses, whose names are known to the Committee, but which obviously cannot now be made public, have been examined with utmost care. This testimony covers hundreds of pages, and the character and position of the authors and the positiveness of utterance carry absolute conviction.

"The witnesses examined include Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans, Turks, Englishmen, Americans, business men, travellers, and officials of great variety and rank. Not a single statement can be questioned as to the facts reported. These all agree in the declarations that, from Smyrna on the west to Persia, and from the Black Sea to Arabia, a propaganda of extermination of non-Moslems is now being carried on by the Turkish Government, far surpassing in ferocity and exceeding in destruction anything done by Abdul Hamid during his long career of massacre and extermination.

"Evidence seems to prove that probably 500,000 Armenians have already been murdered or forced to the desert where only death awaits them unless relief is secured at once. And all this has taken place since March and is now at the height of its gruesome fury.

"In view of the great influence which Germany and Austria exercise over their ally, the American people cannot fail to hold them morally responsible if these atrocities are permitted to continue."

It became known Sept 30 that the United States State Department had placed an informal request before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, asking that he use his influence with the German Government to interfere in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey. The request, was made some time before and as yet had not been directly answered by the Ambassador except with the text of a German consular dispatch, which stated that conditions among the Armenians had been exaggerated. Officials here stated that no formal representations on the subject had been directed to the Berlin Foreign Office and no such

steps were now contemplated by the Government. State Department advices had shown that while so far there had been no violation of American rights which would make a basis for formal protest, evidence from unofficial sources indicate that American lives and property had been threatened.

Documentary evidence of the atrocities inflicted by the Turks upon the Armenians was made public in Washington, D. C., Oct 4 by the Committee on Armenian Atrocities. The committee stated that the evidence was collected from sources unquestioned as to the veracity and authority of the writers, but that for obvious reasons their names could not be given and in most cases names of towns and cities must be concealed.

Quotations were given in the committee's report from twenty-four sources, some of which described in detail instances where Armenians had been put to death, women and children slaughtered, of robbery, torture and death by starvation and of terrible privations endured in long marches to the desert regions to which the Armenians had been exiled—"crimes," described by the committee, as "surpassing in their horror and cruelty anything that history has recorded during the past thousand years."

Secretary of State Lansing Oct 4 sent to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople a message voicing the interest of the American people in the Armenian situation, and urging that steps be taken by the Turkish Government for the protection and humane treatment of the Armenians.

Dr. Samuel B. Dutton, chairman of the Committee on Armenian Atrocities, announced Oct 5 that almost \$80,000 had been subscribed to enable the committee to begin the work of relieving misery in Armenia and of repatriating as many as possible of the peoples evicted from their homes by the Turkish Government.

The Chicago *Daily News* prints a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, giving an account of the activities of Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to Turkey, who recently made an offer to the Turkish Government to raise \$1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far had escaped the general massacres:

"Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, accepted the offer, and Sept 3 the Ambassador asked the Government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to give me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople.

"Since May," said the Ambassador, "350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 550,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and we need help to save them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them, as it takes \$100 to equip, feed, and transport one man. Perhaps \$5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the Western States raise a fund to equip a

ship to bring the number of settlers it wants. The Armenians are a moral, hard-working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of the Western States."

Replying to a question by Lord Cromer in the House of Lords Oct 6, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, said that information which had reached the Government in regard to the massacre of Armenians was based mainly on statements from Tiflis. In one district, it was declared, the population had been absolutely exterminated, and the most terrible description was given of the condition of the country.

Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, said that such information as had reached him from many quarters showed that the figure of 800,000 Armenians destroyed since May was quite a possible number. Virtually the whole nation had been wiped out, he said.

"The death of these people," said Lord Bryce, "resulted from the deliberate and premeditated policy of the gang now in possession of the Turkish Government. Orders for the massacres came in every case direct from Constantinople. In some instances local Governors, being humane, pious men, refused to carry out the orders and at least two Governors were summarily dismissed for this reason.

"The customary procedure was to round up the whole of the population of a designated town. A part of the population was thrown into prison and the remainder were marched out of town and in the suburbs the men were separated from the women and children. The men were then taken to a convenient place and shot or bayoneted. The women and children were then put under a convoy of the lower kind of soldiers and dispatched to some distant destination which comparatively few ever reached.

Mgr. Dolci, the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople, having reported to the Holy See on the sufferings of the Armenians, Pope Benedict wrote an autograph letter to the Sultan of Turkey interceding for the unfortunate people, according to an announcement of Oct 10.

The estimate was made by the Armenian newspaper *Mshak* that of the 1,200,000 Armenian inhabitants of Turkey before the war there remain not more than 200,000. This residue, the *Mshak* said, might disappear before the end of the war, on account of the Turkish policy of extermination. The figures of the *Mshak* were based on the estimate of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople that 850,000 Armenians had been killed or enslaved by the Turks, in addition to which 200,000 Armenians were believed to have fled to Russia.

Following world-wide accusations of barbarous treatment of the Christians of Armenia, the Turkish Government Oct 21 filed countercharges at Washington, D. C., in which it was alleged that barbarous acts had been committed on Moslems along the Caucasian fron-

tier by Russian troops, aided by members of the Greek and Armenian population of that region.

Confidential advices received Oct 22 by the U. S. State Department said the German Government had officially made efforts to alleviate alleged atrocities upon Armenians in Turkey, but that Turkish officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

Representations were made by the United States through Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople some time before, warning Turkey that continued persecution of Armenians would alienate the friendship of the American people. A number of dispatches on the subject were received from Mr. Morgenthau, but there was no announcement of a definite answer from Turkey.

ARMSTRONG, Paul

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, died in New York City Aug 30. He was born in 1869.

ARMY

See

UNITED STATES—ARMY

ARREDONDO, Eliseo

Eliseo Arredondo, the new Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is a lawyer—about forty-three years old. He began his studies in the Institute of the "Fuentes Atheneum" in Saltillo, and was successively elected judge of the districts of Monclova, Rio Grande, and Viesca. From this position he was appointed to that of Federal district judge for the State of Coahuila. He served for four years, and after being appointed for another term of the same length resigned in 1909 because of the political situation and established himself in the city of Torreon as practicing attorney.

Upon the success of the revolution, Arredondo was called upon by Gov. Carranza to take the position of Secretary of State of Coahuila. He was for one year in this position, and then resumed the practice of law.

In 1913 Señor Arredondo was elected a representative to the National Congress from the District of Monclova during Madero's administration. When the revolution broke out again in 1913 against the usurpation of Huerta, Señor Arredondo joined in the movement to restore the constitution. He was entrusted with very important missions by Gov. Carranza on account of which he was taken prisoner twice by the Huerta authorities and carried to Mexico City. He escaped, however, and joined Carranza again, serving as Secretary of the Interior of the Constitutionalist Government.

See also

MEXICO

ARROWROCK DAM

Arrowrock Dam, the highest in the world, was formally dedicated at Boise, Ia., Oct 4. The dam is 352 feet high, 1100 feet long, and 240 feet wide at the base, tapering to 16 feet at the top. Work on the dam was begun in 1911 by the Reclamation Service, under the direction of F. E. Weymouth, supervising engineer of the Idaho District; Charles H. Paul, construction engineer, and James Mann,

superintendent of construction. The cost was \$5,000,000. The dam, which is built of solid concrete, crosses the Boise River some distance above the city of Boise, and forms a lake 18 miles long and 200 feet deep. 243,000 acres are to be irrigated by means of the project.

ARTILLERY

The history of the famous French 75-millimeter field gun whose very existence was kept secret before the war, is thus told in *The Illustrated London News*.

"It became eminently desirable to produce, not a gun which would remain immovable during the discharge (a thing mechanically impossible), but one which would return to its original position after each shot had been fired. Thus, resighting and readjusting not being called for, the rate of fire would be very greatly increased. The problem was how to construct a gun-carriage which could be fixed to the ground so firmly that it would not move while the gun (joined to the carriage by an 'elastic' contrivance destined to absorb the shock) recoiled after the shot, on travelers conveniently arranged. Attempts in this direction had been made by several officers, notably by Captain Locard, of the Foundry of Bourges, but they had failed as far as field-weapons were concerned." It was reported, however, that Herr Haussner had submitted to Kupp a model of a gun with a long recoil. General Mathieu accordingly asked Major Deport, then head of the workshops at Puteaux, to construct a similar gun. In 1894 Major Deport submitted to General Mercier, the Minister of War, a field-gun able to fire twenty-five rounds a minute. Its accuracy was perfect, and its stability was such that the two principal gunners could remain seated on the gun-carriage during firing. Strangely enough it turned out that the information as to the Krupp gun was entirely inaccurate. The *News* adds: "Inaccurate information had particularly happy results for France, by putting Major Deport on the road to his great discovery. The Major was made a lieutenant-colonel too late in life to hope to rise to a much higher rank, and so decided to retire and to accept a position in the Compagnie des Forges, at Châtillon-Commeny, where, to this day, he controls the artillery-supply."

ARTILLERY FIRE

—Zones of silence

Light on the question how far heavy artillery fire can be heard is given by Dr. Doerr, a German scientist, writing in the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*. From observations made at the Dutch meteorological institute and from other sources of information, this writer shows that the German heavy mortars used in the attack upon Antwerp were heard to a distance of 139 to 142 miles, but that at distances of only 40 to 60 miles nothing was heard. The "zone of silence" extended to about 100 to 106 miles. Where the detonations could again begin to be heard, however, they were described as especially violent, so much so that the ground seemed to tremble.

The existence of such a "zone of silence".

appears not to have been scientifically demonstrated previous to the present war. It is mentioned, for example, that in the wars of 1866 and 1870 German commanders on several occasions received instructions to march to any point where they might hear a cannonade; but they failed to render the expected assistance, and their explanations were discredited when they reported that they had heard nothing, although the guns had been heard by other troops at still more distant points. When Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians near Liegnitz in 1760 the main body of the Austrians failed to hear the artillery fire there and did not come to the assistance of their comrades, whereas other Austrian troops much farther removed heard it and began their march toward the scene of action.

ASPHALT

—Production

United States

Although there was a decrease in the marketed production of natural asphalt and of manufactured or oil asphalt derived from domestic sources in the United States in 1914, says *Dun's Review*, the decrease was more than offset by the greatly increased output, from American refineries, of oil asphalt derived from crude petroleum imported from Mexico.

According to the United States Geological Survey, which attributes the decline in asphalt production from domestic sources chiefly to the increasing use of the product manufactured from Mexican oils, the output of natural asphalt in 1914 amounted to 77,588 short tons, valued at \$630,623; the output of oil asphalt from domestic petroleum amounted to 360,683 short tons, valued at \$3,016,969; and the output from American refineries of oil asphalt from Mexican petroleum amounted to 313,787 short tons, valued at \$4,131,153. Compared with 1913, the output of natural asphalt in 1914 declined 10 per cent and that of domestic oil asphalt 17 per cent, whereas the output of Mexican oil asphalt increased 174 per cent.

Locally, in Texas and Utah, the output of certain varieties of naturally occurring asphalt, required for special purposes, showed a gratifying increase. In California a notable increase in the output of oil asphalt, derived wholly from domestic petroleum, resulted largely from an increase in the use of asphalt in highway and pavement construction in the State.

Asphaltic material and products to the value of \$186,142 were imported for consumption during the calendar year. Exports during the same period amounted in value to \$1,247,020, leaving a trade balance of \$1,060,878 to be credited to the domestic asphalt industry.

ASPHYXIATING GASES

The official Belgian committee appointed to investigate reported violations of the laws of nations made a report Apr 29. It was stated that gaseous clouds extending 300 feet into the air were carried away from the German lines by the wind. The clouds were green in color

at the base, gradually shading to light yellow toward the top. Several kinds of gases appear to have been used, including chlorine, the nitrous vapors of sulphurous anhydride, and others, the nature of which has not yet been determined.

Four methods were employed in generating these gases. The first was to light fires in the first line of trenches and permit the wind to blow the gas formed toward the Allies' lines. The three other methods involved inclosing the gas in some kind of missile. These included cans thrown either by hand or mine howitzers, cylinders of compressed gas and shells containing compounds which were transformed into gas when they exploded.

The effects of the fumes were felt at a distance of half a mile. They produced a kind of stupor, which lasted for three or four hours.

A German prisoner said that gas cylinders were placed along the entire front held by the 16th corps. There was one every six feet. Men especially instructed in their use were provided with smoke helmets, while all the soldiers had respirators served out to them.

Dr. John S. Haldane, who was sent to France to observe the effect of the gases used by the Germans reported Apr 28 that death was due to acute bronchitis and its secondary effects. There was no doubt that the bronchitis and accompanying slow asphyxiation were due to irritant gas.

"These symptoms and other facts so far ascertained point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromine for the purposes of asphyxiation. There also are facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances.

The condition of a Canadian suffering from the effects of the fumes is thus described: "He was blind and for a time dumb. His blindness is apparently only temporary—occasioned by shock. His tongue is swollen to nearly double its normal size, blotched with black patches, and badly ulcerated underneath. The membrane of the mouth and throat is excessively inflamed. The lungs are attacked, and a very severe bronchitis has been set up. His pulse is no more than a faint flutter. His temperature is high and his respiration labored and difficult. His arms and legs had turned a mottled blue, or rather violet. This was due to the inhalation of the fumes preventing the proper oxidization of the blood."

One day's appeal through the British press Apr 28 gave the army all the respirators needed.

The following was issued by the French War Office May 2:

"In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy employed during the course of the day divers devices, which, however, were without effect. For example, near Tracy-le-Mont glass tubes which threw off in breaking the odor of ether; between Rheims and the Argonne, bombs charged with inflammable materials, and, finally, gases emitting a greenish smoke, which rose over the lines of the enemy without reaching ours."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Premier Asquith, and the Bishop of Lon-

don, in a sermon May 16, appealed to the British government not to make reprisals against Germany for the use of asphyxiating gases by authorizing the army to adopt similar means of attack.

The French Senate Army and Navy Committee, presided over by Georges Clemenceau, Nov 18, passed a resolution urging the unrestricted use of asphyxiating gas by French troops.

—Protection against

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the rapid fire gun which bears his name, was said June 18 to have invented what is described as "a very simple and cheap apparatus" which will counteract the effects of the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans.

Sir Hiram Maxim, who had been engaged for some time in devising means of combating the poison gas of the Germans, was said Aug. 11, to have designed a very simple apparatus, then being tested by the government. The object of the apparatus is to cause large and rapidly spreading fires by means of specially designed incendiary bombs in the path of the advancing gas at a distance of several hundreds of yards from the Allies' trenches, and by this means, since the heating of the air must cause an upward rush, to drive the gas out of harm's way.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—VATICAN
RESPIRATORS

ASPHYXIATION

Two men were killed by gaseous fumes from lily bulbs aboard the Holland-American liner *Ryndam* at Hoboken, N. J., Sept 9, and a fireman who went to their rescue was overcome.

ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS OF THE WORLD

Making and enforcing a code of advertising morality and efficiency among its members, while also keeping the public informed how it is served by advertising, the Association is described by the periodical press as one of the most powerful and important movements for the promotion of business ethics in America.

Mr. Herbert S. Houston, President of the Association, in *World's Work*, Sept. says: "The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is a sincere endeavor on the part of business men who are engaged in publishing and advertising to translate business ideals into business methods. The emblem of the order is the word "Truth," super-imposed on a map of the world. During its ten years of life an extremely interesting plan of organization has been worked out. Beginning with a group of advertising clubs located in various cities, the movement has grown and spread both in this country and Canada. The membership is made up of retail merchants, national manufacturers, publishers, printers, billboard and outdoor advertisers—in fact, all who are concerned with buying or selling advertising. Two years ago various departments

were formed, of which there are now fourteen. These include the national advertisers, the retail advertisers, direct advertisers, the newspapers, the magazines, the advertising agents, the farm papers, the directory publishers, the business press, the Graphic Arts Association, the specialty manufacturers, the Outdoor Advertising Association, the Poster Advertising Association, and the Religious Press Association. Each department adopts standards of trade practice that are satisfactory to the National Commission, which is made up of three members from each departmental organization, before it is accepted into the club movement. These standards are always a straightforward interpretation of the Truth emblem as related to the particular advertising interest concerned. At the Convention, several hundred newspaper publishers and managers, from all parts of the country, in the Newspaper Section, adopted these four simple rules that were meant to envisage their conception of the Truth emblem: (1) To make none but true statements of circulation. (2) To maintain advertising rates as published. (3) To reject fraudulent advertising. (4) To oppose free publicity. The clubs conduct a magazine "Associated Advertising" that has won a definite place for itself by its vigor and high quality. The Federal Government has shown great interest in the Advertising Club movement, seeing in it a big vital organization that is improving the standards in the whole field of business, and thus definitely co-operating with the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, and all other branches of the Federal Service that are particularly concerned with business. At the Convention of the Association in Boston in 1911, resolutions were adopted, calling on the Government to deny the mails to fraudulent concerns, just as they had been denied the use of advertising space in all reputable publications, affording opportunity for co-operation between the Government and the association that is being actively worked out. Since the year 1911 the Government has dealt with more than 15,000 cases of fraudulent use of the mails. The clubs have also gone forward with their endeavor to have honest advertising laws passed in all the states and thirty-one states now have such laws. Educational work is also extensively carried on among retail merchants, and plans are in operation for organizing new clubs and carrying on the wide-reaching propaganda of the organization. In the main everything about this movement has been sane, strong and reasonable with the result that honest and believable advertising to-day represents the great bulk of advertising. The dishonest kind is small and inevitably doomed.

—Eleventh convention

The eleventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World was held in Chicago June 20-24. On the second day a fund was started for the establishment of a permanent board of censorship of advertising. The next day a new department was formed, called the Daily Newspaper Depart-

ment, to promote honesty and efficiency in newspaper advertising.

Herbert S. Houston, vice-president of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, was unanimously chosen president of the Associated Clubs, June 24. G. W. Thomasson of Dallas, Tex., was chosen vice-president, and A. S. Florea of Indianapolis was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Figures showing that the attendance was more than double that of any previous international conference were made public. The total number of paid registrations was 4198. It was announced that the 1916 convention would be held in Philadelphia.

ASSOCIATED BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

A proposal to refer the Federal Government dissolution suit against the Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada to the recently organized Federal Trade Commission, was rejected May 14 by United States District Judge Landis in Chicago. It was the first instance of a request to refer to the new trade body for settlement a suit brought by the Government under the Sherman act. The request was made by attorney's representing the defendant corporation. Judge Landis, in denying the motion, said that the Trade Commission act provides that a judge may refer a case to that body after the evidence is heard, but not before, and that all the testimony in this case has not been taken.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

See also

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

WILSON, WOODROW — ASSOCIATED PRESS CONVENTION SPEECH.

—*vs.* Hearst, William Randolph

The validity of the by-laws of the Associated Press, under which the members may be fined, suspended or expelled, was attacked in New York City, Mar 24, before Supreme Court Justice Benton in the suit of William Randolph Hearst against the Associated Press for a permanent injunction restraining the directors from disciplining him. The charges against Mr. Hearst were made because he refused to obey an order of the news association to change the typography of the front page of the Oakland edition of the San Francisco *Examiner*, in which the words "Oakland" and "Examiner" appear in larger type than the remainder of the title.

—*vs.* Sun Printing and Publishing Association

Attorney-General Gregory, Mar 17, dismissed the complaint of the Sun Printing & Publishing Association against the Associated Press, in which it was alleged the latter is a corporation exercising powers in violation of anti-trust laws. The principal grounds of complaint, as set forth in the formal charges were:

That the members of the Associated Press are prevented or at least seriously hindered from obtaining news by purchase or otherwise from any rival agency.

That the members of the Associated Press are prohibited from furnishing the news collected by them respectively to any newspaper which is not a member.

That through the operation of the right of protest

above described, a newspaper in a given locality applying for membership cannot be elected without the consent of the members in that locality.

The Attorney-General, in his opinion regarding these specifications, said:

Assuming that the kind of service in which the Associated Press is engaged is interstate commerce (a question not free from doubt), I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that it is no violation of the anti-trust act for a group of newspapers to form an association to collect and distribute news for their common benefit, and to that end to agree to furnish the news collected by them only to each other or to the association; provided, that no attempt is made to prevent members from purchasing, or otherwise obtaining, news from rival agencies. And, if that is true, the corollary must be true, namely, that newspapers desiring to form and maintain such an organization may determine who shall be and who shall not be their associates.

The Attorney-General said, in regard to the by-laws of the Associated Press which designed to prevent its members from procuring news through other agencies, that he understood the power had never been exercised, and that it was not necessary to determine that issue of fact, since his conclusion was that this by-law, whether it had been enforced or not, should be abrogated.

ASTOR, Baron William Waldorf

See

GREAT BRITAIN—NEW YEAR'S HONORS 1916

ASTRONOMY

The National Academy of Sciences, Apr 21, awarded to Dr. Joel Stebbins, professor of astronomy at the University of Illinois, the Henry Draper medal for his researches in determining the light from the stars.

See also

AURORA BOREALIS

CANOPUS

COMETS

MOON

NEBULAE

PLANETS

STARS

RUMFORD MEDAL

SUN

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.

Announcement was made, Mar 29, that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company had acquired the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway, whose line extends from Des Moines to Ute Park, New Mexico, a trackage, including sundry branches, of 106 miles. It was stated that the acquisition of this line gave the Atchison control of the traffic which originates from the vast Raton coalfields of Colfax county, New Mexico, and assured to the company also a practically inexhaustible supply of fuel coal for locomotive use.

"ATHINAI" (liner)

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

ATHLETICS

GAMES, SPORTS, AND AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC GAMES

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Providence

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

AUBERT, Adm. Marie Jacques Charles

Admiral Marie Jacques Charles Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, died June 7 in Paris. He formerly was commander of the fleet at Toulon.

Admiral Aubert was a Commander of the Legion of Honor and was 67 years old. He entered the service in 1864 and in 1874 was a Lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship. In 1891 he was commissioned Captain of a frigate and in 1903 became a Rear Admiral. Two years later he became Chief of the General Staff.

AUFFENBERG, Field Marshal Moritz von

General Moritz von Auffenburg, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of War and early in the war in command of an Austrian army, was arrested Apr 26 and was being treated as "a serious political criminal," according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, May 28.

According to the *Berner Bund*, the leading Swiss newspaper, von Auffenburg was arrested on April 26, after evidence connecting him with a gigantic espionage plot with Russia had been gathered against him by Austrian secret service men. A search of von Auffenburg's residence disclosed documentary evidence pointing to him as the central figure in a plot to sell Austrian and German military secrets to the Russian General Staff for the sum of 3,000,000 rubles, the *Berner Bund* declares. This plot was in the nature of revelations of military secrets which would have been of inestimable value to the Russians in the campaign in East Prussia and Galicia. The German authorities demanded von Auffenburg's surrender and he was at the time of writing, confined in the strong fortress in Spandau.

Von Auffenburg was Austrian Chief of Staff from 1909 to 1911, when he became War Minister. At the beginning of the war he was given command of an army corps, and with it he won the important victory at Kamarow. Shortly after this battle he was relieved of his command, ostensibly because of ill-health. In March, Emperor Francis Joseph conferred the title baron on him and granted him the use of the title "von Kamarow."

AURORA BOREALIS

An aurora borealis which lighted the whole of the northwestern United States and Canada June 16 was followed by extensive reports of interruptions to telegraphic service caused by its electric currents.

AUSTRALIA

See also

RAILROADS—AUSTRALIA
WOMEN—AUSTRALIA

—Crops.

The official figures of the crops of Australia for the season 1913-14 are thus given (December, 1914): Wheat—103,352,833 bushels, from 9,287,096 acres; an average of 11.13 bushels per acre; oats—15,231,466 bushels, from 859,043 acres; an average of 17.73 bushels per acre; maize—9,077,662 bushels, from 336,977 acres; an average of 26.94 bushels per acre; barley—3,921,545 bushels, from 222,627 acres; an average of 17.62 bushels; potatoes—13,920,-

766 bushels, from 170,223 acres; an average of 81.66 bushels per acre; hay—3,372,000 tons from 2,754,488 acres; an average of 1.22 tons per acre; sugar cane—2,271,558 tons, from 160,976 acres; an average of 20.84 tons per acre. Of dairy products the output was 211,557,745 pounds of butter, and 15,886,712 pounds of cheese. Bacon and ham totaled 53,204,652 pounds.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

January

Count Leopold von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, author of the ultimatum to Serbia, resigned on Ja 13 and was succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian von Rajecz, a Hungarian cabinet minister.

Despatches from Switzerland on Ja 28 said that telegrams from Vienna told of riots which followed the last mobilization call. Among the southern Slavic peoples the uprising was particularly violent, clashes with the soldiers resulting in a number of civilians being killed.

February

Princess Zita of Parma, wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, gave birth to a son Feb 9.

May

A despatch from Vienna May 23 stated that Baron Burian von Rajecz, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, had resigned as a result of his failure to avert war between Austria and Italy. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, was said to have persuaded Emperor Francis Joseph to accept Baron Burian's resignation, and it was considered probable that Count Tisza would succeed to the Premiership of the dual monarchy. Baron Burian threatened to resign the week before objecting to the Germanic control of Austrian affairs. His resignation was then refused.

December

It became known, Dec 1, that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria had accepted the resignation of three of his Ministers and appointed successors to them. The resigning Ministers were:

Dr. Karl Heinold D'Udinski, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Rudolph Schuster Edler von Bonnett, Minister of Commerce; Baron Engel von Mainfelder, Minister of Finance.

Their successors were, respectively:

Prince Hohenlohe Schillingsfuerst, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts; Ritter von Leth, Governor of the Postal Savings Bank; Herr von Spitzmueller, Director of the Kredit Anstalt.

See also

AUFFENBURG, FIELD MARSHAL MORITZ VON
BURG, FERDINAND
BURIAN VON RAJECZ, BARON STEPHEN
CHOLERA—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
DUMBA, DR. CONSTANTIN THEODOR
EUROPEAN WAR—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
LUDWIG SALVATOR, ARCHDUKE
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANS-
FERS TO NEUTRAL FLAGS

—Finance

The final result of the subscriptions for the Austrian war loan, it was officially announced (Ja 23), amounted to \$670,000,000. Of this

sum, Austria contributed \$433,000,000 and Hungary \$237,000,000.

Official announcement was made, July 7, that the subscription to the second Austro-Hungarian war loan amounted to 2,650,000,000 crowns (\$530,000,000).

Austria-Hungary, July 9, was said to have concluded arrangements for floating a second loan in Germany amounting altogether to 500,000,000 marks (\$125,000,000). Of this sum 305,000,000 was intended for Austria and the remainder for Hungary.

"Subscriptions to the new Austrian war loan in the first six days of the subscription period were estimated to have amounted to more than 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000)," the Overseas News Agency announced Oct 18.

It was announced from Berlin, Nov 20, that subscriptions to the third Hungarian war loan reached 2,000,000,000 crowns (\$400,000,000), or 900,000,000 crowns more than the second war loan.

—Food supply

May 19 was the first meatless day in Vienna when, according to the new Government regulation, beef, pork, and veal could not be offered for sale. The regulation applied to two days each week—Tuesday and Friday.

Dispatches from Budapest to Switzerland, June 24, painted the situation in the Hungarian capital in the blackest colors. The prices of food were said to be going up by leaps and bounds; those of potatoes, vegetables, milk and flour having more than quadrupled; and that of bread having trebled. Half the population was threatened with starvation. At Vienna a procession of starving women marched through the streets to the Ministries of Interior, Commerce and Agriculture. All the towns and cities of the Empire sent delegates to swell the melancholy procession.

The confiscation of the 1915 vegetable crop, including peas, lentils, and beans, was ordered by the Government July 24 in order to prevent a repetition of the speculation and unwarrantably high prices that had prevailed throughout Austria. All existing supplies of vegetables from the 1914 crop were to be seized after Aug 1 and sold under State supervision.

AUSTRO-AMERICANS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—AUSTRO-AMERICANS

AUTOLYSIN

See

CANCER—HOROWITZ TREATMENT

AUTOMOBILES

See also

DIXIE HIGHWAY

FORD MOTOR CO.

"JITNEY" BUSES

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT. RURAL DELIVERY, AUTOMOBILE

Great Britain

There were on Apr 1, 341,250 motor vehicles of various descriptions in use in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, according to an

estimate given out by the secretary of the Good Roads Board. The following is the compilation, as it is printed in *Automobile*:

	England and Wales.	Scot- land.	Ire- land.	United King- dom.
Automobiles	120,000	12,500	3,500	136,000
Motorcycles	118,000	12,000	2,500	132,000
Omnibuses	4,000	400	100	4,500
Cabs	31,000	5,000	500	36,500
Motor trucks over 2 tons capacity—				
Gasoline	10,000	1,500	200	11,700
Steam	3,250	200	50	3,500
Trunks under 2 tons capacity—				
Four wheels...	12,000	1,750	250	14,000
Three wheels..	2,500	500	50	3,050
Totals	300,750	33,850	7,150	341,250

—Astor Cup Race

Gil Anderson in a Stutz car won the Astor Cup race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York City, Oct 9, travelling 350 miles in 3 hours 24 minutes 42 seconds, or at the rate of 102.6 miles an hour. Mr. H. G. Stutz of Indianapolis, maker of the car received the great silver cup. Anderson received the first prize of \$20,000 and his team-mate T. Rooney, also driving a Stutz car, and covering the distance in 3 hours 25 minutes 29 seconds, at the rate of 102.19 miles per hour, received the second prize of \$10,000. E. O'Donnell driving a Dusenber car was third, covering the distance in 3 hours, 39 minutes, 55 seconds, at the rate of 95.45 miles per hour. The race was the first of a series of five races for the Astor cup and was attended by 60,000 people.

—Commerce—Exports

Exports from the United States for the calendar year 1914, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, show the value of motor trucks exported last year represented an increase of more than 432 per cent over 1913, and that the value of all motor vehicles exported in 1914 was more than 5 per cent greater than in the previous twelve months. In 1914 the United States sent abroad 3430 commercial vehicles valued at \$8,985,753, as compared with 1009, worth \$1,686,807, in 1913. The total of motor vehicles exported last year was 25,765, worth \$28,507,464, as against 26,889, worth \$27,030,451, the year before. Imports of motor cars dropped from 492, valued at \$1,154,873, in 1913, to 296, valued at \$493,305, in 1913.

More than \$6,000,000 worth of automobiles and motor trucks were exported from the port of New York during Apr, breaking all previous records. The United Kingdom took 551 vehicles, valued at \$1,216,091, and all other countries took 2670, worth \$4,838,182, making a total of 3221, valued at \$6,054,273. In April, 1914, the exports from New York were 2005 cars of an aggregate value of \$1,533,305—about one-fourth of this year's Apr shipments.

Exports of automobiles from the United States to all countries increased in value from \$2,833,154 in Apr, 1914, to \$8,045,222 in Apr, 1915.

The growing popularity of American-made automobiles in Argentina is indicated by the

fact that America's share of the total imports into that country rose from 10½ per cent in 1912 to more than 19 per cent in 1913, the period for which detailed official figures were received by the Department of Commerce, June 17. Imports of automobiles into Argentina in 1913 were valued at \$5,194,200, of which the United States supplied \$1,003,600 worth. Argentina's imports of American automobiles in 1912 were valued at \$544,000.

Figures from the Department of Commerce for automobile exports with information compiled by Alfred Reeves, of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, show that for the year ended June 30, American manufacturers exported 37,870 motor vehicles, valued at \$60,254,635, with parts valued at \$7,000,000, making the total exports of the automobile industry \$67,254,635, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the sales for the previous twelve months, which amounted to \$33,198,806.

While the greatest increase has been in motor trucks to European countries, passenger car exports to Europe show a substantial increase, although there was a falling off to South America and Canada. The United States exported 13,996 trucks, valued at \$39,140,682, and 23,880 passenger or pleasure motor vehicles, valued at \$21,113,953, with parts valued at approximately \$7,000,000, making a grand total of \$67,254,635.

June, 1915, was a record month, with the astounding figures of 2990 trucks and 4418 passenger cars, valued at \$13,364,000.

Exports of automobiles and parts thereof in the year ending June 30, 1915, aggregated over \$74,000,000, against \$38,000,000 in 1914, \$2,000,000 in 1904, and \$1,000,000 in 1902, the first year of record. The gains were most pronounced in the second half of the fiscal year, and if the record made by July should be maintained until the end of December, the total exports of automobiles in the calendar year 1915 would be well above \$120,000,000, says *Dun's Review*, Oct 30.

All parts of the world bought American motor trucks and passenger automobiles, about 80 different countries being represented in the year's sales. Our motor trucks were sold most largely in England, France and Russia. In Greece, Denmark and Serbia sales also reached unparalleled proportions. Increased sales were likewise made in many countries far removed from the war zone, including Canada, Cuba, Central America, Java, Australia, British South Africa and in our own territories of Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska.

The year's exports of passenger automobiles were slightly less than those of 1914. Large gains in exports to the United Kingdom, Asiatic Russia, Cuba, Central America, the British West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela and British East Africa were more than offset by numerous decreases occurring elsewhere, notably France, Germany, and various countries in Europe, South America, and Asia.

The constituent factors in the automobile export trade for the past two fiscal years were as follows:

	Value of 1915.	1914.
Commercial automobiles.....	\$39,140,682	\$1,181,611
Passenger automobiles.....	21,113,953	25,392,963
Automobile tires.....	4,963,270	3,505,267
Automobile engines.....	1,405,334	1,391,893
Automobile parts.....	7,853,183	6,624,232
Total exports to foreign countries.....	\$74,476,422	\$38,095,966
Total to Alaska.....	91,381	68,435
Hawaii.....	1,514,585	1,285,258
Porto Rico.....	775,879	686,906

—Licenses

The Maryland Automobile License law was upheld as constitutional on Jan 5 by the United States Supreme Court. The court held that in the absence of Federal regulation of interstate automobile travel, states may regulate such traffic.

—Motor truck development.

Greater simplicity and flexibility, according to *The Commercial Vehicle*, are the outstanding features of the development of the motor-truck industry at the beginning of 1915.

"Weight has been saved by the elimination of many parts found to be unnecessary and by the use of high-grade metals, flexibly mounted instead of heavier material rigidly mounted. Flexibility, simplicity, and lightness have all been effected by the use of shaft-drive direct to the rear axle; by taking torque and propulsion through the vehicle springs direct instead of by radius rods and torque members, by the grouping of the live units, such as the clutch and gear-set with the motor, the gear-set with the jack-shaft, such members being mounted *en masse* on three flexible points of suspension; by the use of tubular drive-shafts in worm-driven vehicles of long wheel-base, thus doing away with an extra universal bearing and bracket, which is necessary in the two-part solid shafts.

"The motor has been fitted with a governor by the majority of heavy-truck makers, thus relieving the driver of the care of keeping the speed below a safe limit and protecting the chassis from the evils of careless or intentional overspeed. There is an increasing tendency to fix the spark advance or to equip the magneto with a governor to control it automatically, thus insuring against flagrant errors in spark manipulation, all too common with those vehicles which leave the proper adjustment of the firing-time to the operative."

Light trucks are increasing greatly in popularity.

—Production

United States

The number of automobiles built in the United States was 515,000 in 1914, as against 350,000, 1913; 325,000, 1912.

According to statistics from state registration officials and other authentic sources, the total number of cars and trucks in the United States at the end of 1914, according to the statisticians of *Automobile*, was 1,754,570, all duplicate registrations, dealers, etc., deducted.

This represents a gain of 500,605 over the total at the end of 1913. On July 1 the total was 1,548,350 cars and trucks, an increase of 294,475 since the first of the year, and by Oct 1 these figures had grown to a total

of 1,735,369 cars and trucks a gain of 203,503 over July.

By states, in ranking order, the estimates are as follows:

New York.....	156,173	South Carolina...	15,000
Illinois	131,140	North Carolina...	14,815
California	123,101	Maine	14,300
Ohio	121,265	Virginia	13,995
Pennsylvania	107,141	Rhode Island.....	12,331
Iowa	106,087	Kentucky	11,746
Massachusetts	76,832	Florida	11,366
Michigan	76,389	Montana	10,706
Minnesota	67,365	New Hampshire...	8,738
Indiana	65,500	Alabama	8,425
Texas	64,732	Dist. of Columbia.	8,000
New Jersey.....	58,820	Vermont	7,613
Wisconsin	53,180	Oklahoma	7,360
Missouri	50,998	West Virginia....	7,217
Kansas	50,467	Utah	6,139
Nebraska	50,000	Arkansas	5,642
Washington	30,253	Arizona	4,774
Connecticut	26,218	Mississippi	3,894
Georgia	20,800	Louisiana	3,500
Maryland	20,213	Idaho	3,272
South Dakota.....	20,080	New Mexico.....	3,090
Tennessee	19,668	Delaware	2,894
Colorado	17,951	Wyoming	2,428
North Dakota.....	17,348	Nevada	1,487
Oregon	16,347		

Total1,754,570

Motor car figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, as compiled and announced in Sept. by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, showed the production to have been 703,527 cars, valued (wholesale) at \$523,463,803, which was an advance of 36 per cent in the number of cars, and more than 10 per cent in value over the previous twelve months. Sales of pleasure or passenger cars of all types were 665,826, for which the manufacturers received \$450,941,131, while the sales of commercial vehicles of all types were estimated at 37,700, valued at \$72,522,692. The figures for twelve months ending June 30, 1914, were 515,101 cars, passenger and commercial, valued at slightly more than \$485,000,000.

—Records

By driving his automobile from Chicago to New York July 13 in 35 hours and 43 minutes, E. C. Patterson shattered all records for the trip of more than 1000 miles. The best previous time was made by relay drivers and was a trifle more than 39 hours. One of the outstanding features of the run was the fact that the motor of the car, a six-cylinder touring model, was not stopped once. No adjustments were made save to replace a fan belt and only two rear tires were changed.

—Tractors

On June 18, Henry Ford confirmed the report that he had invented an automobile tractor. that he had purchased thousands of acres of land near his home at Dearborn, Mich., and that he would begin the manufacture of tractors within two years. He said that he planned ultimately to employ 20,000 men in this industry, and that his tractor was the result of thirty-four years' work. The solution of the problem was in sight when the engine for the Ford car was perfected.

"What this machine will do that is of world-wide importance," he said, "is to keep young men on the farm. It will reduce the cost of tilling the soil by one-half or one-third, and it

will produce food in abundance for an increased population. It will make work, lots of work."

—Yellowstone Park

Motoring will be permitted in Yellowstone National Park beginning Aug. 1, Sec. Lane announced Apr 21, thus opening the last of the great government reserves to automobiles. Control stations are to be established at junction points throughout the park to regulate traffic. Sec. Lane's announcement added that it was expected the road through the Yellowstone would become a link in the highway to the Northwest, giving motorists the opportunity of seeing some of the other national parks.

AVALANCHES.

Italy

One of several avalanches in the Italian Alps buried a group of workmen (Feb 13) near Col di Tenda, a pass of the Maritime Alps, in the Province of Cuneo.

AVERY, Susan Look.

Susan Look Avery, writer, prominent suffragist and single-taxer, died at her home in Wyoming, N. Y., Feb 2, aged ninety-seven years.

AVIATION.

See

AERONAUTICS

BAGNIA, Thomas Campbell

Thomas Campbell Bagnia, the blind musician and composer, died Aug 14, aged 64.

BAHAMAS

—Postage

"The United States and the British Colony of the Bahamas having agreed thereto, notice is hereby given that, commencing January 1, 1915, the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters mailed in the Bahamas addressed for delivery in the United States will be one penny an ounce or fraction thereof, and to letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in the Bahamas two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Letters unpaid or insufficiently prepaid will be dispatched to destination subject on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the short payment."—(*U. S. Postal Guide*, Jan., '15.)

BAKER, William H.

William H. Baker, one of the leading cocoa and chocolate manufacturers of the country, died in Syracuse, N. Y., Feb 25, aged 64.

BALSA-WOOD

A kind of wood known as balsa, only a little more than half as heavy as cork, is described in *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis). Specimens of the wood, says the *Literary Digest*, Oct 23, had recently been installed at the museum in the garden. The tree from which it is taken is closely related to the ceiba, or silk-cotton tree, and grows throughout the West Indies and Central America, being one of the commonest trees in Porto Rico, where it is known as *goano*, or corkwood." In Martinique it is called "floating-wood"; in Cuba, *lanero*.

Balsa-wood is of very great interest because of its extreme light weight. In fact, so far as

known, with the possible exception of one of the species of pond-apple (*Anona*), it is the lightest known wood. The extremely light character of the wood is well shown in the accompanying comparative table showing the weight in pounds per cubic foot of various American woods:

Common Name.	Weight, Lbs. Per. Cu. Ft.
Balsa	7.3
Cork	13.7
Missouri corkwood	18.1
White pine	23.7
Catalpa	26.2
Cypress	28.0
Douglas fir	32.4
Sycamore	35.5
Red oak	40.5
Maple	43.0
Longleaf pine	43.6
Mahogany	45.0
Locust	45.5
White oak	46.8
Hickory	54.2
Live oak	60.5
Ironbark	70.5
Lignum-vitæ	71.0
Ebony	73.6
Black ironwood	81.0

Until recently it was supposed that the Missouri corkwood, small trees of which are growing in the garden, was the lightest. It will be noted that this weighs 18.1 pounds per cubic foot as compared with 7.3 pounds for balsa-wood.

In Porto Rico and other West Indies balsa wood has been used probably for a great many years for floats. The consul-general of Costa Rica has kindly advised that he remembers using pieces of balsa-wood during his boyhood while swimming, and that there was nothing equal to it for that purpose.

Professor Gifford says that in the West Indies the natives use it for poles somewhat as the Chinese use bamboo for shoulder poles, tobacco-poles, etc. All use it where a light, rather strong pole is needed.

The physical characteristics of the wood have not yet been fully determined. It is extremely soft and can readily be indented with the finger-nail; is easily cut with tools, planes well, and is remarkably uniform in texture. The pieces received at the garden have no sign of defects, such as knots and checks. Balsa-wood has the characteristic uniform growth frequently noted in tropical species that is, no annual rings are visible. As might be expected, the percentage of actual fiber per cubic foot is very small; in other words, the wood is made up of very thin cell-walls filled with air, giving it an extremely spongy texture. It has very little, if any, true wood-fiber, as the cells are almost parenchymatous. For so light a wood it appears remarkably strong, but from information received its lasting power is very slight. It absorbs water rapidly, and, unless impregnated in some way to protect it against water absorption, will become waterlogged very quickly. However, it is extensively used when thoroughly impregnated with paraffin.

Balsa-wood has only recently come into commercial use in the United States, being imported chiefly from Costa Rica. It is now being used very largely after treatment with paraffin for making the floating parts of

modern life-preservers and for constructing life-rafts. (A complete life-raft of balsa-wood is exhibited in the museum at the garden.) It is also being employed by the government for buoys and floating attachments to signals. Another use to which it is being extensively introduced is for interior linings of refrigerators. Owing to its extremely porous nature, it acts as an excellent insulator against heat and cold.

BALTIMORE, Md.

Mayor James H. Preston, Democrat, was re-elected at the municipal election May 4, by an estimated majority of about 15,000 over his Republican opponent, Charles H. Heintzeman. The remainder of the ticket was carried by the Democratic candidates by about the same majorities, and both branches of the City Council will be overwhelmingly Democratic. Mayor Preston's majority was the largest ever received by a Mayoralty candidate in Baltimore.

BANCROFT, William H.

William H. Bancroft, president of the Oregon Short Line Railway and first vice-president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Road, died in Salt Lake City, Apr 22, of apoplexy. He was born in 1840.

BANK HOLIDAY

See

GREAT BRITAIN

BANKRUPTCY

Bankruptcy liabilities in the United States aggregated, in 1914, \$354,000,000, as against \$272,672,288, 1913; \$203,117,391, 1912.

Separation of the 1915 half-yearly insolvency returns according to occupation shows that there were 2864 manufacturing defaults for \$70,243,928; trading losses numbered 9337 and involved \$97,368,432, while suspensions among agents, brokers and concerns of a like nature were 539 for \$20,975,175. These figures compare with 2113 manufacturing reverses in 1914 for \$60,977,145 and with 6068 trading failures for \$102,228,208; in 1914 the other commercial insolvencies were 362, and the indebtedness of these was \$21,894,377. It therefore appears that there was a considerable numerical increase in each of the three classifications into which the statement is divided, particularly in the trading division, where the difference was over 50 per cent. On the other hand, only in manufacturing lines was the amount heavier than in 1914, although the trading section would also have shown a material expansion had the Claffin suspensions been eliminated from the record of the previous year. Numerically, trading losses made relatively the best showing during the second quarter, as compared with the first three months of the year, while in respect to the liabilities manufacturing occupations made the most satisfactory exhibit with a falling off of almost 50 per cent

Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1915.....	12,740	\$116,529,403	\$188,587,535
1914.....	8,543	132,393,632	185,099,730
1913.....	8,163	31,129,616	132,909,061
1912.....	8,317	89,643,271	108,012,223
1911.....	7,061	65,997,792	103,698,334
1910.....	6,388	76,328,611	112,239,306

1909.....	6,831	63,146,097	88,541,373
1908.....	8,709	78,762,588	124,374,833
1907.....	5,607	42,153,278	69,568,662
1906.....	5,612	32,802,020	62,664,074
1905.....	6,210	32,262,157	55,904,585
1904.....	6,214	46,764,276	79,490,909
1903.....	5,628	35,957,751	66,797,266
1902.....	6,165	31,048,808	60,374,856
1901.....	5,759	27,635,046	55,804,696
1900.....	5,332	43,436,559	74,747,454

There were 12,740 commercial failures in the United States during the first half of 1915, with an aggregate indebtedness, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of \$188,587,535. Both in number and amount, these figures exceed those for any similar period in the past and compare with 8543 defaults, supplying \$185,099,730, in the corresponding six months of 1914.

The relatively moderate increase in the liabilities over the preceding year is explained by the fact that the total at that time was distorted upward of \$40,000,000. While the insolvency statistics make a decidedly adverse comparison with former records, there was a marked trend toward improvement, and the returns for the second quarter, though showing fully 1800 more reverses than in 1914, disclose a reduction of 1692 failures and nearly \$23,000,000 from the opening three months of the current year. This is a much better exhibit than was made in the second quarter of 1914, when the falling off in number was 1109, and the amount, for reasons previously stated, rose over \$18,000,000. The liabilities in June were the smallest of the year, although, on the other hand, the defaults were slightly more numerous than in May.

See also

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
BANKS AND BANKING—BANKRUPTCY
BRAZIL—BANKRUPTCY OF PORT OF PARA COMPANY.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP—BANKRUPTCY OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
CLAFLIN, H. B., Co.
COTTON—BANKRUPTCIES
GREENHUT, J. B., Co.
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.
MANCHESTER, WILLIAM ANGUS MONTAGUE, DUKE OF
OPERA—BOSTON OPERA CO.
OPERA—CHICAGO GRAND OPERA CO.
RUMELY CO.
SIEGEL, Henry, & Co.
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO.
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
THAW, HARRY K.
WABASH RAILROAD

BANKS AND BANKING

Bank circulation in the United States amounted to \$1,044,000,000 in 1914, as against \$757,000,000, 1913; \$750,972,246, 1912. Money in circulation amounted to \$3,620,000,000 in 1914, as compared with \$3,447,368,355, 1913; \$3,350,727,580, 1912. United States national bank deposits aggregated \$6,078,894,617 in 1914; \$6,072,064,752, 1913; \$5,944,551,070, 1912. National bank loans aggregated \$6,316,478,470 in 1914; \$6,175,404,961, 1913; \$6,059,109,000, 1912. Bank clearings in the United States were

\$155,337,000,000 in 1914, as against \$169,551,826,000, 1913; \$174,914,230,000, 1912.

The treasury authorities in London and Washington, announced, Jan 7, that the balance of international exchange tended to adjust itself and would not require special treatment.

The last of the \$144,000,000 emergency notes issued through the National Currency Association of New York were retired Jan 27.

Returns to the Comptroller show the following list of banks which held gross deposits of over \$25,000,000 on Mar 4, 1915:

Gross Deposits.		March 4 1915.
National City, New York.....	\$328,465,000	
Continental and Commercial, Chicago.....	195,631,000	
Commerce, New York.....	164,611,000	
Chase, New York.....	146,484,000	
First, Chicago.....	121,786,000	
First, New York.....	118,199,000	
Hanover, New York.....	116,942,000	
Park, New York.....	112,034,000	
Mechanics and Metals, New York.....	108,127,000	
Shawmut, Boston.....	85,565,000	
First, Boston.....	77,664,000	
American Exchange, New York.....	71,773,000	
Corn Exchange, Chicago.....	68,802,000	
Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....	66,023,000	
Irving, New York.....	61,872,000	
Fourth Street, Philadelphia.....	48,111,000	
Mellon, Pittsburgh.....	48,087,000	
Girard, Philadelphia.....	44,559,000	
Marine, Buffalo.....	42,368,000	
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.....	42,073,000	
Merchants, Boston.....	39,787,000	
First and Old, Detroit.....	39,254,000	
First, St. Paul.....	37,611,000	
Franklin, Philadelphia.....	37,269,000	
Seaboard, New York.....	36,829,000	
First, Cleveland.....	36,537,000	
Liberty, New York.....	36,133,000	
Bank of California, San Francisco.....	35,305,000	
Northwestern, Minneapolis.....	34,804,000	
New York, New York.....	31,868,000	
First, Kansas City, Mo.....	31,559,000	
Third, St. Louis.....	31,405,000	
Mech.-American, St. Louis.....	31,346,000	
S. B. of C., Kansas City, Mo.....	30,712,000	
Fort Dearborn, Chicago.....	29,844,000	
Anglo-London, Paris, S. F.....	28,084,000	
Chatham and Phenix, New York.....	28,000,000	
Wells Fargo, Nev., San Francisco.....	27,612,000	
Importers and Traders, New York.....	27,522,000	
First, Minneapolis.....	27,241,000	
National City, Chicago.....	26,463,000	
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia.....	26,235,000	
Chemical, New York.....	25,981,000	
First, Philadelphia.....	25,643,000	
First, Milwaukee.....	25,640,000	
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh.....	25,530,000	
Merchants, New York.....	25,292,000	
Second, Boston.....	25,159,000	
Citizens Central, New York.....	25,095,000	

See also

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
LAND BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
HARTFORD BANK MERGER
"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK (BOSTON)
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REMEDIAL LOANS
POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY—ANNUAL REPORT
Also subhead FINANCE under names of countries

New York City.

Bank clearings in New York equalled \$83,-018,580,000 in 1914, as against \$94,634,282,000, 1913, \$100,743,967,000, 1912.

New York State

Total resources of New York state savings banks on Jan 1 were \$1,912,204,573, a decrease of \$14,000,000 compared with Jan 1, 1914. Value of bonds and mortgages held by the 140 banks was \$1,017,493,927, an increase of \$130,-000,000. Amount due depositors was \$1,771,-500,958, an increase of \$30,000,000. Cash on hand was \$14,834,658, as against \$11,949,272 a year ago.

Costa Rica

It was announced, June 30, that the Bankers' Trust Company and the Irving National Bank had arranged a credit of \$500,000 to the Republic of Costa Rica, making New York exchange, to cover imports, available in Costa Rica. This facility was the first practical result of the Pan-American Financial Conference.

Great Britain

It was announced May 14 that after the Whitsuntide holidays English banking hours would be reduced two hours daily to enable additional clerks to enlist.

The proposal to reduce banking hours in London was found impractical, owing to the lack of unanimity among banks and bankers. Therefore the entire question was deferred, June 6, and the banking hours in London and elsewhere throughout the country remained from nine o'clock to four, instead of from ten to three, as proposed.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN, DEC. 10.

Russia

American Consul North Winship, at Petrograd, Russia, sent in a report, Apr 5, giving the following statistics as showing the steady increase of deposits in the Russian savings banks since the declaration of war: 1913, \$17,-510,000; 1914, \$43,260,000; Dec, 1913, \$361,000; December, 1914, \$14,987,000; first two weeks of Jan, 1914, \$155,000; first two weeks of Jan, 1915, \$7,880,000. For the entire year 1914 there was thus an increase of \$25,750,000 over 1913, of which \$14,626,000 fell to Dec alone. As the increase for the first half of Jan, 1915, amounted to \$7,725,000, the increase for the entire month will probably be \$15,450,000, thus exceeding the increase for Dec, 1914.

In accounting for the increase, the following causes were mentioned: the prohibition of the sale of vodka (among the poor); the stoppage of importation of foreign articles of luxury; the curtailment in private entertaining, as well as restaurant and cabaret business; the severe retrenchment in the imperial theaters; the reduction in the size of families on account of absences due to army service; the employment of women who are not usually wage-earners in hospital work; charity funds collected in advance for the relief of soldiers' families and hospitals; the increased means at the disposal of the families of the great numbers of reserve officers.

In all government institutions and in most large private firms and companies men called to the colors as reserve officers receive half their regular salaries, paid directly to their wives. The wives of reserve officers employed by the government also receive 15 cents a day (called "dinner money") and a rent allowance. These sums, combined with the regular officers' pay received by the husband according to his rank, increase the family budget, often doubling it over its normal figure. Sick and wounded officers also receive special allowances if they need other medical attendance than that offered in the regular hospitals.

—Bank report form

Some rather drastic changes in the blank form for report of condition of national banks were made public by Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams on Apr 29. Each bank was sent three blank report forms and two publishers' certificates on that date. One of the blank report forms is to be filed with the Federal reserve agent of the district in which the national bank is situated.

The banks will be required on the new form to report all such confidential items as rents, overdrafts, directors' fees, etc. In view of the pending suit of the Riggs National Bank protesting against the alleged persecution on the part of the Comptroller because he demanded so many reports and other things of the bank the changes in the report form are of special significance. The new report form requires information as to all the bills receivable owned, all U. S. bonds owned, whether pledged or unpledged, all bonds or securities owned, pledged or unpledged, revenue received from the bank building, amount of overdrafts, etc.

See also

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

—Bankruptcy

The First National Bank of Uniontown, which, until March, 1914, led the roll of honor banks in this country, Jan 18 was closed at the order of the directors. The bank has a capital of \$100,000, and in the last statement the surplus was given as \$1,000,000. President Thompson is one of the largest individual owners of coal lands in the country, and it was reported the previous week he was about to close deals in coal lands amounting to \$18,000,000. Failure of these transactions, it was reported, caused the closing of the bank. John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, said, J. 21, that J. V. Thompson, president of the Uniontown Bank in April, 1913, had loans direct and indirect, and discounted paper totaling \$1,347,000, or more than half the deposits of the bank.

The German National Bank of Pittsburgh was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency Mar 4.

The Mercantile National Bank in Pueblo, Colo., closed its doors Mar 29, after a run by depositors. The bank is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and its statement gave deposits of \$1,313,859.

Controller Williams, June 10, issued a state-

ment on the closing of the Union National Bank, of Monroe, La., with a capital of \$200,000 and \$40,000 surplus, which was closed the day before by its directors. "Its troubles," said the Controller's statement, "appear to have been caused by improvident management, excessive loans to certain officers and directors, disregard of the provisions of the national bank laws, and failure of the directors to give proper attention to the bank's affairs."

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, at Pittsburgh, Pa., was closed, Dec 22, by order of the State Department of Banking. It was announced, Dec 25, that Henry C. Frick would take over the accounts of some 40,000 children depositors and pay them their deposits, amounting to a total of \$167,136.

—Checks

What bankers said was the largest check ever drawn on an American bank, was paid to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, June 1, by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The amount of the draft was between \$62,000,000 and \$63,000,000. The check represented the proceeds of the sale by the railroad to a syndicate headed by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of \$65,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, issued by the company.

—Federal Reserve Board.

On Ja 5 the Federal Reserve Board issued tentative regulation regarding the purchase of municipal warrants by Federal Reserve Banks.

Charging that the "money trust" controlled the Federal Reserve system, Repr. Lindbergh (Ja 6) introduced a resolution for a House inquiry.

The first report of the Federal Reserve Board was sent to Congress Ja 27. In reviewing its work for the past 5 months, the board stated the system is no longer an experiment, and declared the duty of the board is to anticipate and prevent rather than to await emergencies. The report for the first time makes public the salaries of the Federal Reserve agents and governors of the 12 banks, which total \$147,900. The board declared that the beneficial effects of the \$100,000,000 gold pool became evident almost immediately, and that the effect of the cotton loan could not be measured by actual amounts loaned. The portion of the report relating to the cotton loan fund was criticised by many bankers (Ja 29), who declared the fund was not needed and was, moreover, too greatly restricted.

New regulations governing rediscount of commercial paper by federal reserve banks were issued Ja 29 by the Federal Reserve Board. They were designed to meet objections to those first issued on account of their stringent requirements for information regarding the financial condition of borrowers from member banks. The new regulations will not require statements of financial condition when members of banks present depositors' paper for rediscount in the following cases: Where bills bear the signatures of purchaser and seller of goods and

present *prima facie* evidence that they were issued for goods actually purchased or sold; where the aggregate amount of obligations of a depositor actually rediscounted and offered for rediscount do not exceed \$5000, or where bills are specifically secured by approved warehouse receipts covering readily marketable staples. In issuing the new regulation, the board announced it had not modified its views upon the general principle of the desirability of credit information in detail concerning borrowers whose paper comes to reserve banks. The present step is taken, it was pointed out, to facilitate operations "particularly during the initial period." In a regulation relating to agricultural paper, the board announced reserve banks may discount such paper with a maturity of more than three, but not less than six, months in an amount equal to a percentage to be fixed.

The extension of the functions of the reserve banks to include rediscounting and open market transactions in bankers' acceptances was authorized by a regulation of the Federal Reserve Board issued Feb 12, which makes effective sections 13 and 14 of the Glass-Owen law. The law makes eligible for rediscount only those acceptances which bear the indorsement of at least one member bank. Preferential rates are to be fixed for dealings in acceptances so indorsed as compared with those which do not bear the signature of a member bank.

The reserve banks may rediscount only such acceptances as are based on the exportation or importation of goods and which bear maturities not exceeding three months. The aggregate of the acceptances for a reserve bank may not exceed one-half the capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscount is made, nor may a member bank discount in excess of 10 per cent. of capital and surplus as accommodation for a single corporation.

Discounting acceptances growing out of the foreign trade by Federal reserve banks was authorized by a Senate bill passed Mar 2 by the House. The bill was designed to facilitate financing of foreign business, and was signed by the President.

The Federal Reserve Board, upon petition of banks in that vicinity, designated the city of Nashville, Tenn., as a reserve city, Mar 22. The action taken was recommended by the Federal reserve agent at Atlanta, Ga. The combined deposits of the six national banks in Nashville is stated in the petition as \$20,077,907.

The board has adopted the following requirements as necessary before consideration will hereafter be given to the designation of any city as a reserve city:

"A population of at least 50,000; combined capital and surplus of national banks in the applying city of not less than \$3,000,000, with deposits of not less than \$10,000,000; indorsement of the application by at least fifty national banks located outside of the applying city, who will state that they are carrying, or intend to carry upon such designation, ac-

counts with a national bank in the applying city."

To meet with the requirements of the amendment to the Federal reserve act passed by Congress on Mar 3, the Federal Reserve Board, Apr 3, reissued its regulations on bankers' acceptances. The amendment to the act permits the board to authorize the banks to purchase acceptances in quantities more than 50 per cent, but not more than 100 per cent of the capital and surplus of the banks. The previous regulations limited the amount to 50 per cent.

A central or general gold fund, to be established by the twelve reserve banks, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of promoting inter-district clearances, was agreed upon by the Federal Reserve Board, according to an announcement made Apr 7.

It is understood that the central gold fund plan, approved by the board, was substantially the same which was suggested by a committee representing the twelve governors. The board accepted the report of the governors' committee, but decided at the time to consider only inter-district clearances.

The reserve banks will be allowed to count the gold contributed to the fund as part of their reserves, and will receive some interest on it through charges made for clearing checks. Transportation charges on gold shipments will be paid by banks requesting such shipments.

The Federal Reserve Board in May began the publication of a Federal reserve bulletin, intended to afford a general statement concerning business conditions and events in the Federal reserve system, of interest to all member banks. It included consolidated statements of bank condition and such abstracts of correspondence of the Federal Reserve Board, statements and facts relating to the national banks and Treasury Department, and actions taken by Federal and State Governments as had a direct relationship to banking problems. It was planned to publish from time to time brief comparative reports concerning the operations of the Federal reserve system in the several districts, and to include opinions of the counsel of the Federal Reserve Board released for publication, such opinions of counsel of the several banks, or general interest and reports of legislation, National and State, affecting the member banks. The bulletin was distributed free to Federal reserve banks and to member banks. A subscription price for others was to be determined later.

Regulations issued July 16 by the Federal Reserve Board prescribe conditions under which "trade acceptances" may be rediscounted at regional banks. The regulation defined a trade acceptance as a bill of exchange having a definite maturity and payable in dollars in the United States, having the obligation to pay accepted by an acknowledgment across its face by the person or corporation on whom it is drawn. To be eligible for rediscount at a reserve bank such trade acceptances must be

indorsed by a member bank; must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days, and must be accepted by the purchaser of goods sold by the drawer of the bill.

At the end of its first year, Nov 16, the Federal reserve banking system provided for in the act of Congress of Dec 23, 1913, embraced 7630 banking institutions, mostly national, the aggregate paid-in capital approximated \$55,000,000, total deposits were nearly \$400,000,000, and the gold holdings about \$300,000,000.

The reserve act contemplated a gradual transfer of reserves of member banks located in the smaller cities, the entire change by which deposits held by correspondents in the larger centers should no longer be counted as legal reserves not going into full effect until three years after the establishment of the reserve banks, that is, Nov 16, 1917. The second transition took place at the end of the first year, when banks in non-reserve cities were obliged to increase by one-twelfth the portion of reserves required to be kept in the Federal reserve banks of the district in which they were located. Banks in reserve cities were obliged to increase the reserve holdings in the reserve banks by one-fifteenth.

While the reserve banks had been fully organized they had yet had limited opportunity of exercising their principal function, namely, the issuance of currency against commercial paper held by the member banks. The rediscounting facilities of the banks had thus far been only slightly utilized because the prevalence of easy money made it unnecessary for member banks to seek accommodations.

The advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board voted unanimously, Nov 16, in favor of the abolition of the office of Comptroller of the Currency, held at that time by John Skelton Williams, because of the conviction on the part of many bankers that the office became obsolete with the organization of the board. It was declared that the duplication of reports and diffusion of authority were responsible for the failure of the bulk of the state banks to enter the reserve system.

New regulations for a method of retiring national bank circulation and of refunding United States 2 per cent. bonds, as provided for by the Federal Reserve Bank act, received the approval of Sec. McAdoo, Dec 11. According to the new plan, on and after Dec 23, 1915, when Section 18 became effective, the Federal Reserve Board would designate the securities to be bought and the Treasury would arrange for cancellation.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—GOLD POOL
COTTON—FEDERAL AID TO GROWERS
COTTON POOL

—Frauds and robberies

Additional indictments returned in Chicago on Jan 26, in connection with the wrecked La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, charged William Lorimer, president; Charles B. Mun-

day, vice-president; and Henry W. Huttig, a director, with misapplication of funds. The indictments constitute the third formal charge against Munday, the second against the former United States Senator, and the third against Huttig. The first indictment is against Lorimer on twenty-six counts, and charges misuse of \$61,500 of the bank's funds. In each instance, Munday is charged with aiding the president. The second indictment charges Munday in twenty-six counts with the misuse of \$125,000. The third charges in sixty counts the misuse of \$80,000 by Munday and Huttig.

Charles B. Munday was found guilty in Morris, Ill., Nov 19, of criminal conspiracy to wreck the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank and allied banks in the so-called Lorimer-Mundy financial structure. The jury was out barely six hours.

On Feb 1 the trial was continued until Apr 17. The accused obtained changes of venue Apr 26.

Edward P. Metcalf, ex-president of the Atlantic National Bank, of Providence, R. I., was found guilty on Jan 23 on all ten counts, and Henry E. De Kay, a New York broker, guilty on all but one count, of indictments charging misapplication of the bank's funds. The bank closed its doors in April, 1913, owing \$219,000.

Metcalf was sentenced, Mar 22, to serve five years.

Harry W. Foster, vice-president and a director of the defunct Roseville Trust Company, was found guilty by a jury in Newark, N. J., Apr 16, of having knowingly overdrawn his account nearly \$400. The chief witness against him was Raymond E. Smith, who was secretary and treasurer of the institution, and who is serving a seven-year prison term for his part in the wrecking of the bank.

Seven officers and directors of the Commercial National Bank of Macon, were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Macon, Ga., May 18, on charges of misapplication of funds in connection with alleged excessive loans and false entries in reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. Those indicted were: E. Y. Mallary, president; J. J. Cobb, vice-president; Thad C. Parker, E. N. Jelks, Leon S. Dure and Frank L. Mallary, directors, and E. Nat Lewis, cashier. The bank was absorbed in 1914 by other local banks.

—Gold pool

Voting that the \$107,000,000 gold pool formed in 1914 for the relief of the foreign exchange market, was no longer necessary, the Gold Fund Committee at a meeting held in New York City, Jan 22, decided to dissolve the pool and return the cash to the subscribers.

Formal announcement was made Mar 12 of the termination of the gold pool.

All subscribers to the pool have received the amount of their contributions. Total expenses of administering the fund were \$16,542, of

which \$11,206 represented the cost of transporting gold to New York and Ottawa. The balance was spent for clerk hire, printing, cablegrams and postage. The committee, composed of leading bankers, served without pay, as did its legal advisers.

Europe.

—Gold Reserve

On Dec 31, 1914, the stores of gold in the principal government banks of Europe were as follows (the stores on Jan 1, 1914, and the gains during the year being added in the parenthesis):

England, \$338,781,350 (\$170,543,050; gain, \$168,238,300).

France (Oct 15), \$808,767,357 (\$683,998,575; gain, \$124,768,800).
\$221,716,110).

Germany \$505,896,540 (\$284,180,430; gain,

Russia, \$862,416,750 (\$826,070,250; gain, \$36,346,500).

Austria-Hungary (July 30), \$246,442,750; (\$251,871,750, Jan 1st).

Italy, \$229,159,125 (\$222,236,625; gain, \$6,923,500).

Spain, \$111,496,125 (\$93,448,875; gain, \$18,047,250).

Netherlands, \$84,490,500 (\$61,137,375; gain, \$23,353,125).

Belgium, \$74,977,500 (\$40,608,750; gain, \$34,368,750).

Switzerland, \$46,335,900 (\$33,213,375; gain, \$13,122,525).

—Guaranteed deposits

Sec. of the Treasury McAdoo, Apr 8, made public the text of the opinion of Attorney-General Gregory holding that national banks may contract with an insurance or guaranty company for the guarantee of its deposits. The opinion was rendered in response to a request from certain national banks and a guaranty company for further interpretation of the opinion of the Department of Justice of 1908-1909 on this same subject.

Mr. Gregory said in part: "A contract of insurance of guaranty such as described in the question submitted, may afford protection to depositors by securing the performance of an obligation on the part of the bank which otherwise might not be performed. And it is not unreasonable to believe that such a contract, at the same time, may prove valuable to the bank because of the confidence it may assure. No reason is perceived for prohibiting a national bank, in the discretion of its directors, from so securing its depositors, or for denying to the bank such benefits as they believe may accrue in the form of increased confidence resulting from such a contract."

Mr. Gregory then referred to the opinions of the Attorney-General under date of July 28, 1908, and Apr 6, 1909. "As I view these opinions," declared Mr. Gregory, "the conclusion in neither of them is inconsistent with the conclusion reached herein."

—Legislation, New

The following legislation has been adopted during the current year: A bill designed to punish the making of false statements to obtain credit has been adopted by three additional

states—New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wyoming. Two states have passed bills punishing those who make derogatory statements affecting banking institutions, namely, Kansas and North Carolina. Three states also—Idaho, Kansas and North Dakota—have passed bills to punish the issuing of checks and drafts without sufficient funds to meet them. In Idaho, bills covering the payment of deposits in two names and in trust have been incorporated in the state banking law, and in Kansas the legislature has passed a bill relative to the competency of bank notaries.

A bill to protect a bank from excessive damages where it refuses payment of a check through error has been passed this year in Idaho and Montana. It provides that "no bank shall be liable to a depositor because of the non-payment, through mistake or error and without malice, of a check which should have been paid, unless the depositor shall allege and prove actual damage by reason of the such non-payment, and in such event the liability shall not exceed the amount of the damage so proved."

—National Banks, Resources and Liabilities of, Dec 31, '14

The abstract compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of all national banks in the United States on Dec 31, 1914, is as follows.

RESOURCES		Dec. 31, 1914
Loans and discounts.....		\$6,347,636,510
Overdrafts		15,798,224
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....		739,160,346
Misc. secur. to secure circulation.....		209,400,603
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....		47,810,427
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits....		72,885,060
U. S. bonds on hand.....		5,003,963
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....		3,084,194
Bonds, secur., etc. (other than stocks)..		988,157,510
Stocks, including prem. on same.....		61,394,185
Banking house, furniture and fixtures..		271,464,956
Other real estate owned.....		43,258,037
Due from Federal Res. Bank.....		261,459,775
Due from approved res. agents.....		583,664,900
Due from banks and bankers (other than above).....		575,324,679
Outside checks and other cash items....		33,867,431
Checks on banks in the same place.....		31,781,266
Exchanges for Clearing House.....		262,433,419
Notes of other national banks.....		69,466,353
Federal reserve notes.....		2,013,685
Clearing House loan certificates.....		
Lawful money res. in bank, viz: total specie		534,857,113
Legal-tender notes		128,370,974
Amount paid on account of \$100,000,000 gold fund		12,404,075
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer.		43,752,166
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....		12,616,157
Total		\$11,357,086,017

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,065,951,505
Surplus fund	726,935,755
Undiv. profits, less exp. and taxes paid..	281,924,667
National bank notes outstanding.....	848,806,773
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	82,858
Due to approved reserve agents.....	41,353,770
Due to banks and bankers (other than above).....	1,828,435,241
Dividends unpaid	20,234,253
Demand deposits	5,175,140,032
Time deposits	1,171,222,217
U. S. bonds borrowed.....	34,586,272
Other bonds borrowed.....	26,308,909
Securities borrowed.....	774,066
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	35,586,864
Bills payable	96,855,492
Liabilities other than those above stated.	2,887,335
Total	\$11,357,086,017

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—BANK REPORT FORM
BANKS AND BANKING—GUARANTEED DEPOSITS
BANKS AND BANKING—OVER DRAFTS
BANKS AND BANKING—PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS
BANKS AND BANKING—TRUSTEE POWERS OF BANKS

—Oklahoma Bank Guarantee law

United States Supreme Court, divided five to four, on Jan 5, in construing the Oklahoma bank guaranty law, the majority holding that the holder of a claim as a depositor against an insolvent bank in that State cannot bring an action in the courts to recover from the guaranty bank board. The issue was whether an action brought to recover was an action against the State of Oklahoma within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, which will not permit a State to be sued without its consent. The decision establishes a precedent under bank-deposit guarantee laws.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—GUARANTEED DEPOSITS

—Overdrafts

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, gave out a statement, Feb 7, declaring that his effort to break up the practice by national banks of allowing overdrafts was meeting with general approval by national banks.

—Pass books

A decision of importance to savings bank depositors was handed down by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in New York City May 22 in a suit of Joseph Meighan against the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in which the court held that a depositor had a right to withdraw funds without producing his passbook upon giving a reasonable excuse for failure to do so.

—Personal Responsibility of Directors

The Comptroller of the Currency called on the directors of the National Bank of Commerce of New York City, Feb 5, personally, to make good certain losses sustained by the bank through stock transactions. The directors of the bank, or at least a part of them, have yielded to the Comptroller's demand. The exact amount involved could not be learned.

The losses which the Bank of Commerce's directors were called on to make good resulted from transactions or investments which Comptroller Williams contended were without authority in law. They did not constitute violations of the law, but there was nothing in the national banking act which authorized them.

Five other national banks in New York were called upon by the Comptroller of the Currency to collect from directors who were in office a few years ago, or from the estates of men who were then directors and have since died, their proportionate share of sums lost in business ventures outside of a national bank's province, for restoration to the banks' surplus. For the six New York banks the amount of losses which it was determined to restore to the

stockholders will not total more than about \$2,000,000, it is said.

—Trustee powers of banks

It became known, Apr 10, that trust companies represented in the American Bankers' Association had decided to test before the Supreme Court of the United States the constitutionality of that section of the Federal reserve act which permits national banks to assume functions heretofore limited to trust companies. Chief of these is the power of acting as trustee for estates. The executive committee of the trust company section of the association has requested the Federal Reserve Board to refrain from granting further trust company powers to national banks until the decision of the court has been handed down.

—War revenue act

Three test suits attacking the constitutionality of the war revenue act, passed Oct. 1914, by Congress, affecting the tax upon the capital stock of banks, were filed in the United States District Court in Chicago, Apr 23.

The result of the suits will affect 25,000 banks in the United States, according to Levy Mayer, of counsel for the three banks concerned in the suits—the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and the Hibernian Banking Association.

"BARALONG" CASE

See

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATION—IN
BLOCKADE ZONE—"BARALONG" CASE

BARANY, Robert, M.D.

See

NOBEL PRIZES

BARBADOS—Commerce

During 1913, Barbados sold in the world's markets a value of \$2,567,595, and bought a value of \$6,584,661. The countries which bought most of her products were Canada (\$1,518,606), United States (\$336,762), Great Britain (\$268,485), and Newfoundland (\$223,684). Barbados bought most heavily from Great Britain (\$2,523,829), United States (\$1,855,397), and Canada (\$936,778). The principal products sold were molasses, in value \$1,832,773, and sugar, \$441,207—these two being about 90 per cent. of all. Of articles bought, the values were: Manures, \$530,045; flour, \$425,286; coal, \$403,277; rice, \$320,172; miscellaneous cotton manufactures, \$280,928; cotton hosiery, \$265,988; fish, dried and salted, \$263,964; lumber, \$177,259; salt pork, \$131,260.

BARD, Thomas Robert

Thomas R. Bard, former United States Senator from California, died Mar 6, aged 74.

BARNABY, Sir Nathaniel

Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, a British authority on naval designing, died June 15, aged 86.

BARNARD COLLEGE

The Trustees of Barnard College announced Oct 5 a gift of \$500,000 from Jacob H. Schiff for the erection of a Student's Hall at the college.

BARNES, William, jr.

See

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor

The trustee of the estate of P. T. Barnum, the showman, who died in 1891, reported, Dec 22, that the total value of the estate was \$1,222,468, of which \$1,204,000 was set aside to pay the \$40,000 income to the widow. The real estate was worth nearly \$700,000, and included a corner at Broadway and Houston street worth \$625,000, the Barnum & Bailey winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., valued at \$50,000, and a residence in Bridgeport worth \$2000. The estate held \$95,800 in bonds. The stocks were valued at \$231,925, of which \$147,600 was 984 shares of preferred stock of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, and \$49,200 was 492 shares of common stock of the same corporation. Mr. Barnum also owned 245 shares of the Pequonnock National Bank, worth \$30,625. The estate held notes and mortgages valued at \$199,019. On the death of the widow the principal was to be divided among the heirs at law.

BARREL—Standard

On Jan 13th the U. S. House of Representatives passed the bill, H. R. 4899, previously passed by the Senate, providing that the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities other than cranberries, shall have the following dimensions: length of stave, 28½ inches; diameter of head, 17¾ inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bulge, 64 inches in outside measure; the staves to be not thicker than 4-10 inch. However, any barrel of different form having a capacity of 7056 cubic inches shall be accounted a lawful barrel. The standard barrel for cranberries shall have staves 28½ inches long; heads, 16¼ inches diameter; 25½ inches between heads; 58½ inches circumference of the bulge, and be not more than 4-10 inch thick. A penalty of \$1 and costs upon each barrel of less capacity sold or shipped is attached. But any "barrel" may be used as a container for goods sold by weight or count. The Senate passed the bill Mar 4.

BASEBALL.

—Anti-trust litigation

Charging that the National Commission, the governing body of organized baseball, its rules and the national agreement under which its members work, are a violation of the common law and the anti-trust statutes, the Federal League filed suit at Chicago on Jan 5 in the United States District Court asking that the National Commission be decreed illegal and void, and its members enjoined from further continuing in the alleged unlawful combination. The case opened (Jan 20) before Judge Landis. Charges of "unclean hands" and hypocrisy were made against the Federal League on Jan 22 by George W. Miller. He declared a temporary injunction asked by the Federals would destroy an institution it had taken organized ball forty years to build. The court, Jan 22, took under advisement the application for an injunction against organized ball.

—"World Series"

The first game of the 1915 "world series" was played at Philadelphia, Oct 8, between the Philadelphia National League Club (Phillies) and the Boston American League Club (Red Sox), Philadelphia winning by a score of 3 to 1. At the second game, also held at Philadelphia Oct 9, Boston won 2-1. The third game, played in Boston Oct 11, proved another 2-1 victory for Boston, as did the fourth game, another 2-1 score, played in Boston, Oct 12. The fifth and final game, played at Philadelphia Oct 13, gave the world championship to Boston by a score of 5-4.

BASTIAN, Henry Charlton, M.D.

Dr. Henry C. Bastian, widely known as a writer on diseases of the brain, died in London, Nov 18, in his seventy-ninth year.

BATCHELLER, George Clinton

George Clinton Batcheller, manufacturer and art collector, died suddenly of pneumonia, Ja 25, in New York City, at the age of 80.

BATES, Lindon, jr.

Lindon Bates, jr., a prominent New York engineer went down with the *Lusitania* May 7, aged 31.

BATH TRAINS

Three movable bath-trains, at a cost of from \$25,000 to \$35,000 each, have been constructed for the Russian army, each providing a bath daily to 3000 soldiers. The *Scientific American* of July 3 describes them as follows:

"The train consists of a locomotive and a score of cars. The cars are joined by warm vestibule bellows, that make it possible for the soldiers to pass freely from the undressing-car to the bathroom and then to the dressing-car. The bath-train is lighted with electricity from the central electric station and heated by steam. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler. In the train there are two tank-cars holding water necessary for twenty-four hours' work. Besides, there is an electric pump by means of which water can be drawn from any source not farther than 50 to 100 Russian fathoms, or 350 to 700 feet. Provision is made for a soldier to have his hair cut, and his soiled clothing washed and disinfected."

BAUER, Cardinal Francis S.

Cardinal Francis S. Bauer, Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, died at Olmutz, Austria, Nov 26, at the age of 74 years. Cardinal Bauer had been ill for some time and his death was expected. Early in Oct it was reported that the Pope had sent a deathbed blessing to the cardinal. Dr. Bauer became a priest in 1863. He had been Archbishop of Olmutz since 1904. He was created a cardinal on Dec 2, 1912.

BAZUS, Baroness de [Mrs. Frank Leslie]

The late Mrs. Frank Leslie, who assumed the title of the Baroness de Bazus, left cash, stocks, bonds and personal effects valued at \$1,737,477, according to an inventory of the property filed in the Surrogate's Court June 15. As Mrs. Leslie willed all but approximately \$200,000 to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,

the suffrage leader, to be devoted to promoting the cause of suffrage, about \$1,500,000 would go to Mrs. Catt to be used entirely at her discretion.

The application by the heirs at law of Frank Leslie for permission to open the decree admitting the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie to probate and to contest its validity was denied in New York City, Dec 23, by Surrogate Fowler. While the Surrogate's ruling was based on the law of the case, he commented sharply on the evidence in support of the contention that Mrs. Leslie's mother was a slave and could have no heirs of her own because "the only parent through whom such could claim was by the ante bellum law of this country prior to 1861 held in a servile status."

Commenting on the charges concerning the parentage of Mrs. Leslie, the Surrogate said:

"Such a claim seems to us now at this lapse of time a monstrous claim. But even if not monstrous in law, to my mind the evidence purporting to support the claim in this instance is of the most inadequate and nebulous kind. Besides, the claim of Mr. Leslie's heirs is met on the part of those claiming to be either heirs at law and the legatees or devisees of Mrs. Leslie with most indignant and, to my mind, complete denials."

BEADLE, Brig-Gen. William Henry Harrison

Brig-Gen. William Henry Harrison Beadle, a veteran of the Civil War and leader in educational movements in South Dakota, died in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13, aged 77 years.

BEATTY, Vice-Adm. Sir David

The Official Gazette announced, Aug 12, that Sir David Beatty had been promoted to be a Vice Admiral. Sir David Beatty commanded the British squadrons, which in Aug, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following Jan, in which the German cruiser *Blücher* was sent to the bottom. Vice Admiral Beatty is only 45 years old and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral in the British Navy.

BECKER, Lieut. Charles

See

ROSENTHAL CASE

BELGIUM.

January

It was stated on Ja 1 that in December the Rockefeller Foundation had purchased 6,000,000 bushels of wheat for the Belgians.

A \$400,000 food ship, a gift from the state of Kansas, sailed from New York City Ja 5. Shiploads of food from Ohio and Nebraska were pledged 2 days later. The Maryland relief ship went ashore near Norfolk, Va., Ja 9. It was estimated (Ja 9) that the United States had sent \$14,000,000 in supplies to Belgium to date.

March

The Belgian legation at London Mar 5 issued a formal statement announcing the protest of the federation of Belgian steel and iron manufacturers to the German governor-general in Belgium against seizure of more than

\$3,000,000 worth of machinery which, the statement declared, was taken in violation of the fourth Hague convention. The announcement further stated that the German action "practically nullified the efforts" which Belgian industries were making to resume their activities. The German authorities were further accused of exporting raw materials from Belgium into Germany.

Canada's contribution toward the relief of the destitute non-combatants of Belgium exceeded to date \$2,000,000, according to a statement issued, June 26, by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The commission put the exact value of the Canadian contribution at \$2,071,082.63. In proportion to wealth and population, Canada's contributions have been even more generous than those of this country.

September

The Belgian Government Sept 14 protested to neutral States against the action of the German administration in tearing up and transporting to Poland the tracks of the Belgian railroads. The protest was based on an article of the Fourth Hague Convention, which stipulates that the occupation of invaded territory shall constitute only an occupation de facto. Removal of the railroads, the note contended, would make much more difficult the transaction of business by a large portion of the population of Belgium.

See also

ALBERT I., KING OF BELGIUM
CAMMAERTS, EMILE
DE WIART, MME CARTON
EUROPEAN WAR—BELGIUM
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WAR RELIEF
COMMISSION

—Commission for the Relief of Belgium

The British Foreign Office directed a letter Feb 22 to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgium Relief Committee, declining to give a direct subsidy to the commission for relief in Belgium. The Foreign Office explained it had taken this course because Germany had refused to put a stop to cash requisitions in Belgium.

The German government, Mar 3, stated that arrangements had been made to grant safe passage through the naval war zone to American relief ships bearing supplies for the people of Belgium.

The first complete report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, made public Sept 10 revealed that in income and expenditure the organization formed the greatest relief movement of history. The commission collected and disbursed fifty million dollars, fifteen million of which was contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British Empire and Belgium itself. The bulk of the income came from other than purely philanthropic sources, but the raising of this enormous sum was exclusively the work of the commission, which by financial arrangements with Belgian individuals and institutions, exchange of currency with Belgium and a system of providing for the solvent Belgian inhabitants, maintained

the entire population of a nation for almost a year.

A remarkable feature of the report which had hitherto received but little notice was the effort being made by the Belgians to help themselves, over 50 per cent. of the money expended by the commission in benevolence being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

Only something over six million dollars in food, clothes and money came from the United States.

"The problem becomes more difficult every day" says the report "for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last Oct to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 200,000 a month."

"The 'provisioning department' is charged with the duty of revictualing the whole 7,000,000 people with necessary imports, and up to June 30 had either delivered, or had in stock, over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section, to the gross value of over \$45,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a broad system of reticulation, and the profits earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about \$4,800,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service."

After referring to the work of the financial relief and benevolent departments, the committee states that half a million people who might otherwise have fallen into destitution, have been provided for through the remittances made available by this department, which to June 30, totalled about \$20,000,000.

"Through the benevolent department," the report continues, "the charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves is mobilized to the support of the destitute and through it over 2,750,000 persons are now being assisted in some measure with food and clothing. The total resources made available to the commission from abroad for the support of the destitute was over \$31,000,000 to June 30, and the expenditure from these sources was at that date \$25,000,000, and is now proceeding at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per month. Beyond this expenditure lies local charity, now exceeding \$10,000,000. The Belgian people have risen to an unprecedented emergency with the utmost devotion and aside from local charity about 50 per cent of the charitable funds of the commission from abroad are provided by Belgians and Belgian institutions.

"The response of the American, British and other people to the plea on behalf of the Belgians has been without parallel in international philanthropy—amounting today to nearly \$15,000,000 in cash, food and clothing.

"The growing and gloomy problem is one of unemployment, for month by month a larger proportion of the industrial mass of over 3,500,000 people falls further and further into destitution.

"The commission is transmitting \$5,000,000 a month from the outside world for the destitute, yet this sum divided over those now unemployed and destitute would average less than five cents per day.

"In addition to the Belgian people, the commission also supplies the French population within the German occupied territory, which number about 2,300,000. The cost of supporting these people amounts to about \$4,000,000 a month, and is accomplished entirely without recourse to charity by financial arrangements which the commission has instituted whereby the towns in the occupied zone secure loans from the banks of Paris."

The chief of the German army staff in the east and west Flanders zone announced Oct 14 that an arrangement for the provisioning of about 2,000,000 Belgian civilians in that district had been concluded with the American Relief Commission.

The German authorities requisitioned at fixed prices the cereal and root crops over a stated allowance for the family and animals of each grower. The whole of these crops, except oats and rye, will be handed over to the commission for distribution. In the place of oats and rye the Germans will furnish the commission with wheat.

In exchange the commission undertook to import wheat sufficient to make up the deficit, together with the usual ration of bacon, lard, rice and fodder. The daily average of imports by the commission into this section amounts to about 1,000 tons.

It became known, Nov 8, that at the request of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, President Wilson had asked a number of prominent Americans to co-operate in the work of the commission in the United States. Those asked by the President were Otto T. Bannard, S. R. Berton, Herbert S. Eldridge, A. J. Hemphill, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus and John Beaver White.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—BELGIUM
WHITLOCK, BRAND

—Finance

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam May 21 said: "General von Bissing, the German Governor General in Belgium, has published the Belgian budget for 1915. It gives the revenue for the year as \$35,031,906 and the expenditure as \$39,631,906. The statement says that means for providing for the deficit of \$4,600,000 will have to be found later."

—International Law, German violation of

On Jan 3d the Belgian legation at Washington gave out the report of the official commission of inquiry in which the German army was charged with violating the usages of war. The same day, Cardinal Mercier, at Malines, wrote a pastoral letter encouraging the Belgians to resist the Germans.

A report of the Belgian committee investigating violations of international law, issued

in Paris, Aug 9, by the Belgian Legation, was devoted to instances of alleged violations by the Germans of article 52 of the fourth Hague Convention governing the laws and customs of land warfare. Examples cited covered alleged German attempts, first, by offering wages as high as 20 marks (about \$5) a day, and finally by force, to compel Belgian civilians to work in arsenals, on railways used for military purposes and in wire factories. The report gave details of alleged violations at Luttre, Malines and Swevedham, and quoted the text of an order declared to have been signed by Lieutenant General Count von Westarf, the German commander at Ghent, dated in that city June 10, in part as follows:

The attitude of certain factories which, under the pretext of patriotism, relying on The Hague Convention, refuse to work for the German army, proves that among the population there is an inclination to raise difficulties for the administration of the German army. In this connection I inform you that I will suppress such maneuvers by all means in my power.

—Wanamaker Purchase Plan

The purchase of Belgium from Germany by the United States was advocated by John Wanamaker in an address at a meeting of a branch of the National Security League in Philadelphia July 22. He proposed that a hundred billion dollars be loaned without interest to the Government for the purchase of Belgium, and suggested that later the government of that country could be turned over to its own people.

See also

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

BELL, James S.

James S. Bell, a prominent Minneapolis flour merchant, died, Apr 6, aged 67.

BELL, Joseph E.

See

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BENSON, Rev. Richard Meux

Rev. Richard Meux Benson, the founder and first superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, commonly called the Cowley Fathers, died Jan 14, at Oxford, England. He was the author of a number of books on religious subjects.

BENSON, Capt. William Shepherd

Capt. Benson, appointed to the new office of Chief of Operations of the U. S. Navy Apr 28, was born in Georgia on Sept 25, 1855, and entered the Naval Academy in 1872. He was graduated from the academy in 1877, and during a sea service since that time of twenty-two years has cruised practically all over the world. On one cruise he circumnavigated the entire coast of Africa. In 1883 he was a member of the Greeley Relief Expedition.

Captain Benson reached the grade of captain in 1909. He has had much to do with the up-building of the modern navy. At the time of his appointment as Chief of Operations, he was commandant of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

Captain Benson is one of the senior captains in the navy, and in the ordinary course of events would be promoted to the grade of

rear-admiral in Nov of 1915. Since the appointment, under the law, carries with it the rank of rear-admiral, Captain Benson will be promoted to that rank with the beginning of his new work.

BENZOL

See

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS
PITTSBURGH, Pa., CHEMICAL PLANTS

BERENGER, René

René Berenger, the last of the life Senators elected to the National Assembly in 1875, died in Paris, Aug 30. He was eighty-five years old.

BERNARD, Brig-Gen. Levi Robins

Brig-Gen. Levi Robins Bernard, veteran of 36 battles in the Civil war, died in Newark, N. J., Dec 20, in his eighty-sixth year.

BERNHARDT Mme. Sarah

The right leg of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the tragedienne, was amputated on Feb 22 in Paris. The operation, which had been made necessary by an affection of the knee that caused much suffering for years, was performed by Prof. Denuec, of Bordeaux University.

BERRY, M. F.

M. F. Berry, widely known in the express business and originator of the money-order system, died Mar 4.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin

Dr. Charles Edwin Bessey, an authority on botany and horticulture, died at Lincoln, Neb., Feb 25, aged 60. For thirty years he had been connected with the University of Nebraska, twice being its acting chancellor and dean of its industrial college at the time of his death.

BETBEDER, Vice-Adm. Onofre.

Onofre Betbeder, vice-admiral of the Argentine navy, died of heart trouble in New York City, Jan 24, at the age of 53. He was president of the Argentine commission which had been in New York since May, 1911, supervising the construction of the *Rivadavia* and the *Moreno*, dreadnoughts for the Argentine navy. The *Rivadavia* being ready for sea, and the *Moreno* nearly completed, in 1914 Señor Betbeder was made vice-admiral. Since 1904 he had held the rank of rear-admiral. For two presidential terms, beginning in 1898, Admiral Betbeder was Secretary of the Navy in Argentina. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in Buenos Ayres in 1880.

BICYCLING

See

CYCLING

BILBO, Theodore G.

See

MISSISSIPPI

BILLIARDS

By winning the final game Oct 22, from George Slosson by a score of 50 to 34, Alfredo De Oro, the three-cushion billiard champion, won the five nights' match between these players in New York City for a purse of \$500,

by a total score of 250 to 206. De Oro was notified that William Huey of Chicago, the three-cushion champion, had returned the championship emblem and his forfeit of \$100, so the title and trophy reverted to De Oro, the challenger.

Willie Hoppe established a world's high-run record, Nov 23, in the final match of the first national handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament in New York City. The national champion ran 308 points in his match with Welker Cochran, whom he defeated by the overwhelming score of 500 to 18. As Cochran was allowed 200 by handicap, his official score was 218. The best previous high-run record was 307, made by Hoppe against the late Jake Schaefer in the all-star tournament at Chicago in 1906. The fact that Hoppe won the tournament was only incidental to his remarkable record-breaking performances.

Alfredo De Oro established a new world's record at three-cushion billiards in Chicago, Dec 3, when he ran 50 points in thirty-five innings. The previous record was thirty-six innings for the 50 points, made by Frank Day, of New Orleans, in a match with De Oro at St. Louis in 1907.

BILLINGHURST, Guillermo

Guillermo Billinghurst, former President of Peru, died in Iquique, Chile, June 28. He was born in Arica, Peru, in 1851. His father was one of the Englishmen attracted to Peru by the nitrate beds, and his mother was a native Peruvian. In 1868, when the earthquake and tidal wave devastated Iquique, his parents were drowned, but the boy managed to escape from the flood with his protector. Later he went to the best Peruvian schools, where he made a brilliant record, and in early manhood wrote several books. In 1902 he negotiated the new treaty between Peru and Chile.

Señor Billinghurst made his début in politics in 1874, when he was elected Secretary of the Province of Iquique. Four years later he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he remained until the Peru-Chile war, in which, besides taking an active part in the fighting, he organized the Red Cross service.

He reached the zenith of his career when he was elected President of Peru, the Chamber of Deputies voting 129 votes for him and only 3 against. This was in September, 1912, and the election was accompanied by serious rioting and was the result of an effort to find a President who would suit the various warring factions. Señor Billinghurst remained as President until Feb 4, 1914, when Col. Benavides, at the head of 1000 soldiers, started a short-lived revolution, took him prisoner and forced him to resign. It was almost a bloodless revolution and was over in an hour. Two weeks later, with his son, George, he was sent into exile to Panama.

BINGHAM, Sir John Edward

Sir John Edward Bingham, a pioneer in the electroplating industry, died in London, Mar 18, in his seventy-sixth year.

BIRDS

—Migration

For 25 years the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has been collecting data on bird migration. A bulletin by Wells W. Cooks, assistant biologist, states that the survey now has in its possession over 500,000 facts about the migratory habits of birds. In former bulletins certain conclusions regarding bird migration have been set forth, but never before have they been based on such a mass of facts. But in spite of the best efforts of observers there is still much mystery about the habits of many birds. For instance, the mystery of what becomes of the chimney swift, one of the most abundant and best-known birds of the eastern states, has never been cleared up. They migrate to the northern coast of the gulf of Mexico and then disappear for five months. At one time it was believed that they spent the winter in the mud, but this theory is now regarded as absurd. They vanish into the tropical woods, but no trace of them can be found until March, when they again appear on the gulf coast and begin their northward journey.

Two theories account for the migration of birds, neither of which is much more than speculative. One is that during the preglacial period they spent all their time in the north, for then there was no severe winter weather. But when the ice began to creep down the winters became more inclement, driving the birds to southern fields. At first they went only for short periods but as the ice pushed its way south they were forced to stay longer. The glacial period extended over many years, and the habit of migrating became instinctive with the birds. At the height of the glacial period they remained in the tropics the year round. But when the ice receded and the present rotation of seasons began, they continued to migrate from force of habit. The other theory is that birds are naturally at home in the tropics, but that they became so abundant that in order to get sufficient food many of them were forced to seek new homes. They went northward following the glacial period, and found virgin country. Here their young found ample sustenance, but when the snow covered the ground, they were compelled to seek new feeding grounds, and they naturally returned to their old homes.

It is averred that the birds can stand winter weather very well, but that they must have food, and thus the climate has nothing to do with their migratory habits. No change of temperature in the South warns them that it is time to migrate. "It must be a force from within," says the bulletin. "a physiological change, warning them of the approach of the breeding season," which starts them on their long flights northward. Over 100 species leave the United States every fall and spend the winter in Central and South America, some of them going as far as Argentina. It has been found that the bobolink winters in Brazil. Thousands of these birds make flights of from 500 to 700 miles across the gulf of Mex-

ico without a stop. The golden plover leaves the coast of Nova Scotia and flies 2400 miles over the ocean to South America, often in fair weather, without a stop. This is the longest uninterrupted flight known. The same birds have been known to fly from Alaska to Hawaii, a distance of 2000 miles. They follow a course as direct as that of a ship, but no one knows what guides them.

The arctic tern nests as far north as it can find land. When its young have become strong enough to fly, the family migrates 11,000 miles to the antarctic regions. They may be seen off the Atlantic coast as far south as Long Island. It is estimated that these birds live in continuous daylight for about eight months in every year. It may be that they migrate in order to escape the long period of darkness, but this has never been ascertained. Most of our birds, however, fly to the northern coast of the gulf of Mexico, and then, if they are in good health, they take the long flight across the gulf without a stop. Others go to Cuba and Jamaica and spend the winter feeding in the mountains. Thousands of birds are lost during the migrating season. They fly against lighthouses or other high objects, and are killed. The Washington monument has killed many migrants. Storms at sea overtake the birds far from refuge, and many of them are drowned. Their endurance is remarkable, and it has been shown that the golden plover loses but two ounces of fat in a 2400-mile flight.

BIRKINBINE, John

John Birkinbine, noted as a mining and mechanical engineer, died in Cynwyd May 14. He was born in 1844.

BITTER, Karl Theodore Francis

Mr. Karl Theodore Francis Bitter, noted sculptor, died in New York, Apr 10, from injuries received in an automobile accident. He was born in 1867.

BLACK, Brig.-Gen. John Charles

Brigadier General John C. Black, lawyer and civil war veteran, died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17. He was seventy-six years of age.

BLACK, Hugh, D.D.

By unanimous vote, at a meeting in the City Temple, London, Nov 15, it was decided to invite the Rev. Hugh Black, professor of practical theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to accept the pastorate left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Reginald J. Campbell. Rev. Hugh Black declined Dec 9

BLACK EAGLE, Order of the

The Kaiser according to reports of Sept 3, conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Field Marshal von Mackensen in recognition of the rapid capture of the Russian fortress Brest-Litovsk.

BLAIR, De Witt Clinton

De Witt Clinton Blair, head of the banking firm of Blair & Co., died June 3 in New York City, in his eighty-second year.

BLAKE, Dr. Joseph A.

See

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL

BLEASE, Cole Livingston

See

SOUTH CAROLINA

BLETHER, Col. Alden Joseph

Col. Alden J. Bletcher, editor and publisher of the *Seattle Times*, and former owner of Minneapolis newspapers, died July 11, aged 69.

BLIND

Sixty-two out of every 100,000 persons in the United States in 1910, when the last decennial census was taken, were found to be blind, according to a report made public by the Bureau of the Census July 2. In that year the blind population of the United States numbered 57,272 persons. Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries. It is estimated that the total number of blind persons in the world is 2,390,000, so that it will be seen that only 2½ per cent of this number are to be found in this country. It appears from the census that Indians suffer much more than other races from the affliction, and that blindness is much more prevalent among negroes than among whites, and among men than women. Trades taught in schools or workshops have prepared 1,500 blind persons for total or partial self-support.

Blindness is peculiarly a defect incident to old age. In fact, approximately one-half—49.4 per cent—of the blind population reported in 1910 were sixty years of age and over, whereas only about one-fifteenth—6.8 per cent—of the total population were sixty years of age and over. To make the comparison in another way: The median age of the total population in 1910 was 24.2 years—that is, one-half the population were under that age and the other half had passed it—while the median age of the blind population was 59.6 years, or nearly two and one-half times as great. Among children under five years only 5 in every 100,000 were blind; but among persons eighty-five years of age and over, 2575 in 100,000 were blind. Comparisons with earlier censuses indicate that there has been a decrease in the prevalence of blindness among the younger classes of the population.

Of the 31,473 blind males ten years of age and over in 1910, only 7976, or 25.3 per cent, were reported as being gainfully employed, while of the 24,000 blind females ten years of age and over, only 1345, or 5.6 per cent, were reported as gainfully employed.

BLOCKADE—International code for

Immediately following the second conference of the Hague Peace Court, Great Britain called a special conference of the maritime powers of the world. This conference sat from Dec 4, 1908 to Feb 26, 1909, and adopted the accompanying code to govern blockades. It will be noted that only ships are mentioned in connection with the manner and means of blockading. Floating mines and submarine torpedoes find no place in the articles. The

very first article of the code prohibits the use of the open or non-territorial sea as a "war zone" by limiting the operations to ports and coasts of a state.

Article 1.—A blockade must not exist beyond the ports or coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Article 2.—In accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade in order to be binding must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by force sufficient readily to prevent access to the enemy coast line.

Article 3.—The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

Article 4.—A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading force is temporarily withdrawn on account of stress of weather.

Article 5.—A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

Article 6.—The commander of a blockading force may give permission to a warship to enter and subsequently leave a blockaded port.

Article 7.—In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an officer of a blockading force, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided she has neither discharged nor shipped a cargo there.

Article 8.—A blockade in order to be binding must be declared in accordance with Article 9 and notified in accordance with Articles 11 and 16.

Article 9.—A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading Power or by the naval authorities acting in its name. It specifies (1) the date when the blockade begins, (2) the geographical limits of the coast line under blockade, (3) the period within which neutral vessels may come out.

Article 10.—If the operations of the blockading Power, or of the naval authority acting in its name, do not tally with the particulars which, in accordance with Article 9 (1) and (2), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

Article 11.—A declaration of blockade is notified (1) to neutral Powers by the blockading Power by means of a communication addressed to the government direct, or to their representatives accredited to it, (2) to the local authorities by the officer commanding the blockading force. The local authorities will, in turn, inform the foreign consular officers at the port, or on the coast line under blockade, as soon as possible.

Article 12.—The rules as to declaration and notification of blockade apply to cases where the limits of a blockade are extended or where a blockade is re-established after having been raised.

Article 13.—The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any restriction in the limits of a blockade, must be notified in the manner prescribed by Article 11.

Article 14.—The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

Article 15.—Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to notification of the blockade to the Power to which such port belongs, providing that such notification was made in sufficient time.

Article 16.—If a vessel approaching a blockade port has no knowledge, actual or presumed, of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification should be entered in the ship's log-book and must state the day and the hour and the geographical position of the vessel at the time. If through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or if, in the declaration, as notified, no period has been mentioned within which neutral vessels may come out, a neutral vessel coming out of the blockaded port must be allowed to pass free.

Article 17.—Neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the war ships detailed to render the blockade efficient.

Article 18.—The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

Article 19.—Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel, or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if at the moment she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

Article 20.—A vessel which has broken blockade outward or which has attempted to break blockade inward is liable to capture as long as she is pursued by a ship

of the blockading force. If the pursuit be abandoned, or if the blockade be raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

Article 21.—A vessel found guilty of breach of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also condemned, unless it is proved that at the time of the shipment of the goods the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to break the blockade.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

Dr. Richard Lewisohn, of New York, announced in the *Medical Record* in January that he had found a new and simplified method of blood transfusion. He declared that the reason that blood transfusion has been so complicated is that the blood coagulates so quickly outside the body. To counteract this tendency, he used a small quantity of citrate of sodium. Experiments made in transfusing the blood of animals from one to another showed that the citrate had no ill effect.

BLUE CROSS

The special function of this latest addition to field organization is the care of the wounded war horses. In March there were three allied hospitals at work in France—Serqueux, Provins and Troyes. The premises used as stables have been entirely whitewashed and carefully disinfected. In addition to this, some meadows have been rented, so that every day the horses may be sent out to graze and exercise and also take advantage of the fresh air and sun. Several very remarkable operations have been performed at Provins.

Three hundred places were ready early in March, but only one hundred were occupied; the others will be filled as soon as the French horses at Troyes have been inoculated. Two new hospitals—at Vernon-Gisors and Fontainebleau—were in March about ready to begin.

"BLUE SKY" LAWS

A decision, handed down in South Dakota, Nov 20, by which the "blue sky" law of that state was declared unconstitutional, was the fourth case to establish the invalidity of laws of this character. South Dakota first enacted a "blue sky" law in 1913, but in the effort to eliminate certain objectionable features of the law it was repealed in 1915, and a new law enacted to replace it. This later statute was the one which was held invalid on the 20th. The case was filed after two dealers were arrested for selling stocks without first getting authority to do so from state officers, as required by the law. It was said an appeal to the United States Supreme Court probably would be taken.

Other "blue sky" laws which had been held unconstitutional were the enactments of 1913 in Iowa, Michigan and West Virginia. In all three of these states laws were passed in 1915 to replace those of 1913. The Michigan law of 1915, however, was said to be in some respects more objectionable than its predecessor, and proceedings had already been begun in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to enjoin its enforcement.

"Blue sky" laws have been enacted in twenty-seven states, viz: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mon-

tana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The first "blue sky" law in this country was enacted in 1911 by Kansas, and nearly all subsequent statutes were modeled after this one, with many modifications.

Massachusetts

The so-called "blue sky bill," which would provide for the licensing of dealers in stocks, bonds and other securities and make other regulations, was refused substitution by the Massachusetts House Mar 19 after a hot debate by a rising vote of 38 to 68.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

BOARDMAN, Rev. George Nye

Rev. George Nye Boardman, professor emeritus of systematic theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, died Nov 9, aged 89 years.

BODY SNATCHING

See

CEMETERIES

BOGGS, Rear Adm. Lawrence G.

Rear-Adm. Lawrence G. Boggs, U. S. N., retired, died in Paris, Nov 22.

BOISE, Id.

See

ARROWROCK DAM

BOLIVIA

—Commerce—Minerals

As there are no smelters in Bolivia, the mineral production of that country is exported in the form of ore concentrates ranging from 40 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. The amounts of such concentrates exported from Bolivia in 1913 are as follows: Tin, 98,313,583 pounds; zinc, 16,242,309 pounds; copper, 8,861,687 pounds; lead, 3,887,165 pounds; bismuth, 931,805 pounds; tungsten (wolfram), 622,969 pounds; silver, 2,867,355 ounces; gold, 328,044 ounces. No antimony was exported in 1913, though in 1912 the amount was 201,390 pounds.

—Moratorium

The United States State Department announced, Feb 8, the receipt of official notification that a decree had been promulgated extending the Bolivian moratorium law for ninety days from Jan 1. On Dec 31 the President of Bolivia issued another decree suspending the martial law and granting a general amnesty.

—Travel and Discovery.

Baron Erland Nordenskiöld, the Swedish explorer, who had just returned to Stockholm, Sweden, after two years spent among cannibal tribes on the frontiers of Brazil and Bolivia,

reported, Jan 15, that he discovered there important ruins of stone-age civilization. He brought home with him sixty chests of scientific material, notes and photographs. His Swedish companion in the expedition was murdered by the natives, but Baron Nordenskiöld made the trip, accompanied by his wife, without mishap to either.

BOLLWORM

See

COTTON—INJURIOUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

BOMBS

See also

"HOLT, FRANK"

NEW YORK CITY—BOMBS IN POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS

—Aerial

The Zeppelin raid on England served to introduce several weapons never before used in warfare. The equipment for dropping bombs from these aircraft is much more complicated than might be imagined. The bombs are not dropped over the side, but are discharged from the bottom of the car or cabin with scientific accuracy. The device employed consists of a plate with three apertures, through which the bombs are dropped in an exactly perpendicular direction. The device may be said to be triple barrelled, and the bombs may be dropped in rapid succession, or two or even three at a time. The mechanism for releasing the bombs is controlled by three pedals, thus leaving the operator's hands free. The man controlling the apparatus sights the object of attack beneath him, and starts the bomb on its downward flight with a touch of the foot. Great care must be taken in aiming, since the bomb on leaving the rapidly moving aircraft does not fall straight, but describes a parabola. The device may be loaded and discharged in a few seconds. Several special guns have been invented for repelling the attacks of aircraft. One of the most efficient throws a shell which explodes, emitting a shell which, in turn, explodes, and this continues until five different shells have scattered their contents. At each explosion a quantity of shrapnel is scattered in every direction over a wide area. The successive explosions suggest the action of a Roman candle which scatters sparks by a series of explosions. If any one of these explosions is near the airship it is pretty certain to be struck.

—Liquid air

A member of the Academy of Science and an officer of the Legion of Honor, was reported, Sept 3, to have invented a liquid air bomb tenfold more destructive than the same weight of dynamite. The report was not authenticated.

BONES—Transplantation of

Dr. A. Bruce Gill, on Feb 2, announced before the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery the result of a series of experiments in transplanting entire bones with their joint surfaces. The tests were made on dogs, but the results indicated a wonderful new field in human surgery. Complete bones, taken from one foot and inserted in another performed their functions perfectly in their new positions.

BONNAL, Edmond

The death of Edmond Bonnal, the military historian was announced from Paris Oct 9. He was 75 years of age.

BOOKWALTER, John W.

John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, O., capitalist, philanthropist and for many years prominent in Ohio politics, died in San Remo, Italy, Sept 27, aged 77.

BOSTON, Mass.

See

FINE ARTS, BOSTON MUSEUM OF

OPERA—BOSTON OPERA CO.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

The directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Feb 15, decided to ask the holders of the \$23,000,000 notes falling due Mar 2 to further extend the notes until Sept 1, 1915. A sufficient proportion of the noteholders had agreed to the extension by Feb 28 to make it effective.

The bill providing for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad system was signed by Governor Walsh June 1. Under its provisions the Federal trustees of the company might immediately begin the work of rehabilitating the road. Similar legislation was enacted in Maine, but failed in the legislatures of New Hampshire and Vermont. The act signed by Governor Walsh was a compromise measure. By it the Boston & Maine Railroad is authorized to purchase or consolidate with any or all of its 29 subsidiary companies, subject to ratification of two-thirds of the stockholders of the roads affected. Should reorganization be deemed impracticable, the directors are given power to form an entirely new corporation.

One of the compromise sections permits the Boston & Maine to buy the Hampden Railroad, a line twelve miles long, built by private capital at great expense. The price is to be fixed by the Public Service Commission.

A feature of the bill, added late in its passage, is a provision forbidding the officials of the reorganized company to participate in interlocking directorates or to sell supplies to the road through other corporations in which they may be interested.

There are also provisions relating to the issuance of securities, including one authorizing the Boston & Maine to reduce its capital stock. Nearly all such provisions require the approval of the Public Service Commissions.

BOTANY

Scientists have been studying for some time the means by which plants protect themselves against freezing. Dr. Fritz Bachmann summarized these studies recently in *Die Naturwissenschaften*. He says: "Müller Thurgau taught us that in the sweetening of potatoes, i. e., the changing of their starch to sugar, which is a result of low temperature in the vicinity of the freezing-point, we have a case of chemical change in the living potato, and that the potatoes which have become sweet will bear a lower temperature than those having less sugar. Then A. Fischer discovered that the starch present in the bark of trees before the oncoming of winter is quite generally transformed into glucose; on the other

hand, the starch present in the interior of trees disappears only in the so-called fat-trees, in which it is changed into fatty oils. Lidforsz investigated the starch and sugar content of the leaves of a large number of hardy plants. A minority showed more or less sugar throughout the year, the others were almost all distinguished in summer by leaves rich in starch, which commonly reached a maximum in fall. At the approach of winter, mostly during November, the starch was dissolved and changed into sugar. The observation that spring frosts often injure hardy plants which have stood lower temperatures in the winter, the remarkable fact that those parts of a plant on which sunshine falls (which form starch even in winter on the warmer days) are less resistant than the shaded parts, and many other considerations make it probable that sugar plays a not unimportant rôle in the protection of plants from cold." Lidforsz placed twigs of various kinds in sugar solutions and others in plain water. When, a few days later, the twigs were exposed to low temperatures, the twigs in the sugar solution resisted the cold better than those in the water. Maximow also showed that a number of salts help protect plants against cold. Lidforsz and Maximow do not agree in their explanations of the action of sugar, and have had contradictory results from certain experiments. Dr. Bachmann continues: "In conclusion, I must emphasize the fact that the above-mentioned protective action of sugar and certain salts is probably very widespread, but that this does not explain everything. . . . We also find resistance dependent on age and on the state of development of the tissues. We recognize that there is a gain in resistant power when the plant is gradually accustomed to lower temperatures. Hence we probably have to reckon with unknown quantities, with unknown conditions of the protoplasm, which make it now more and now less sensitive to the effects of cold, to ice formation and its consequences, till, in the extremest cases, even the temperature of liquid air is powerless to kill."

See also

PORTO RICO—FLORA

BOTHA, Premier Gen. Louis

The case of Premier Botha against Mannik, a Nationalist candidate for Parliament, opened in Johannesburg, U. of S. A., Oct 28. Botha charged that during the recent political campaign Mannik slandered him by asking the Premier what he had done with 134 bars of gold, valued at £750,000, (\$3,750,000,) left in possession of Botha and two others on the departure of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, and never accounted for. Mannik was convicted Oct 30 and was sentenced to imprisonment for three months or to pay a fine of \$250. The case will be appealed.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BOVERI, Theodor

The death of Professor Theodor Boveri, the noted biologist, was announced from Berlin, Oct 17.

He was the regular and public Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy and head of the Zoological Institute at Würzburg. In addition, he was a Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy. Dr. Boveri was educated at Nürnberg and the University of Munich, from which he was graduated in 1885. He then taught at the university for several years, and in 1893 became a professor at Würzburg. He was rector Magnificus of that university during 1905-06. Dr. Boveri was the author of a number of books on zoological subjects, and was in his fifty-fourth year.

BOWDOIN, Temple.

By the will of Temple Bowdoin, partner of J. P. Morgan, which was filed for probate in New York, Ja 4, the bulk of the estate, which runs into millions, was bequeathed to the decedent's 16-year-old son, George Temple Bowdoin. Mr. Bowdoin left \$100,000 to public institutions and remembered 300 employees in his will.

BOWLES, Samuel

Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of the *Springfield Republican*, died at Springfield, Mass., Mar 14. He was born in 1851.

BOXING

Jack Johnson lost the heavyweight championship of the world at Havana, Apr 5, the title being wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man who ever entered the prize ring. Johnson got \$30,000 before the fight started, Willard taking only a small share of the net receipts. Just what his share was is not known. The fight lasted 26 rounds.

BOY-ED, Capt. Karl

The U. S. State Department announced, Dec 3, that, three days before, it had asked for the recall of Captain Karl Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, naval and military attachés, respectively, of the German embassy, because of their "improper activities in military and naval matters."

The action of this government against the German attachés was due to no single incident in either case, but was based on an accumulation of improper activities connected with the handling of German military and naval matters in this country.

The connection of at least one of the attachés with the plot on the part of certain German interests to set Huerta up again in Mexico as a means of embarrassing this government figured more than any other single incident in the determination to adopt a drastic course toward these representatives of the German government.

Capt. Boy-Ed's name had also been mentioned in the following cases: Richard Peter Stegler passport case, Werner Horn dynamiting case, Hamburg-American Line case, and the case of the Austrian ambassador, Dr. Constantine Dumba. In the latter case, the name of Capt. von Papen also appeared.

Germany notified the United States, Dec 6, that she desired to know upon what grounds the State Department asked the withdrawal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. Sec.

Lansing, Dec 7, in reply stated that the military and naval activities of the attachés constituted their principle offense, but did not discuss the facts or the sources of information.

Count von Bernstoff, the German ambassador, informed Sec. Lansing, Dec 10, that the German Emperor has acquiesced in the request of the United States for the recall of the attachés. Accordingly, Capt. von Papen sailed Dec 21, and Capt. Boy-Ed Dec 28.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—HAMBURG—AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. TRIAL

BOY SCOUTS

Great Britain

Boy Scouts engaged in the British navy for signalling were said in Mar to have received more pay than midshipmen. More than 12,000 scouts have entered military service of one kind or another, and 2000 more who are nearing the age of enlistment are in training.

At the outbreak of the war the Scouts by thousands guarded telegraphs, telephones and bridges, served as messengers, and performed countless duties of value to the War Office and the Admiralty. More than 5000 medals have been given to Scouts who performed not fewer than twenty-eight days' service. About 50,000 boys have served a lesser number of days.

The sea branch of the movement volunteered to carry out the duties of the coast guardsmen, recalled to the fleet, and they were detailed to duties on the east coast. This required more boys than this branch could supply, so the land scouts joined, and in March 1600 boys were so employed in patrols of eight under their own leaders and with their own equipment.

United States

A bill to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America under a Federal charter was favorably reported, Feb 2, by the United States House Judiciary Committee.

BOYCOTT

See

"DANBURY HATTERS' CASE"

BOYNTON, Col. Charles Hudson

Col. Charles H. Boynton, a widely known Washington newspaper man, died Sept 5 at the age of 79.

BRACKETT, Cyrus Fogg

Dr. Cyrus Fogg Brackett, professor emeritus at Princeton University, died suddenly in Princeton, N. J., Jan 29, at the age of 81. Since his retirement, in 1908, he had been at work in the laboratory of the university every day until a week before his death.

BRACKETT, Col. Gustavus Benson

Col. Brackett, for many years Chief Pomologist of the Dept. of Agriculture, died Aug. 2, aged 88.

BRADBURY, Joseph P.

Joseph P. Bradbury, formerly Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, died July 17 aged 77.

BRADDON, Mary Elizabeth

Mary Elizabeth Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), the English novelist, died, Feb 4, at her residence at Richmond-on-Thames, after a fortnight's illness. She was born in London in 1837.

BRAZIL

Reports received early in March indicated that a conspiracy against the governor of the state of Rio Janeiro had been discovered and that several arrests had been made. Sailors on board the battleships *Minas Geraes* and *Sao Paulo* were said to have been involved.

On Oct 6, the Chamber approved the arbitration treaty between Brazil and the United States.

Reform of the electoral law, financial reform and tariff revision were urged by President Diaz in his message before Congress, which met May 4. The President spoke of the efforts of the A B C Powers in connection with the mediation proceedings between the United States and the Huerta government of Mexico at Niagara Falls in 1914 and the trip of Premier Müller to the River Platte region. He said that during his administration Brazil had added 26,026 kilometres of railroad track to the lines which were already built and that plans had already been made for the building of 7733 kilometres more of railroad track.

The *Gazeta de Noticias*, in its issue of May 29, denounced what was described as "German manoeuvres" in southern Brazil, where the Germans had established an important colony. This paper declared that the German colonists assembled a depot of munitions of war and that it was their intention to proclaim the independence of the state of Sainte Catherine. The outbreak of the war in Europe caused them to postpone this project. It seems that the Brazilian government communicated this information to the German Minister, who promised to make an investigation.

The *Gazeta de Noticias* states that, although the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture said the story was greatly exaggerated, an under Secretary of State admitted that he had spoken to the German Minister on the subject.

See also

SOUTH AMERICA—TREATIES

—Bankruptcy of Port of Para Company

Judge Mayer, of the Federal Court in New York City, Mar 25, appointed Frederick E. Eldridge, of this city, and Alexander MacKenzie, now in Rio de Janeiro, receivers for the Port of Para, in Para, Brazil.

The company owned concessions in Brazil under which it built and managed a system of docks, wharves, warehouses and improvements at Para. The company owned all of the stock of the Amazon River Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., a British corporation operating boats on the Amazon River, on which Para is situated, and had a right to receive a subven-

tion from Brazil of £50,000 a year. The company also owned one-half the stock of the Madeira Mamore Railway Company of Maine. The exact amount of the liabilities was unknown.

—Commerce

Trade statistics from Brazil, Mar 3, showed that the position of the republic, as regards the relation between exports and imports, was improving. For the year 1914 the commercial exports amounted to only £46,511,000, as compared with £64,849,000 in 1913; but the imports, which in that year totaled £67,166,000, were reduced in 1914 to £35,439,000. Instead of the unfavorable balance of about £2,300,000 which occurred in 1913, therefore, there was a favorable balance in 1914 of over £11,000,00, notwithstanding the heavy falling off in the exports. In 1913 the deficit was more than made good by the export of £4,813,000 of gold, while in 1914 £7,405,000 of the metal left the country, so that the net result for 1913 was a favorable balance of £2,596,000, which was increased to £18,477,000 in 1914.

—Finance

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, Aug. 25, approved an issue of 30,000 contos (\$191,100,000), paper, intended particularly for the payment of treasury debts, both gold and paper, prior to 1915. The Chamber also passed a measure providing for the protection of coffee and other national products. The latter measure authorizes the government to facilitate the operations of the Bank of Brazil as a discount agency.

—Travel and discovery

The first news that had come through in four months was received from the University of Pennsylvania's Amazon expedition in Mar, says *Science*. Dr. W. C. Farrabee, director of the expedition, reported that he had spent three months at work in the interior, where he had been successful in getting much information and many specimens. He further stated that he had just started for the highlands on the borders of Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, from which he had to turn back in Aug, 1914.

BREATH-HOLDING

See

RESPIRATION

BREITUNG, Max

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—
FAY, ROBERT CASE

BREVIUM

Professor Goehring, of the Physico-Chemical Institute at Karlsruhe, announced, Apr 23, that he had discovered a new chemical element which he calls brevim. He stated that brevim is radio-active and results from the disintegration of uranium.

BRIAND, Aristide

See

FRANCE

BRIDGEPORT, Ct.

Orders received from the Allies for war material in the past fifteen months were esti-

mated in Apr to have caused the erection of nearly \$2,500,000 worth of buildings at Bridgeport, Ct. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company alone has spent \$1,500,000 on the erection of monster buildings for the manufacture of cartridges, bayonets and guns since Sept, and it is intimated that the growth of the company is only begun.

It was reported in April that the Bridgeport Projectile Company had closed a deal for a site which was said to have cost \$40,000. The concern is reported as having contracts aggregating \$6,000,000, and will shortly build at an expense of \$500,000.

It was estimated that the population of Bridgeport would increase to 25,000 before the end of 1915.

See also

STRIKES—BRIDGEPORT CT, STRIKES

BRIDGES

See

HELL GATE BRIDGE

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Saturday, Ja 9, was appointed by the government to be kept as a public holiday throughout the colony in commemoration of the existence of one hundred years of peace between the United States and the United Kingdom. During the ceremonies at Belize, the American flag was saluted by the volunteer force. This ceremony was unique in the annals of the colony, for never before had the volunteers been called upon to salute any flag but their own.

—Finance

In consequence of the great increase in prices of the foodstuffs which have to be imported, and of the hard times which are being experienced by the poorer classes, the Governor of British Honduras reduced the import duty on three of the staple articles of food, viz: flour, rice and milk, from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent, Feb 18.

—Postage

Commencing Mar 1, 1915, the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters mailed in British Honduras, addressed for delivery in the United States, is 1 penny an ounce or fraction thereof, and to letters mailed in the United States, addressed for delivery in British Honduras, 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Letters unpaid or insufficiently prepaid will be dispatched to destination, subject on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the short payment.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

It was announced at a meeting of the British Red Cross in London, Dec 8, that a recent one-day collection taken throughout the empire in behalf of the Red Cross had resulted in the total of \$4,000,000.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

All records for diving or jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge were broken May 30, when Henry Clark made a fatal plunge of 216 feet. Clark hoped to obtain work as a motion picture actor.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The will of Col. Robert B. Woodward filed in Brooklyn, N. Y., early in Sept., contained a \$200,000 bequest for the Brooklyn Institute.

BROWN, Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, died in Greenville, Tex., May 26, aged 79 years.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

See

MANATT, James Irving.

BRUMBAUGH, Martin Grove. See PENNSYLVANIA.

BRUNNER, Heinrich

The death at Kissingen, Bavaria, of Professor Heinrich Brunner, the eminent jurist, at the age of 76 years, was announced Aug. 11. For several years he occupied the Chair of Jurisprudence at Berlin University, and prior to that had been a member of the Faculties of the leading universities of Germany. He was the author of several educational works and had been decorated with the Order of Pour le Merite.

BRUNSWICK, Ernest August, Duke of

The Duchess of Brunswick (Princess Victoria Luise, the only daughter of Emperor William) gave birth to another son Mar 25.

BRYAN, William Jennings

See

SANTO DOMINGO
SULLIVAN INQUIRY
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BUBONIC PLAGUE

New Orleans

Since Federal authorities took charge of the bubonic plague situation in New Orleans and began in 1914 the campaign against rats, 369,151 rodents had been trapped and killed, according to a report made public July 9 by Director R. H. Creel of the United States public health service. Only 244 of the rats were plague-infected, it was said.

More than \$4,500,000 had been expended in the past year in an effort to make New Orleans ratproof and prevent the reappearance of bubonic plague, according to an announcement made Nov 2 by Dr. R. H. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work. Citizens of New Orleans expended approximately \$3,861,000 on their property, while the federal, state and city governments spent more than \$600,000 in the campaign.

See also

BUBONIC PLAGUE—INFECTION CARRIERS—RATS

Cuba

One death from bubonic plague occurred at Havana, Feb. 9. Two other cases of the plague were discovered. All are believed to have originated at the wharves used by European steamships.

Two cases of bubonic plague and one death at Havana were reported, Apr 10, to the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. The official

bacteriologist of the Cuban government was placed in charge of the situation.

Turkey

Reports reached Rome, Apr 22, from Constantinople that the bubonic plague was raging in Turkey and that the victims of the disease were very numerous. The contagion was spreading in an alarming manner owing to the neglect of sanitary precautions. Several cases were reported from Salonica.

—Infection carriers—Fleas

In view of the important part played by fleas in the spread of bubonic plague, it has become desirable to ascertain details regarding the conditions under which the infecting insects can survive and retain their capacity to transmit the disease. It has been found that infected fleas which were fed regularly might live for fifty days at a temperature of from 10 to 15 Centigrade (50 to 60 Fahrenheit) and twenty-three days at 27 Centigrade (80.6 Fahrenheit) and remain infected at death.

The Commission for the Investigation of the Plague in India noted that infection conveyed by fleas might take place three weeks after the flea population had had any opportunity of imbibing infected blood. The entomologist of the Lister Institute in London, Dr. A. W. Bacot, observed that fleas are able to carry the bacillus of plague for forty-seven days, and subsequently to infect a mouse. He concluded that there was no reason to suppose that the positive results recorded from a few experimental trials represented the limit of time after which infection might still take place.

The indications are, according to *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, (May), that plague infection may persist in fleas for one or two months in cool weather, and subsequently give rise to an epidemic. In this connection it is not without interest to recall that animals have been infected by the bites of bugs which had previously been allowed to feed on animals that were dying with the plague. According to new observations by Bacot for a percentage of bugs and probably all newly hatched ones, a meal of septicæmic blood from a mouse dying of plague is fatal. Bugs which are not killed by the meal are capable of reinfesting mice after a period of forty-eight days' starvation.

—Infection carriers—Rats

Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, spoke in San Francisco, June 15, at the convention of the American Society of Tropical Medicine at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, on "Modes of Transmission and Methods of Control of Plague." "Rat-proofing," said Dr. Blue, "is the best and most permanent anti-plague measure, but it is not practically adapted to most places outside the United States. In the United States and its possessions, the thoroughness of enforcement of this measure is responsible in large part for the continued freedom of San Francisco and the bay cities from the infection in Porto Rico, for the continued practical freedom of the Philippine Islands from plague, and for the practical eradication of the disease from New Orleans."

In the discussion of the paper which followed, Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, gave a résumé of the work which has been performed under his direction in the city of New Orleans since July 1914. He pointed out that from that date to May 15, 35,212 buildings, over 50 per cent. of the total number in the city, had been rat-proofed, 33,000 nuisances had been abated, and 350,000 rodents captured in traps. He estimated that counting those buildings which were already rat-proof, there were only about 17,000 buildings in New Orleans in which rat-proofing remained to be completed. The rodent population, according to Dr. Rucker, has been reduced at least 80 per cent.

"So far as human beings are concerned, New Orleans has been plague-free since Oct 4, last," said Dr. Rucker. "It is true that plague rats have been found as recently as May 17, but the great diminution in the rodent population and the abolition of rodent harboring places will eventually control the disease."

BUCHANAN, Representative Frank

See

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

BUCKEYE POWDER CO.

See

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, E. I., POWDER CO.

BUCKNAM PASHA (Ransford D. Bucknam)

Bucknam Pasha, an American citizen, who was formerly Rear-Admiral in the Turkish Navy, died in Constantinople on May 27. He was born in 1869.

BUCKNELL, Sir Thomas Townsend

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Townsend Bucknell, famous Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice from 1899 to 1914, died in London, Oct 4. He was 70 years of age.

BUENZ, Dr. Karl

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. TRIAL

BUILDING

New buildings in the 223 chief cities in the United States aggregated in value \$869,500,000 in 1914; \$939,967,074, 1913; \$1,018,839,735, 1912.

See also

NEW YORK CITY—"TENEMENT HOUSE BILL"

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The U. S. Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to the 3d Session of the 63d Congress (dated Dec 7, 1914), quotes the following statistics of the building and loan associations in the United States for the calendar year 1913: The number of these associations was 6429, having a total membership of 2,836,433, and assets aggregating \$1,248,479,139—an average ownership of \$440.16 per member. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$826,809,885, of which the weekly dues constituted \$275,509,899, and the repaid loans, \$239,646,946. The interest paid totaled \$72,406,320. The

mortgage loans amounted to \$327,831,168, and the loans on passbooks to \$30,984,647. Stock withdrawals totaled \$231,976,241, and stock paid up and withdrawn, \$34,624,086. Real estate sold under foreclosure amounted to \$4,955,468—about 5-12 of 1 per cent. of the assets.

See also

LOAN AGENCIES

BULBS

See

NURSERY STOCK—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

BULGARIA

It was reported, Jan 9, that all Bulgarian reservists abroad had been ordered to report to their consuls.

It was announced Feb 8 that a syndicate composed of German, Austrian and Hungarian bankers had advanced 150,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000) to Bulgaria. The loan is significant in view of the fact that recently Rumania contracted a loan of \$25,000,000 in London for the avowed purpose of purchasing war materials.

Important changes in the Bulgarian diplomatic service, announced May 28, were regarded in Paris as highly significant. D. Rizow, Minister to Italy and a firm supporter of the Triple Alliance, was displaced at Rome by M. Stancioff, diplomatic agent in Paris, who, in turn, was succeeded by M. Grecow, confidential secretary of King Ferdinand. The recall of the Bulgarian Minister to Italy and the succession of the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in Paris to this post was declared by the Bulgarian legation in Washington to be without international significance. It was stated that Minister Rizow had indicated some time ago his wish to be recalled.

The death sentence was reported to have been passed, July 13, on two men who were charged with attempting to assassinate King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Diplomatic representatives of the Balkan nations in Washington on Aug 26 were informed unofficially of the conclusion by Bulgaria of a treaty with Turkey by which she bound herself to maintain a benevolent neutrality. This, the report said, definitely shattered the prospects of a new Balkan league.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—BULGARIA
FERDINAND I, CZAR OF BULGARIA

BULLEN, Frank Thomas

Frank T. Bullen, the lecturer and author of many stories of the sea, died, Mar 1, at Madeira. He was born in 1857.

BUMPUS, Herman C.

See

TUFTS COLLEGE

BUNNY, John

John Bunny, the famous comedian of motion pictures, died, Apr 26, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases, in which Bright's disease predominated. He was 52 years old.

BURG, Ferdinand

The death of Ferdinand Burg, who was formerly Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria, was reported Mar 12.

Ferdinand Burg was fifty-one years old. He was a nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and brother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated in Bosnia. The name of Burg was assumed by the Archduke Ferdinand Charles in 1911, and all his privileges as a member of the imperial family were renounced when he married in Switzerland the daughter of Hofrat Czuber, a professor of engineering. The Emperor some years previously had declined to permit the Archduke to renounce his title and marry.

BURHAN-EDDIN, Prince

Advices received from Constantinople Mar 11 said that Mehmed Burhan-Eddin Effendi, favorite son of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, had been found strangled in his bedroom, supposedly by political enemies.

Prince Burhan-Eddin was 29 years old and the fourth son of Abdul Hamid. He held the rank of lieutenant in the Turkish navy. During his father's reign he was fourteenth in line for succession to the throne, according to the Sherezhian system, but it was said that Abdul Hamid designed to elevate him over his thirteen seniors and make him the next Sultan. In 1909, when Abdul Hamid was dethroned, Prince Burhan-Eddin was kept under surveillance in the palace for a time, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy for the restoration of absolutism. With the abdication of Prince William of Wied as ruler of Albania in 1914 it was reported that Turkey would urge Burhan-Eddin's appointment to the throne.

BURIAL AT SEA**—Damages**

Justice Shearn, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in New York City, May 5, granting to H. Blair Finley a judgment for \$3000 against the Atlantic Transport Company, Limited, because the plaintiff's father, Clement B. Finley, was buried at sea from the steamship *Minneapolis* while the vessel was bound from London to New York. The case was probably the first of the kind to come before the courts in New York.

BURIAN VON RAJECZ, Baron Stephan.

Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz, Austria's new Foreign Minister, has been serving as Hungarian Minister to the Royal Court, and was formerly Minister of Finance and chief of the administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which position he played a very important rôle, endowing these provinces with a wonderful system of highways, railroads, canals, and also a considerable amount of home rule. He is a son-in-law of Baron Fejervary, Hungarian ex-Minister of National Defense. He has had almost a life-long experience in the diplomatic service, has acquired an intimate and complete knowledge of Balkan affairs and peoples, speaks all the languages of the peninsula, and has the reputation of being a man of much energy and tact, although now past his sixty-third year.

BURKE, Bishop Thomas Martin Aloysius.

The Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, fourth Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, died suddenly of heart disease at Albany, N. Y., Jan 20. He celebrated his 75th birthday on Jan 10, and last June his golden jubilee as a priest.

BURKE RELIEF FOUNDATION

The Winifred Masterton Burke Relief Foundation, at White Plains, N. Y., was opened without formality for the reception of patients on Apr 7. This institution was founded and endowed by the late John Masterson Burke as a tribute to the memory of his mother. By a trust deed, dated June 25, 1902, Mr. Burke conveyed to Abram S. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard and Frank K. Sturgis, as joint tenants, a property worth about \$5,000,000. Mr. Burke's purpose was to provide a place for persons discharged from hospitals before they have sufficient strength to resume their employment and "to make provision for other deserving persons during their sickness or misfortune."

The main buildings consist of a group surrounding a square of 300 feet of greensward. There is an administration department, a superintendent's house, a small infirmary, as well as extensive cottage accommodations and dormitory arrangements, which at present will house 200 persons.

There is a separate building in which are installed the kitchens, dining rooms and sleeping accommodations for servants. There is also a thoroughly equipped laundry, as well as an up-to-date engineer's department.

BURR, Joseph Arthur

Justice Joseph Arthur Burr, of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, Second Department, died, Apr 18, in New York City, aged 64.

BURROWS, Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar Burrows, former United States Senator from Michigan to nine Congresses, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov 16, at the age of 79.

BURT, Brig-Gen. Andrew Sheridan.

Brig-Gen. Andrew Sheridan Burt, United States Army, retired, veteran of the Civil, Spanish, Philippine and a number of Indian wars, died suddenly of heart disease in Washington, Jan 12. He was born in Cincinnati and was 75 years old.

BURTON, Theodore Elijah

Petitions were filed in Lincoln, Neb., Nov 23, placing the name of Theodore E. Burton on the Presidential ballot in the Nebraska primaries.

BUSINESS

Listing of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated \$617,863,000 in 1914, as against \$1,260,058,330, 1913; \$1,816,008,540, 1912.

Corporate financing for January indicated a total of \$127,606,400. This showed that more new securities were floated than in any previous months since the outbreak of the war. In January, 1914, financing reached \$130,203,300. One of the striking features of the compilation

is the large increase shown in the output of railroad bonds. This was due to the issue of \$49,000,000 Pennsylvania consolidated first mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cents.. It is estimated in Wall Street that anywhere from 25 to 35 per cent. of the above totals was required to pay off or refund maturing obligations. Maturities of bonds, notes and stocks during the past month, for example, footed up \$55,953,326.

The month of February was disappointing in the security markets, prices of stocks and bonds moving downward sufficiently to cancel most of the January improvement, and to establish a number of issues at their lowest records of the war period. Conditions in the war area were largely responsible for the change in financial sentiment from that of January; Germany's decree of a "war zone" all about Great Britain and the danger of this decree, as regards neutral nations, serving to disturb confidence.

Of all the financial markets, that of international exchange showed the most striking movements during the month. Rates of sight drafts on London fell to a level unparalleled in the past forty years, \$4.79 being quoted for the pound sterling, as compared with a normal rate of \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$, and with a quotation of \$6.50 early in the autumn. Rates of drafts on all the Continental countries moved in favor of New York, exchange quotations being quoted at figures never before seen. The enormous export trade of the United States was responsible for this movement.

See also

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
COMMERCE
CORPORATIONS
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE
PRICE MAINTENANCE
TRADING STAMPS

—Education

The New York City authorities announced, early in February, that they had decided not to undertake the financing of the proposed College of Commerce Administration and Museum of Commerce and Civics.

—Speeches by the President

At the mid-year conference of the American Electric Railway Association, held in Washington, D. C., Jan 29, Pres. Wilson laid down the following rules for the conduct of business: They are: First—Publicity of operation. Second—Full equivalent for the money. Third—Conscience in transactions. Fourth—Spirit of service. He said, in part: "It seems to me that I can say with a good deal of confidence that we are on the eve of a new era of enterprise and prosperity. Enterprise has been checked in this country for almost twenty years because men were moving in a maze of interrogation points. They did not know what was going to happen to them. I feel that the mists and miasmic airs of suspicion that have filled the business world have now blown away. Nobody is henceforth going to be

afraid of or suspicious of any business merely because it is big. If a business is being honestly done and successfully done, you ought to be pleased to turn it inside out and let the people whom you are inviting to invest in it see exactly how it is done and with what results."

President Wilson, in an address, Feb 3, before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared business and the government must co-operate to discover the best means for handling public problems.

The creation in the United States in time of peace of the same kind of united spirit which moves nations during wars was advocated by the President, who remarked that "When peace is as handsome as war there will be no war," and "When men engage in the pursuits of peace in the same spirit of self-sacrifice as they engage in war, wars will disappear."

The President suggested that the anti-trust laws be amended to make it possible for American business men to band together for common action in securing foreign trade. He pledged himself as being in favor of such concert of business men, provided they did not form combinations to exclude any manufacturer or exporter.

BUSSEY, Maj.-Gen. Cyrus

Major-General Cyrus Bussey, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a veteran of the Civil War, died on Mar 2 in Washington, D. C., in his eighty-third year.

BUTTONS

See

UNITED STATES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF FISHERIES

BUXTON, Sir Thomas Fowell

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and formerly Governor of South Australia, died in London, Oct 28. He was born in 1837.

CABLES, Ocean

According to the quinquennial report on telephones and telegraphs for the calendar year 1912, there are six ocean cable companies incorporated in the United States, with 83 cable offices and 44,860 miles of cable. These companies handled 2,845,000 messages in 1912, an increase of 20 per cent. over the number for 1907. In addition, the Western Union Telegraph Co. operated 22,800 miles of cable and handled nearly 3,000,000 cable message in 1912.

CADOGAN, George Henry, Earl of Cadogan

George Henry Cadogan, the fifth Earl of Cadogan, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1895 until 1902, died in London, Mar 6, in his seventy-sixth year.

CADORNA, Count Luigi

Count Luigi Cadorna, the Italian Chief of Staff, was born at Pallanga, Sept 4, 1850. He belongs to one of the famous noble families of Italy. At the age of 10 he entered the military school at Milan, and at fifteen the military academy at Turin, being graduated at the head of his class in 1868. On his eighteenth birthday he was appointed second lieutenant

to the General Staff. With this grade he entered the School of War. During his term there he served in both the infantry and the artillery. He was then appointed to the staff of the division at Florence, being made captain in 1875.

On Dec. 9, 1883, he was appointed major of the Sixty-second Regiment of Infantry. Three years later he was recalled to the General Staff and attached to the Fifth Army Corps, then under the command of Count Pianell. He was made colonel in 1892. When not yet forty-two years of age he was placed in command of the Tenth Regiment of Bersaglieri. Next he was made Chief of Staff of the Army of Florence, under the command of Generals Morra di Lavriano, Heusch, and Baldissera, passed from the brigade at Pistola to the division at Ancona, and in 1907 to the command of the division at Naples.

In 1910 he was appointed to the command of the army corps at Genoa, and the next year was designated as the commander of an army in case of war. Among the orders held by Count Cadorna are those of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He has received the gold cross for distinguished military service.

CAILLAVET, Gaston Armand de.

Gaston Armand de Caillavet, the French dramatist, died in Paris on Jan. 13. He was born in Paris on March 15, 1870. Among his plays are "*La Sainte-Ligue*," "*P'tite Loulou*," "*Colombine*," "*La Balladeuse*," "*Propos en l'Air*," and "*Noblesse Oblige*." Mr. de Caillavet wrote the book of the comic opera "*Le Roi*" in 1908. He was well known in France and England as a writer of plays and comic operas.

CALIFORNIA

See

CHILD LABOR—CALIFORNIA

CHILDREN'S LAWS

IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

NON-PARTISAN LAW—CALIFORNIA

PETROLEUM—CALIFORNIA

PRISONS—CALIFORNIA

"CALIFORNIA" (battleship)

The keel of the superdreadnought *California*, destined to be the greatest of battleships was laid at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, New York City, at noon, Oct. 14. Fifteen months after the keel plates have been bolted together, it is expected she will be ready for the launching, and ultimately will represent an investment of \$15,000,000 by the Navy Department.

The *California's* length will be 624 feet, her breadth 97 feet 4½ inches, her mean draught 30 feet and her designated speed 21 knots. Her main armament will consist of twelve 14-inch guns, although it was said that 16-inch guns might be used. She will have extra heavy internal protection. Her secondary battery will include twenty-two 5-inch guns and four submerged 24-inch torpedo tubes.

The *California* will be the first battleship in the world to displace 32,000 tons and to be

propelled by electricity. The substitution of electrical motors and oil fuel for steam engines, it was pointed out, may ultimately be as great a milestone in the history of navigation as the substitution of steam for sails. This innovation was designed by William Le Roy Emmet, a navy engineer. By its use the *California's* cruising radius will be 50 per cent. greater than that of the *Wyoming*. With her emergency oil tanks full, running at ten knots, she will be able to travel 3,600 miles further than any coal burning dreadnought. The two other dreadnoughts of her class, the *Mississippi* and the *Idaho*, will have turbine engines.

CALLENDER, Prof. Guy Stevens

Guy Stevens Callender, professor of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, died Aug. 9 at Indian Neck, near Branford, Conn., in his fiftieth year.

CALVO, Joaquin Bernardo

Dr. Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, for many years minister from Costa Rica to the United States, died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 22. He was born in 1857.

CAMBRIA STEEL CO.

Three hundred thousand shares of stock, or thereabouts, in the Cambria Steel Company, were sold Nov. 12 for approximately \$15,000,000 to J. Leonard Replogle, of New York. Mr. Replogle bid against William H. Donner for the block of stock and won it after negotiations in Philadelphia which lasted all day and virtually all night for several days and nights. The stock was bought from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which formerly owned 450,820 shares of the 900,000 issue—a controlling interest in the Cambria Company. The capitalization of the Cambria Steel Company is authorized at \$50,000,000, but only \$45,000,000 (900,000 shares of a \$50 par value) were issued.

Replogle's stock passed, the following week, into the hands of a group of bankers, headed by E. T. Stotesbury, of Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia banking firm, and A. W. Mellon and R. B. Mellon, the dominant factors in the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Steel Company, to conform with the transfer Changes in the directorate of the Cambria of the Pennsylvania Company's stockholdings to the syndicate headed by J. Leonard Replogle, were made at a meeting, Nov. 24, of Cambria Steel directors. Mr. Replogle and Arthur E. Newbold, representing the incoming interests, together with Herbert F. Black, of Pittsburgh, were elected to the board to take the places of Theodore N. Ely, Samuel T. Modine, and Childs Frick.

Effingham B. Morris, who with Mr. Ely represented the Pennsylvania Railroad, maintained his connection as a director of the company, although it was understood his tenure of office would be short. With the elimination of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a directing factor in the Cambria came likewise the stepping down of Henry C. Frick, who was officially represented on the board

by his son, Childs Frick. The election of Arthur E. Newbold, member of the firm of Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia branch of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., was taken as evidence that Drexel & Co.'s participation in the Replogle syndicate was more than that of mere banking agents.

CAMMAERTS, Emile

Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet, was born in Brussels on Mar 16, 1878, and was educated there, becoming in 1896 a student at the new university, where he specialized in geography, says *The Bodleian*. In 1899 he was elected professor of geography at the Institut Commercial of Mons, and became director of the Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Géographie, of which he is now an honorary member. He retained his professorship until 1908, and during that time he published several translations of Ruskin, a French translation of a selection of poems of the Flemish poet, Guido Gezelle, and did other journalistic and literary work. In 1908 he married the English tragedienne and reciter, Miss Tita Brand, daughter of Mrs. Marie Brema, and has since then been settled in England, writing his wonderful poems and doing translating and other literary work.

CAMPBELL, Rev. Reginald John

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, who in Sept. resigned the Congregationalist pulpit of the City Temple, London, which he had held since 1903, announced, Oct 10, that he would return to the Church of England and was to be attached to the Cathedral at Birmingham.

See also

BLACK, HUGH, D.D.

CANADA

Under an agreement reported January 20th between the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario, all the Islands in Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) north and west of Moose Deer Point, except the Manitoulin Group (Great Manitoulin, Cockburn, Fitzwilliam, and Barrie Islands) become part of the Province. The islands south of Moose Deer Point remain the territory of the Dominion. The Manitoulin group is to be held by the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians by whom it was surrendered under the Bond Head treaty. Grand Manitou is 80 miles long and 20 miles wide. This final settlement of a dispute extending over 50 years establishes a definite administration for the 30,000 islands in the great Georgian Bay.

The government, Apr 26, announced the appointment of a commission to supervise all future Dominion war contracts. It consists of A. E. Kemp, minister without portfolio in the Borden cabinet; H. Laporte, of Montreal; and G. F. Galt, of Winnipeg, the latter two prominent merchants. The appointment of the commission followed the recent graft exposures in Parliament.

See also

BELGIUM

CANALS—CANADA

EUROPEAN WAR—CANADA

EXPLOSIONS—CANADA

FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

IRON AND STEEL—CANADA

MCBRIDE, SIR RICHARD

MINES AND MINING—ACCIDENTS—CANADA

RAILROADS—LABOR RELATIONS

TELEGRAPH—CANADA

TELEPHONE—CANADA

WHEAT

—Commerce

The final figures of Canadian trade for the calendar year 1914, as issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Feb 25, show a falling off of approximately \$210,000,000 as compared with 1913 in the imports and exports of merchandise. The total imports of merchandise for 1914 were \$481,319,309, as compared with \$460,519,246 in 1913.

Exports of manufactures, animals and animal produce alone showed an increase. Canadian manufacturers increased their exports in 1914 to \$69,151,924, as compared with \$54,010,873 in 1913. Exports of animal produce in 1914 totaled \$68,316,972, as compared with \$51,612,596 in 1913. Of living animals Canada sent over thirteen millions' worth to the United States in 1914, following the removal of the duty.

The shipment of wheat, flour and a large number of other agricultural products and commodities to the United States was prohibited, May 4, except when such shipments were intended solely for domestic consumption in the United States and not for reshipment abroad.

—Commerce—European war effects

For the year which ended Aug 31, 1915, according to statements issued Oct 6, the total imports of the Dominion, including coin and bullion, were \$37,000,000 less than for the calendar year which ended Aug 31, 1914, and \$154,000,000 less than for the year ended Aug. 31, 1913.

The total imports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$134,000,000 less than for 1914 and \$270,000,000 less than 1913. Total exports, on the other hand, including coin and bullion, were \$111,000,000 more than in 1914 and \$186,000,000 more than in 1913. Exports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$36,000,000 more than in 1914 and \$109,000,000 more than in 1913.

The adjustment in the balance of trade is due in large part to exports of munitions, etc., and to the enhanced prices of almost all goods exported after the European war began.

Total exports of merchandise for the first war year were \$504,810,452, and total imports of merchandise \$415,813,055. Total exports of merchandise for the preceding twelve months were \$468,537,877, and total imports of merchandise \$549,620,474. The customs duty collected during the first year of the war, ended Aug 31, 1915, were \$78,857,044, or \$16,000,000 less than was collected for the preceding twelve months and \$39,000,000 less than in 1913.

—Crops.

According to a report issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Dominion of Canada on November 18th, the 1914 farm crops of that country were as follows: Potatoes—85,672,000 bushels from 476,000 acres; an average of 180 bushels per acre (78,544,000 bushels from 473,500 acres in 1913). Turnips and other roots—69,003,000 bushels (66,788,000 bushels in 1913). Hay and clover—10,259,000 tons (10,859,000 tons in 1913). Alfalfa—218,000 tons (237,770 tons in 1913). Fodder corn—3,251,000 tons (2,616,200 tons in 1913). Sugar beets—146,000 tons (148,000 tons in 1913). Acreage sown in October to fall wheat, 1,294,000 acres, an increase of 109,200 acres over 1913.

The Canadian Census and Statistics Bureau issued on January 20th its final report on the yield and value of the field crops of Canada for the season of 1914. The persistent drought in the Northwest resulted in largely diminished acre-yields. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the wheat yield was 104,918,000 bushels (209,262,000 bushels in 1913), oats, 150,843,000 bushels (242,413,000 bushels in 1913); and barley, 19,535,000 bushels (31,060,000 bushels in 1913). The total value, however, of all Canada's field crops was \$639,061,300, as compared with \$552,771,500 in 1913. The increase of \$86,289,800 was due to the large advance in prices, which more than made up for the reduced yields.

—Customs Duties on Advtg. Mail Matter

The postal authorities announced on Apr 15 that advertising circulars are liable in Canada to a specific customs duty at the rate of 15 cents per pound, which duty Canadian customs officials are required to collect when such pamphlets arrive by mail, even though each pamphlet bears a different address. But Canadian customs officials are authorized to remit such duty in respect of bona fide trade catalogues and price lists not designed to advertise the sale of goods by any person in Canada, when sent into Canada in single copies addressed to merchants therein, and not exceeding one copy to any merchant for his own use, but not for distribution.

Customs duties on advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, price books, catalogues and price lists, advertising almanacs and calendars, patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n. o. p. (not otherwise provided for), imported by mail into Canada may be prepaid by means of Canadian customs duty stamps affixed to the reverse side of each package containing the advertising matter above referred to, for the amount of duty payable on the same, according to the following scale of charges, viz.:

Up to and including 1 ounce.....	1 cent
Over 1 oz. and not exceeding 2½ ozs.....	2 cents
" 2½ ozs. " 3½ ozs.....	3 "
" 3½ ozs. " 4½ ozs.....	4 "
" 4½ ozs. " 5½ ozs.....	5 "
" 5½ ozs. " 6½ ozs.....	6 "
" 6½ ozs. " 7½ ozs.....	7 "
" 7½ ozs. " 8½ ozs.....	8 "
" 8½ ozs. " 9½ ozs.....	9 "
" 9½ ozs. " 10½ ozs.....	10 "
" 10½ ozs. " 11½ ozs.....	11 "
" 11½ ozs. " 12½ ozs.....	12 "
" 12½ ozs. " 14 ozs.....	13 "
" 14 ozs. " 15 ozs.....	14 "
" 15 ozs. " 16 ozs.....	15 "

If such customs duty stamps are affixed to the address side of the advertising matter, said matter will not be accepted for mailing.

In all cases postage on such matter, when mailed in the United States and addressed for delivery in Canada, must be prepaid in full by means of United States postage stamps affixed to the address side, or by money under the conditions set forth in section 459 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, which permit the mailing in lots of at least 2000 identical pieces without stamps affixed, the postage being prepaid in money.

The above-mentioned customs duty stamps can be obtained in denominations of one, two and five cents each, on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria street, London, S. W., England.

—Finance

A drastic war taxation measure was proclaimed Feb 11 by Finance Minister W. T. White. Bank circulation and the business of loan and fire insurance companies are taxed. A stamp tax is applied to business and banking transactions, to railway and steamship tickets, telegraph and cable messages and patent medicines. There is a customs tariff increase covering all imports, whether now dutiable, and the free list of imports is virtually wiped out. In some cases the tax is applied from the beginning of this year: in others it is applied from Feb 11, and in some cases it will be applied in the near future.

Premier Borden announced Feb 16 that the whole Canadian contingent had safely crossed over to France and were doing well at the front.

Important tariff changes were announced in the House of Commons Mar 17 by the Minister of Finance following the defeat by a majority of 45 of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution directed against the Government's war revenue measure.

When the two resolutions providing for the raising of additional revenue were reported by the committee of the whole in the House of Commons, bills based upon them were introduced and passed first reading Mar 20. The two measures were known as the "custom tariff war revenue act" and the "special war revenue act." The discussion in committee related entirely to the latter bill, which embodied the special taxes proposed by the government. It was decided to drop the section providing for a stamp duty on bills of lading.

See also

CANADA—FINANCE—WAR REVENUE ACT

Another Canadian loan of £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) at 4½ per cent was announced Mar 24. The issue price was 99½, and the obligations were redeemable in five and in ten years' time.

Canada's gross national debt at the end of July was \$734,656,544, and total net debt \$463,745,092, according to a statement issued by the Minister of Finance Aug. 7. The net debt was increased by \$13,000,000 during July. Customs revenue increased by about half a million dollars during the same period. Post office receipts, owing to the war stamp tax, were \$350,000 greater than in June, and excise revenue also showed a small increase.

The Canadian domestic loan was to be for \$50,000,000, it was announced in Ottawa, Nov 17. It would pay 5½ per cent interest and was to be sold at 97½. The first payment, 10 per cent, was scheduled to be made on Nov 30. The next payment, 7½ per cent, on Jan 3, and 20 per cent each on Feb 1, Mar 1, Apr 1 and May 1. Brokers were to be allowed a quarter of 1 per cent for placing portions of the loan and looking after instalments and collections. On June 1 a full half-year interest payment was to be made. The loan was opened Nov 22 and closed Nov 30, subscriptions having exceeded \$100,000,000.

It was announced at Ottawa, Dec 2, that subscriptions totalling \$110,000,000 had been received for the Canadian \$50,000,000 war loan. The grand total came from 26,000 separate subscribers, and all subscribers for 103 spuoq pəpɔɪtʃ ʒuɪq əɹɛm sɪnuəwɛ ɪlɛws the full amount of their subscriptions. The Minister of Finance, Hon. W. T. White, announced, Dec 3, that the loan had been increased from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, owing to the requests of Canadian bankers. All subscribers for blocks of bonds up to \$50,000 were to receive the entire amount sought. Subscribers for blocks of more than \$50,000 were to receive the entire amount asked for unless they reduced their subscriptions before Dec 18. Chartered banks were to take the balance of the \$100,000,000. Fifty million dollars of the loan was to be used in recruiting, equipping and maintaining Canadian soldiers. The other half of the loan was for the formation of an Imperial Treasury credit in Canada to be devoted to the purchase in Canada of munitions and other supplies.

—Finance—Cobalt coins

That the Canadian 5-cent piece might well be made from cobalt instead of silver was the suggestion of Thomas W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, as contained in his annual report for the bureau, Nov 18. Mr. Gibson said that the present 5-cent piece was of a very inconvenient size. As the chief source of cobalt is in Canada the 5-cent piece made from this material would be truly Canadian in every way. Cobalt coins would be difficult to counterfeit and would tarnish slowly, if at all. He would call the coin "cobalt," just as the Americans call the American 5-cent

piece a "nickel." The American nickel only contains 25 per cent of that metal, while Canadian coin would be made from pure cobalt.

—Finance—War Revenue Act

The Special War Revenue act became law Apr 8 and went into force Apr 15. It provides for a one-cent tax on letters and post cards, but not on circulars; a 2-cent tax on checks, drafts and promissory notes; a 1-cent tax on telegrams; a 5-cent tax on railway tickets from \$1 to \$5, with an additional 5 cents for each additional \$5 or part thereof; a one-cent tax on proprietary or patent medicines costing 25 cents, with an additional cent for each additional 25 cents or part thereof. Taxes on wine or champagne are also provided for.

—Fisheries

A Canadian official report as to the fishing industry of Canada—the most extensive in the world—places the total returns for the season of 1914 at \$33,207,748, a decrease of \$181,716 from the receipts of 1913. The number of men employed was 71,776, of whom 26,893 worked along shore and in the canneries. There were 1992 vessels and tugs engaged, and 37,686 boats. Among the vessels there was an increase of 2789 gasoline motor boats, displacing the sailing smacks. Canadian waters contain a greater abundance of the standard food fishes than is to be found in any other part of the globe.

Figures showing the remarkable growth of the fishing industry in the coast waters of northern British Columbia were made public at Prince Rupert by the fishery committee of the city, Apr 14. Over nine million pounds of halibut, in addition to salmon, cod and herring, were landed there in 1914. Since the inauguration of through service between Prince Rupert and Winnipeg over the Grand Trunk Pacific it was claimed that a million pounds of fish has been shipped east each month to the prairies, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc.

The catch was worth more than a half million dollars in 1914, and in the present year it will be even larger and more valuable. Prince Rupert, it was shown, was now in the center not only of the deep sea, but of the salmon fishing industry, which provided an annual revenue of over \$2,000,000.

According to figures from Montreal, July 7, it had been estimated that the value of the product of the Pacific Coast fisheries for the year 1914 was approximately \$60,000,000. Of this amount British Columbia was credited with more than \$11,000,000. The value of the output of the salmon canneries on the coast for 1914 was \$38,622,000, and the total value of salmon marketed from the British Columbia catch was \$10,243,670. This was divided as follows: Used in fresh state, \$1,491,419; canned, \$7,743,399; salted, dry, \$645,450; mild cured, \$215,386; and smoked, \$148,025.

The fishing season of 1915, which ended in Nov, was remarkable for the fact, according to a consular report, that in proportion to the number of vessels employed the catch was the

greatest ever made by the French fleet on the Newfoundland Banks. The fleet, numbering 11 steam trawlers and 25 sailing vessels, caught 192,119 quintals, or 23,294,428 pounds, of cod. An idea of the increased catch per vessel is shown by a comparison with the 1914 season, when the catch was 182,639 quintals, which is equal to 22,144,978 pounds, and the fleet numbered 22 steam trawlers and 251 sailing vessels. The cod were so plentiful that the owners of the trawlers decided to continue fishing during the winter, which had never been done before. Orders were received from the French Government the latter part of Nov for the trawlers to return to France, so they had to abandon this plan.

Fishing with steam trawlers on the Newfoundland Banks proved profitable, especially so this season, when cod brought higher prices, owing to the scarcity of seamen. The average price for green cod in 1915 was 6.1 cents per pound.

—Forests

According to estimates made by the Forestry Branch of the Dept. of the Interior the total area of land covered by timber in Canada was between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, of which 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 acres were covered by timber of commercial size.

Distributed by provinces, the estimated acreages of commercial timber were: Nova Scotia, 5,000,000; New Brunswick, 9,000,000; Quebec, 100,000,000; Ontario, 70,000,000; Northwest Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), 11,000,000; British Columbia, 30,000,000. These figures make an aggregate of 225,000,000 acres for the Dominion of Canada.

The principal forest trees, in the order of their commercial importance, in Canada are: Ontario and Quebec—White spruce, white pine, balsam fir, hemlock, birch, red pine, cedar, tamarack, maple, basswood, jack pine, elm, ash, oak, poplar and beech. Northwest Provinces and Rocky Mountains—White spruce, aspen, balsam, poplar, jack pine, black spruce, tamarack, white birch, lodgepole pine, alpine fir and alpine larch. British Columbia—Douglas fir, western cedar, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, Engelman spruce, alpine fir, bull pine, western larch and lodgepole pine.

This information forms part of a report appearing in a Dec issue of the Department of Commerce's daily publication.

—Fort Erie shooting affair

Though the coroner's jury pronounced the shooting accidental, the United States government on Ja 7 formally requested the punishment of 4 Canadian militiamen who, at Fort Erie, on D 28, shot 2 Americans, killing 1 and wounding the other. The men were duck-hunting in alleged violation of the Canadian game laws. Compensation for the families of the men was also asked. The 4 men were arrested and held without bail, Ja 8, and arraigned on the 12th. They were released on \$60,000 bail on the 20th. The Dominion of Canada announced its decision to defend the militiamen, the resultant action being, therefore, the Province of Ontario *vs.* the Dominion

of Canada. Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Canada, called at the White House Ja 27 to arrange compensation for the families of the men.

Under an agreement reached in Washington, D. C., Feb 1, the Canadian government would settle the claims by paying \$10,000 to the parents of Walter Smith, who was killed, and \$5000 to Charles Dorsch, who was wounded, in addition to all legal expenses.

The grand jury at Welland, Canada, Mar 2, returned no bill against the 4 men. This ended the case, so far as the Canadian courts were concerned.

—Manitoba graft case

The exposures of alleged overpayments to contractors on the Parliamentary buildings of the province of Manitoba came in February, 1915, after a year of charges and rumors. In the summer of 1914 the Sir Redmond Roblin government, which had been in power since 1897, was openly accused of corruption, and Sir Redmond called for a general election. His government was returned victorious.

In February, however, Sir Redmond was forced to appoint a commission to investigate the charges. No sooner had the commission begun work than the Roblin government resigned. The board got testimony that A. G. Horwood, architect, was paid \$10,000 to leave Canada. The amount overpaid in all to contractors was more than \$600,000, it is charged, which, in part, went to defray campaign expenses.

Sir Redmond Roblin and three of his ex-Ministers in a former Manitoba government, Dr. W. H. Montague, J. H. Howden, and G. R. Coldwell, appeared in the provincial police court Aug. 31 and were charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with payments on Manitoba's half constructed Capitol.

The hearing was held behind closed doors. At the close of their preliminary hearing they were committed for trial at Winnipeg, Man., Oct 8.

—Naturalization

According to statistics from Ottawa, July 13, during the year 1914 8053 citizens of the United States settled in Canada and took out naturalization papers. This is nearly one-fourth of the total registration of naturalized citizens. In all, there were 35,069. Austrians came next with 7168, and Russians next with 5733. One thousand and seventy Germans became naturalized British subjects after the opening of the war.

—Postal affairs

Rural free mail delivery in the Arctic Circle is the latest accomplishment of the Winnipeg post office, as reported Oct 17.

On Nov 29 the first Arctic rural mail carrier will leave Edmonton, Alta., and will go as far north as Fort McPherson, delivering letters to settlers and squatters on the way. He will start by railroad and go to Athabasca Landing, then by stages, horse and cutter, and when the trails get too heavy he will use a dog sled.

On December 29, January 28 and February 25 other mails will leave for various parts of

the Arctic Circle and Herschell Island, headquarters of San Francisco whalers. No letter must weigh more than half an ounce and preference will be given to those registered. If possible newspapers will be taken.

—Pro-German activities

An attempt was made June 21 to wreck the overall factory of the Peabody Company, Limited, of Walkerville, a suburb of Windsor, Ont., and the local armory by dynamite. The attempt to destroy the overall factory where war orders for clothing had been in process of completion, was partially successful, about \$10,000 worth of damage being done. The dynamite beneath the armory failed to explode.

The Essex County Grand Jury in Windsor, Ont., Oct 5, returned an indictment against Albert Kaltschmidt, of Detroit, charging him with conspiracy in connection with the dynamiting of the Peabody Overall Factory and with an attempt to destroy the Windsor Armory. Kaltschmidt repeatedly denied the accusation made against him in court by William Lefler, who was serving a ten-year sentence for the same offence.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—CANADA—HORN, WERNER CASE

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

—Travel and Discovery

Capt. Harold Bartlett, the Arctic explorer, arrived in New York City Feb 18. He had just returned from a trip to the east coast of Hudson Bay, where he and seven companions penetrated to a region never before visited by white men. They explored 700 miles of the coast from St. James Bay to Mansfield Bay in the schooner *Laddie*. The east coast is much more barren than the west coast of Hudson Bay. There is very little game, although seals and bears are plentiful. There appear to be some precious minerals.

CANALS

See also

CAPE COD CANAL

DALLS-CEILO CANAL

PANAMA CANAL

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS

SUEZ CANAL

Canada

The total volume of traffic through the canals of Canada for the calendar year 1914 was 37,023,237 tons, representing a decrease of 15,030,676 tons, as compared with 1913. The increases and decreases were distributed among the various canals as follows:

	Tons.	Decrease.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	27,599,184	15,100,140
Welland	3,860,969	290,255
St. Lawrence	4,391,493	*89,066
Chambly	436,905	118,697
St. Peters	54,180	17,334
Murray	83,907	96,669
Ottawa	335,132	30,306
Rideau	151,739	*19,484
Trent	67,715	*11,915
St. Andrews	42,013	39,282
Total	37,023,237	15,421,912
Total increase		391,236

*Increase.

Of the total decrease, 1,748,669 was in Canadian, and 13,282,007 in American water-borne traffic. The falling off was almost wholly at Sault Ste. Marie, and applied chiefly to iron ore belonging to the United States. As compared with 1913, Canadian traffic decreased by 15.7 per cent, and American traffic by 32.5 per cent. In 1913 American traffic made up 78.7 per cent of the whole, and in 1914 it was 74.7 per cent. Of the aggregate volume of traffic through all the canals of Canada, 74.4 per cent passed through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. Of the total traffic at the gateway, 89.9 per cent was American.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH WELLAND CANAL CASE

Germany

The Minden-Hanover waterway was opened Dec 13. This was the last link in the Rhine-Hanover Canal, which had been under consideration for several years at a cost of more than \$60,000,000.

Great Britain

See

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL CO.

CANCER

—Beebe treatment

Prof. S. P. Beebe, of Cornell University, reports in the New York *Medical Journal* (May) that he has had encouraging results from a new treatment for inoperable cancer at the General Memorial Hospital, New York City.

The treatment was based on that originated by Dr. Alexander Horowitz, an Austrian biologist and chemist. As administered by him, the treatment is said to have consisted of the repeated application of a poultice to the growth and the giving internally, as an extract, of substances contained in the poultice itself. Details of the poultice materials, which are of vegetable origin, are not given.

—Columbia University endowment

Columbia University received \$100,000 in trust, the income to be used in endeavoring to discover a cure for cancer, by the will of Emil C. Bondy, of Summit, N. J., Feb 16.

—Horowitz treatment

Dr. W. Homer Axford, of the Polyclinic Hospital, New York, said before the Medical Society of New Jersey at Spring Lake, N. J., June 23, that in a drug derived from plant life, discovered two years ago by Prof. Alexander Horowitz of Cornell University, there has been found what experiments indicate will prove a curative agent for cancerous growths and all abnormal cell developments. The new agent, which Dr. Axford said was simple in form, is applied hypodermically, being as effective if placed in a healthy part of the body as in the tumor mass itself. Its use must be guarded, however, as experiments have shown the element of reaction is dangerous. The drug has been applied only in cases called incurable by physicians, who have sent patients to the Polyclinic for X-ray treatment as a last resort.

Dr. Axford and Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge are in charge of the work at the Polyclinic.

More than 200 patients, he said, had been treated and only one has died. The experimental work had not permitted a thorough test of its effectiveness in abdominal cancer cases, this branch having been taken up only a few weeks before.

The quick effects of the drug make it advantageous in the treatment, Dr. Axford said. Within a few days after the injection the skin of the patient clears up and loses its sallowness; there is soon manifest a lessening of the pain and the tumor growth shortly begins to fall away in size and weight.

Dr. Richard Weil of New York, in the Nov issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, declared that the treatment of cancer with autolysin had proved a failure. The cure was first brought to the attention of the General Memorial Hospital in New York by Dr. A. Horowitz.

—Mortality, statistics

Figures computed by the Cancer Commission of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and submitted Sept 21 at the opening session of the sixty-fifth annual convention of that body in Philadelphia showed that the death rate from cancer in Pennsylvania was increasing out of all proportion to the increase in population and that immediate action by health officials and the medical profession had become imperative. Since 1906, the report showed, the death rate increased 23½ per cent. In 1914 the number of deaths from cancerous growths totalled 5,197, and the prediction was that in 1915 the number will reach 6,000.

Dr. Curtis E. Lakeman of New York, Executive Secretary for the American Society for the Control of Cancer in a paper read before the Public Health Section of the Southern Medical Association's annual convention, which began in Dallas, Tex., Nov 8, stated that cancer was on the increase in the United States, the disease claiming 80,000 victims in 1914; 5,000 more than in 1913.

Preliminary announcement of a statistical study of cancer mortality throughout the world, made by the Prudential Insurance Company under the direction of Frederick L. Hoffman, its statistician, was issued Nov 25.

The approximate rate of increase in cancer mortality throughout the world was shown by this inquiry to be 2.5 per cent per annum. The approximate mortality in this country was estimated at about 80,000 for 1915, and at more than 500,000 for that part of the civilized world for which data were available.

Among the facts concerning the disease disclosed by this exhaustive examination of statistics was that with respect to the different forms of cancer. All were on the increase, though to quite a variable degree. Also, geographically considered, it showed that the highest death rate at the time of writing prevailed in Europe and the lowest in Africa. Cancer mortality, it appeared was exceptionally high in Switzerland, Bavaria and Holland and extremely rare among North Ameri-

can Indians and the primitive races of Asia and Africa.

One of the most interesting conclusions was that cancer frequency decreases with diminishing distances from the equator.

A rise in cancer mortality was observed to occur with a diminishing mean annual temperature and rainfall.

With regard to heredity and family history it was stated that the statistics gathered served to re-emphasize earlier conclusions that the available evidence in this respect was in the negative. Fat people appear to be more susceptible to cancer than thin people. The theory of medical men that both alcohol and smoking are directly contributory factors, though to a variable degree and particularly so as regards certain organs affected, was supported by the figures, according to the report.

Included within the scope of this investigation was the important question, yet unsolved, as to whether cancer is due to a parasite and therefore possibly an infectious disease. On this point, it is stated, the evidence offered by the figures was regarded as inconclusive. Stress was laid, however, upon the fact that as yet there was no recorded case of surgical infection in cancer operations in spite of the vast number performed.

Statistics collected with respect to the use of radium had been such as to warrant the encouraging prophecy that in cases of external cancer the radium treatment of the future would lead to much more satisfactory results than the treatment of the past. This was not, however, to be said regarding the use of radium for internal cancer. On this point, it was stated, the statistical evidence at the present time was decidedly contradictory and inconclusive.

The report asserted that much looseness was found in the manner in which cancer statistics were being kept and urged the adoption of standard forms and blanks for cancer inquiries.

The weekly bulletin of the New York City Health Department issued Nov 26, contains a summary of the work of Dr. Beitler, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the State of Maryland. Dr. Beitler's statistics, laboriously collected show:

The number of deaths from cancer registered in the United States increased from 23,295 in 1904 to 49,928 in 1913. This corresponds to a rate of more than 70 per 100,000 of population in 1904 and nearly 79 per 100,000 in 1913.

The death rate per 100,000 of population from cancer increased steadily during the decade, the increase amounting to 12.5 per cent comparing the first with the last year of the decade.

It is proved again that females are more subject to cancer than males. The greatest number of deaths from this cause occurs between the ages of sixty and seventy.

The stomach and liver are attacked by cancer oftenest. Thirty-one persons out of every 100,000 of the population, died from

cancer so located in 1913; cancer of the breast was fatal to 7 out of every 100,000, of the intestines to 10. Cancer of the mouth increased 40 per cent during the decade; of the breast, 20 per cent; of the stomach and liver, 19 per cent. Says the bulletin:

"The conclusions Dr. Beitler draws are that cancer mortality is increasing; that the increase is real; that the question of refined diagnostic methods and the inclusion of border-line cases cannot be a large factor in determining the rates; that it is hardly probable that a physician of a decade ago was so inefficient as not to be able to recognize advanced cancer; that the changes in the composition of the population, that is in the sex and age distribution, were so slight that the effect on the increase in the specific rates was negligible."

—New England campaign against

The Vermont State Medical Society held public meetings (June 8-11) to spread the bad news of the high cancer death-rate and the good news of the hope of controlling the disease by earlier recognition and prompt surgical treatment.

The New England States generally show a higher death-rate from cancer than any other group of States. This is largely because cancer is a disease of later adult life, and in parts of New England there are more old people proportionately to the population than in many other regions. According to the report of the Census Bureau, in 1913 there were 49,928 deaths from cancer in the registration area of the United States, corresponding to a death-rate of 78.9 per 100,000 of the population. All the New England States have individual cancer death-rates much higher than this. Connecticut's rate, which was the lowest of any of the New England States, was 85.1. Vermont's rate was the highest with 111.7, while the rates of the other States were correspondingly high, Maine having a rate of 107.5, New Hampshire 104.4, Massachusetts 101.4, and Rhode Island 93.3. When these figures are compared with those of Kentucky, with a rate of 48, they seem indeed very high. They mean that 6817 people died in 1913 in New England from cancer.

—New serum treatment

A new serum treatment for cancer, devised at the General Memorial Hospital, New York, has been tried successfully in a considerable number of inoperable cases (Feb 18).

The medical board of the institution will publish an official report containing the name of the discoverer of the new serum, its composition, the details of the preliminary laboratory work, and the individual medical histories of the patients so far treated in the hospital. They forecast this report as one of the most important contributions to science emanating from the medical profession in this country. It is the opinion of those now engaged in administering and watching the effects of the new serum that it already has superseded the use of radium and X-rays. It has been the experience of some of the surgeons who a year or so ago pinned their faith more or less to radium that the obliteration of malignant

manifestations by this wonderful element is only temporary. Some even have gone so far as to express the opinion that the recurrence of cancers so treated has exhibited a more malignant tendency than the original growth. Those connected with the General Memorial Hospital have not witnessed any fresh outbreaks of cancer following the disappearance of secondary growths treated with the serum.

—New York campaign against

Cancer claims 4000 victims annually in New York city alone, according to statistics compiled by the State Health Department and made public June 7, the total in the whole State being 8000 annually.

To check the spread of the disease, which has continued to increase without interruption for the past fifteen years, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, instituted a statewide campaign, through the physicians, the schools and other institutional mediums.

—X-ray treatment

That radium can be used jointly with X-rays in treating deep seated cancers was advanced by Dr. W. D. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Sept 23 at the annual convention of the American Roentgen Ray Society. While he did not claim that it was a sure cure, yet he had such excellent results from his experiments that he was convinced it was a help in the treatment of cancers on the surface as well as when they are buried some depth in the body. He stated that the radium only penetrated a fraction of the distance that the X-ray was found effective, but the two in combination has produced results which were not otherwise obtained.

In a paper read Nov 16 before the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. James B. Murphy of the Rockefeller Institute staff it was implied that the beneficial effect of the X-ray in cancer cases is apparently not due to the effect of the X-ray on the growth itself, but to its action in intensely stimulating the reproduction of lymphocytes, a variety of white corpuscle, in the body. Prompt surgery, followed by X-ray treatment, holds out a promise of eradicating cancer.

CANEVA, Gen. Carlo

Gen. Carlo Caneva, who holds the highest rank in the Italian army, that of *Generale d'Esercito*, or "general of the army," was born in Udine, Apr 22, 1845. This rank came to him as a result of the fact that he commanded the Italian forces in Tripoli in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911. In 1914 he had no assignment, but was designated to command an army if war came. Among the orders held by Gen. Caneva are those of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus Grand, Officer of the Crown of Italy, African medal, cross of gold with a crown for military service.

CANFIELD, Mrs. A. P.

See
ILLINOIS
CANNING
See
TOMATOES

CANNING CLUBS

See

AGRICULTURE—CANNING CLUBS

CANOPUS

The southern star, Canopus, according to the *Revue Scientifique* of June 12-19, has sufficient bulk to be the central sun around which our own sun is describing an orbit. Certain authors claimed this position for Sirius on account of its great size, but Canopus, in the southern constellation of the Ship, is the largest star known.

CANTORE, Gen. Antonio

Gen. Antonio Cantore was killed in battle on the Isonzo front July 26. He was the first officer of that rank lost to Italy. He won a general's commission by the heroism he displayed during operations in Tripoli. Gen. Cantore had charge of actions which resulted in the occupation of Ala and other villages near Roverto, in Trentino. Armed only with a riding whip, he directed his men from the most exposed positions, saying he would be ashamed to run less risk than his soldiers.

CAPE COD CANAL

The Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company on May 1 issued new tariffs governing tolls of vessels using the short cut between the South and New England ports to take effect on July 1. It was announced by the canal company that vessels drawing 18 feet could use the canal, while notice will be given some time in May announcing the completion of the work of dredging the canal for a uniform depth of 25 feet low water.

It is announced that the following towage rates will be charged for the services of a tug towing sailing vessels through the canal after July 1 (for each vessel towed):

Minimum less than 100 gross tons.....	\$20
100 to 199 gross tons.....	22
200 to 299 gross tons.....	23
300 to 399 gross tons.....	24
400 to 499 gross tons.....	25
500 to 599 gross tons.....	26
600 to 699 gross tons.....	27
700 to 799 gross tons.....	28
800 to 899 gross tons.....	29
900 to 999 gross tons.....	30

For vessels over 1000 tons gross the charge will be three cents per gross ton, while sailing vessels less than 16 gross tons can be towed by the company's motor launches at \$6 per passage. It was stated that all vessels under tow of their own tug must have their tug tow them through the canal, but the company will assist single vessels, if desired, through the canal at one-half the rates given above.

The Cape Cod Canal officials gave Oct 9 the following figures in their report to the Public Service Commission for the year ended June 30: Total income \$32,923, operating expenses \$78,661, interest \$235,833, taxes \$1,406. Total operating expenses and charges \$315,901, deficit \$282,977. Tolls collected were \$31,354.

CAPE LOOKOUT, N. C.

Work on the great breakwater for the harbor of safety was started June 21 when Senator F. M. Simmons knocked out the pin which released 500 tons of stone, beginning the four-

million dollar project. The breakwater is to be 10,000 feet long, and will give a snug harbor nowhere less than 40 feet in depth, the total cost to be \$3,526,000.

CAPITAL

See

LABOR—NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION REPORT

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Connecticut

The Senate Apr 6 supported, 25 to 3, an unfavorable report of the Judiciary Committee on a bill to abolish capital punishment unless the murder was committed within prison walls.

New Jersey

Senator Hutchinson's bill to abolish capital punishment failed to pass the House Apr 7 after a four hours debate, by a vote of 28 to 21.

New York

Governor Whitman said, on Ja 7, that five-years' experience as District-Attorney of New York County had convinced him that the capital punishment law should remain on the statute books.

Assemblyman John J. Ryan, Democrat, of New York City, the youngest member of the New York Legislature, on Jan 14, introduced a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty in the state and substituting life imprisonment.

The Anti-Capital Punishment Society, incorporated in N. Y. City, Ja 9, aims to have life imprisonment substituted for the death penalty. The newly elected officers were: George Foster Peabody, president; Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop David H. Greer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, and Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, vice-president, and Miss Johanna Gleed Strange, secretary.

North Dakota

The North Dakota Legislature Mar 5 passed the measure abolishing capital punishment and sent it to the Governor. This action saved Joseph Milo, who was under sentence of death. The sentence of Milo was the first death sentence passed in the State in many years.

Oregon

The Oregon State Senate, Feb 3, passed the Langguth bill repealing the Oregon code penalty of death for first-degree murder, to conform to the constitutional amendment which was adopted at the last general election.

South Dakota

Abolishment of the death penalty in South Dakota was assured on Ja 30 when the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18 passed the Beebe bill which had already passed the House.

Tennessee

The bill abolishing capital punishment in Tennessee, except for cases of criminal assault or life convicts who commit murder was passed Mar 26 by the Senate.

Governor Rye May 5 vetoed a bill abolishing the death penalty, expressing the belief that it would tend to increase mob violence.

CAPITOL, Washington, D. C. —Bombs

See

"HOLT, FRANK"

CARDEN, Sir Lionel Edward Gresley

Sir Lionel Carden, who was British Minister to Mexico from 1913 until Aug 1914, when he was forced to leave Mexico City by General Carranza, died in London, Oct 6, in his 64th year.

CARDIGAN AND LANCASTER, Countess of, Adeline Louise Maria

The Countess Cardigan died at Deene, Northamptonshire May 25. She was best known to the present generation by her book, "My Recollections."

CARDINALS

See

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CARLISLE, John N.

See

NEW YORK STATE—ROADS

CARLTON COLLEGE

See

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

CARMAN, Mrs. Florence Conklin

For the second time in seven months Mrs. Florence Carman was placed on trial at Mineola, L. I., May 3, charged with murder in the first degree, for the death of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, who was shot in June, 1914, by a hand thrust through the window of Dr. Edwin Carman's office in Freeport.

She was acquitted on the first ballot taken by the jury May 8.

CARNEGIE, Andrew

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, in an address Nov 24 in Pittsburg, stated his belief that Mr. Carnegie had given away about \$350,000,000. If interest were to be included on some of the funds he had set aside the total would reach nearly \$400,000,000. The \$20,000,000 which Mr. Carnegie had left he had devised in his will almost entirely to charity. Very little would go to his family.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

At the tenth annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, held in New York City, Nov 17, President Marion Leroy Burton, of Smith College, was elected a member of the board of trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Taylor, of Vassar, at his resignation from the latter institution. President Butler, of Columbia University, and President Humphreys, of Stevens Institute, were reelected to the executive committee.

The Division of Educational Inquiry, which was separately endowed by Mr. Carnegie with a million and a quarter in 1913, reported that it had published during the year the first part of its study of legal education, made at the request of the American Bar Association, and a report on the case method of legal in-

struction, written by Prof. Joseph Redlich, of Vienna.

A report submitted to the trustees showed that the endowment of \$14,382,000 yielded in 1914 \$712,000, of which \$674,000 was used in paying pensions to 445 college professors and professors' widows. In the past ten years the Foundation had helped 505 professors and 134 widows at a total outlay of \$4,225,000.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

At the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Apr 30, fifty-two acts of heroism in many parts of the country were recognized. In two cases gold medals were awarded; in fourteen cases, silver medals, and in thirty-six, bronze medals.

Ten of the heroes lost their lives; and to the dependents of four of these pensions aggregating \$2760 a year were granted. To the dependents of five of the others who lost their lives sums amounting to \$3500, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in thirteen cases sums aggregating \$25,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twenty-nine cases awards aggregating \$30,500 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes, and to other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans are approved by the commission. The awards of gold and silver medals were as follows:

SILVER MEDALS

Joseph A. McCabe, East Boston, Mass., aged 14; saved Joseph O. Hyman, Jr., and William R. Baker from drowning, Jan. 15, 1914.

Patrick W. Mulligan, Norristown, Pa., aged 48; saved 2-year-old Carmela Torbitone from being run over by a train, Aug. 19, 1914.

Albert May, Franklin R. Ramsey, Henry Barger, and Albert E. Worley of Bryan, Tex., and Charles M. Watson of Shreveport, Pa., silver medals for the attempt to save several persons from flood of the Brazos River at Pittbridge, Texas, Dec. 7, 1913.

A. Willis Hammerle, aged 40; sustained fatal injuries in saving George M. Devinney, a policeman, from being shot by a negro at Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1913. Medal and \$40 a month to his widow, Belmont, Ohio.

Oscar R. Miles, aged 38; died attempting to save Minnie E. Bauman from being run over by a train at Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1914. Medal and \$30 a month to Miles's widow.

William E. Van Dyke, aged 35; died helping to save Charles Davies from death in an explosion of dynamite on board a ship at Baltimore on March 7, 1913. Medal and \$55 a month to widow, \$5 a month for son until he reaches age of 16, and \$20 a month for support of Van Dyke's mother.

William W. Marshall, Baltimore, Md.; helped to save Charles Davies in the same accident in which Van Dyke was killed.

William H. Reed, Sr., and John F. Steinbock of Frederick, Okla.; helped to rescue Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in in a well at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913.

John S. Barrett, aged 44; died attempting to save Victor A. Erickson from suffocation in a mine at Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 11, 1914. Medal and \$45 a month to widow, with \$5 a month additional for each of seven children until they reach 16 years of age.

GOLD MEDALS

Charles Zollinger, Frederick, Okla., and Julius B. Gordon of Houston, Tex.; helped to save Oliver H. Brewer and Alvah Dean from a cave-in at Frederick, Okla., Oct. 28, 1913.

Sixty acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in the

awards that were announced Oct 29. In eight cases silver medals were awarded; and in fifty-two cases bronze medals. Nine of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of six of these pensions aggregating \$2520 a year were granted; to the dependents of others who lost their lives sums totaling \$2165, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in six cases sums aggregating \$11,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in forty cases awards aggregating \$28,500 were made, to be applied toward the purchase of homes and other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiary's plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

An additional gift of \$2,700,000 to Carnegie Institute and Carnegie Institute of Technology was announced at the founders' day exercises Apr 29. Dr. G. A. Dillinger, secretary, reported that Mr. Carnegie had just given \$1,200,000 for new buildings and \$1,500,000 for endowment, to be paid in 1915 and 1916.

CARR, Lucian.

Lucien Carr, the assistant curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard College, from 1877 to 1894, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Ja 27 of a complication of diseases. He was eighty-five years old.

CASTELLANE, Count Boni de

The suit of Count Boni de Castellane for an annulment of his marriage to the Duchesse de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, was rejected by the Rota Tribunal at the Vatican, Feb 9. This third judgment prevents the Count's remarriage and the obtaining of the custody of the de Castellane children. The suit had been before the Vatican tribunals since 1910.

Advices were received June 24 that the Rota Tribunal of the Vatican had decided adversely in the annulment proceedings. The church tribunal originally handed down in 1911 a decree in favor of annulment. In 1913 a second decision opposed it.

CASTELNAU, Gen. Edouard de Curieres de

General de Castelnau, known as "the savior of Nancy," was born in 1851. He entered a special military school in 1869, and ten months later saw his first active military duty in the war of 1870. After that war he resumed his military studies and passed through the different stages of the service. In 1896 he became a colonel attached to the General Staff. Three years later he took charge of the famous "Iron Division" at Nancy. When the European war broke out he received command of one of the most important armies, destined for the operations in Lorraine.

CATHEDRALS

See

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF, NEW YORK CITY

CATHOLIC CHURCH

See

JESUITS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
VATICAN

CATT, Mrs. Carrie Chapman

See

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

CATTLE

See

DOMESTIC ANIMALS
LIVE STOCK

CAVELL, Edith

See

EUROPEAN WAR—BELGIUM—CAVELL, EDITH,
CASE

CEMETERIES

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court handed down an opinion Dec 3, in which it held that cemetery corporations could not be held responsible for the theft of bodies after burial. The decision reversed an order of the Supreme Court denying an application of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church for a judgment on the pleadings in the suit brought by Marcus B. Coleman against it to recover \$20,000 for the theft of the body of his brother from the church's cemetery after burial.

CENSUS

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
ANNUAL REPORT

CENTRAL AMERICA—Treaties

It was announced in Feb that the State Department was preparing to submit to the Senate's approval treaties with Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras, similar in purpose to the treaty with Nicaragua recently reported favorably by the foreign relations committee. The Nicaragua treaty provides for the payment by the United States for the perpetual right to build an interoceanic canal across that country, and for the establishment of a naval base on the bay of Fonseca or Conchagua. The proposed treaty with Costa Rica recognizes the rights of that state in the canal route, while the treaties with Salvador and Honduras contain provisions for the remuneration of those states for the occupancy of islands in Fonseca Bay, which abuts on their coasts as well as Nicaragua's. The sums of money involved are small in comparison with the advantages the treaties are expected to secure to the United States.

See also

EARTHQUAKES—CENTRAL AMERICA

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

See

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

The Central Railroad of New Jersey was found guilty by a jury in the United States court in Trenton, Mar 11, on 185 separate counts charging the granting of rebates and

concessions to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company on shipments of coal from Pennsylvania to points in New Jersey and New York. The minimum fine for the 185 counts is \$185,000. The indictment against the Central Railroad of New Jersey was found on Dec. 1 under the Elkins act. Investigators of the Department of Justice found that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had an agreement with the Central Railroad of New Jersey by which it received what were termed on the books as "lateral allowances." These allowances were made only under specific circumstances, which took into account certain amounts of freight hauled, and also specific destinations. It was charged by the investigators that through this indirect method of favoring a specific coal company the railroad had discriminated in favor of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company as far back as 1871. It was estimated that the rebates and concessions granted to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company during the two years over which the investigation was carried amounted to \$200,000. Figures for alleged rebating prior to 1913 are not available. A fine of \$200,000 was imposed Apr 15; being \$8000 each on 25 counts. The remainder of the counts were abandoned.

CETTE, France

See

SWITZERLAND

CEYLON

An official statement made public June 7th said: "The Governor of Ceylon reports that on the 28th of May, the birthday of Buddha, Moslem shops in Kandy were looted by Buddhists. The outbreak was quelled in Kandy, but was diffused through the central province, where it was repressed by the arrival of a military detachment. On the 31st of May there was a later outbreak at Colombo, which subsequently spread south.

"The disorder is due to a sudden outbreak of racial and commercial animosity and is not directed against the European population or the Colonial Government. Much Moslem merchandise has been destroyed. There have been numerous murders and several rioters were shot."

"Private reports from the British Island of Ceylon," said a despatch from Berlin, Sept 29 "are to the effect that the entire island has been in a state of rebellion since June and that all the tea plantations on the island have been destroyed, more than 2,000 persons having been shot during the course of the rioting. At Colombo the struggle was a terrific one, street fighting taking place and shops being ransacked, the reports declare. The damage done amounted to more than 10,000,000 marks, (\$2,500,000.) Sixty persons were shot there and 1,800 arrests were made. The English press has been informed that the disturbances had no unusual significance."

CHAGAS, JOAO

See

PORTUGAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

More than 600 business organizations of the United States, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska were represented at the third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which opened in Washington Feb 2. Included among the delegates were representatives of every State in the Union except New Mexico. Harvey S. Chase, one of the members of the Economy and Efficiency Commission appointed by President Taft, gave an address on the necessity of a national budget. He distributed copies of a new form of national budget covering the current fiscal year and also the 1915-'16 fiscal year. The report of the Board of Directors, which was made public, in addition to showing a speedy growth of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contained a paragraph indicating that business men are not satisfied with the changes in the tariff, and the alleged failure of the State Department to produce any tangible results against discrimination in foreign tariffs against American products.

With the re-election of John H. Fahey of Boston, as president, the convention closed on Feb 5. Four new members were added to the board of directors. They are: Powell N. B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.; R. T. Cunningham of Fairmount, W. Va.; E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, and Alfred I Esberg of San Francisco. During the session resolutions were passed urging a tariff commission, approving a national budget and increase of appropriation for the Department of Commerce and protesting at the income tax ruling on losses.

The special committee on uniform food and drug regulation proposed a series of recommendations designed to promote greater efficiency in both federal and state regulation of food and drugs. Its principal recommendations include the enactment of the following: Uniform state narcotic and drug sanitation laws; a federal cold storage law; a uniform state food sanitation law; amendment of the federal food and drug act to expressly provide for an appeal to the courts from administrative acts relating to importation of foods and drugs, and the enactment of a uniform advertising law to prohibit false and fraudulent advertising of foods and drugs. The report of the committee on statistics and standards deals with its efforts to secure certain reforms in the federal government's statistical methods. Four days were devoted to the meeting and in the course of the sessions addresses were delivered by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Redfield, Secretary McAdoo, Commissioner of Corporations Joseph E. Davies and other prominent officials. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, ex-Ambassador to France, discussed rural credits. Senator Burton of Ohio lead the discussion of the subject of the development of the merchant marine of the United States. Samuel McRoberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, made an address on "Our National Policy as to Investments Abroad,"

and Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador to the United States from Argentina, discussed "Trade Between Argentina and the United States."

Closer co-operation between business men and the government was urged by President Fahey in his annual address. A resolution was introduced by Herbert S. Houston of New York, urging that the next Hague peace conference agree that any nation violating Hague treaties should be subjected by other signatory powers to an embargo against the buying or selling of its goods or bonds in the territory of the signatory nations.

At the conclusion of its sessions, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced the personnel of a Federal trade committee which will act in co-operation with the new Interstate Trade Commission. It is composed of nine members, as follows:

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, chairman, vice president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago and past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Alfred B. Koch of Toledo, O., merchant, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; Rush C. Butler of Chicago, lawyer of the firm of Butler & Lynde; W. L. Saunders of New York, engineer and manufacturer, president of the Ingersoll-Rand Company; Guy E. Tripp of New York, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company; Henry R. Seager of New York, economist, professor of political economy at Columbia University; Alexander W. Smith of Atlanta, Ga., a lawyer widely known in public and business affairs in the South; Joseph P. Cotton of New York, of the law firm of Spooner & Cotton; Dr. W. C. White of Morgantown, W. Va., expert in mining conservation and a member of the faculty of the University of West Virginia.

See also

BUSINESS—SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT
EDUCATION—TEACHERS' UNION
STRIKES—BUILDING TRADES STRIKE, CHICAGO

CHAMPLIN, John Denison.

John Denison Champlin, author and editor of reference works, died of heart disease on Ja 8 in New York City, aged 80.

CHANDLER, Brig.-Gen. John Gorham

Brig.-General John Gorham Chandler, U. S. A., retired, who died June 21 in Los Angeles, Cal. General Chandler was born in 1830.

CHARCOAL

See

ANIMAL CHARCOAL

CHARITIES

See

SOCIAL SURVEYS

CHARLTON, Porter.

Porter Charlton, who was extradited from the United States to be tried for the murder of his bride, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, at their villa on June 9, 1910, was committed to the madhouse at Como, Italy, Ja 18.

Prof. Maggiotto, director of the asylum, appointed May 8 by the court to examine into and give an expert opinion as to Charlton's mental condition at the time of the murder, reported June 5 that he was mentally responsible. On May 20 the case was adjourned till July 8 then to Oct 5, when Charlton was finally arraigned. After an adjournment till the 18th the trial ended Oct 25. The jury held that Charlton was only partially responsible and that there were extenuating circumstances. He was accordingly sentenced to six years and eight months' imprisonment. The term was reduced by the time he had been under restraint, and a year deducted under the amnesty for all offenses committed before Italy entered the war—Charlton therefore served only 29 days, being released Nov 21.

CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

Final details were concluded, Ja 14, in New York, for the taking over of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, of which Louis G. Kaufman is president.

CHECKS

See

BANKS AND BANKING—CHECKS

CHEMICALS

See

FEDERAL DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHENG, Adm. Tseng Ju

Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Governor of the Shanghai district, was assassinated in Shanghai, Nov 10. His secretary, who was with him at the time, was seriously wounded. Tseng Ju Cheng, who was a member of the Monarchist party, with his private secretary was motoring to the Japanese Consulate to attend the coronation reception, when, at the Garden Bridge, two revolutionaries fired eighteen shots at them from automatic pistols. Tseng Ju Cheng was hurried to a hospital, but died soon afterward.

Tseng Ju Cheng was formerly commander of the Chinese navy and during the revolution in 1913 was active against the revolution.

CHICAGO

Carter H. Harrison, five times Mayor of Chicago, was defeated Feb 23 by Robert M. Sweitzer at the primary election for a nomination for a sixth term. These primaries were the first in which the women of Chicago were entitled to the same voting privileges as men. 154,637 women or 77 per cent. of those registered voted.

William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected Mayor of Chicago Apr 6 for a four-year term. He defeated Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, by a plurality of a little over 130,000. This is the greatest plurality ever polled by a Mayoralty winner in Chicago, exceeding the record vote of 1895, when Mayor Harrison won by 79,243.

The Thompson avalanche swept into power the rest of the Republican ticket. Charles H. Sergel, Republican, was elected City Treasurer,

John Siman, City Clerk, and Hosca W. Wells, Judge of the Municipal Court. Full half of the Aldermen elected, according to the latest indications, are Republicans or Progressives, and they may gain a majority.

The women voting for the first time at a Mayoralty election, turned out to the polls in vast numbers. Their votes did not affect the result however, as they were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's. At the primaries on the other hand the men and women were divided in their choice of candidates.

See also

EDUCATION—CHICAGO
EDUCATION—TEACHERS' UNION
ELEVATED RAILROADS—FRESH AIR COACHES
PROHIBITION—ILLINOIS
STREET RAILROADS—FRESH AIR CARS
STRIKES—BUILDING TRADES STRIKE, CHICAGO;
STRIKES—STREET RAILWAY STRIKE, CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP

—Bankruptcy of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was placed in the hands of receivers in Chicago, Apr 20. The stock dropped about 10 points on the New York Stock Exchange. The company admitted its inability to meet more than \$5,000,000 in short term notes and other obligations due between then and May 1, and the court appointed H. U. Mudge, president of the company, and Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, receivers. Application for the receivership was made by the American Steel Foundries Company, which had a claim of \$15,818 against the defendant.

How the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was sent into the hands of receivers was described June 4 when the Interstate Commerce Commission resumed its investigation of the road's financial troubles.

Roberts Walker, of the council for the Rock Island, declared he prepared the petition presented to Judge Carpenter of the Illinois Federal Court asking that receivers be appointed and also framed the answer by which the company consented, without formal action by the board of directors. He said a receivership was the only way in which the property could be maintained and that the consent of the vice-president of the road to a receivership was as effective as that of the board of directors. By the method adopted, he added, publicity was avoided which might have resulted in injunction proceedings if the board had acted formally.

Two of the directors of the road, Arthur Curtis James, of the Phelps-Dodge interests, and Ogden Mills, were examined by the Commission. Mr. James said the first he knew of the proposed receivership was on Apr 19, the day before the receiver was appointed. On that day, he said, Mr. Schumacher came to his office and reported he had by accident learned at the Rock Island offices that application was to be made for a receivership. Mr. Mills told

of selling 8000 and his 10,000 shares of Rock Island for \$36 a share on Apr 16, a few days after the directors' election and four days before the receivers were appointed. "Artificial conditions in the market, created in a perfectly crazy way, showed somebody was pushing the market up," he said, "and I felt entitled to take advantage of it."

The Commission concluded its inquiry on the fifth. Officials and stockholders of the company and others were examined as to their knowledge of recent transactions leading up to the receivership.

Nathan A. Amster, elected a director by minority stockholders, declared he was the only member of the board who seriously endeavored to raise money to meet obligations of the road falling due on May 1, 1914. He returned to New York to report progress, he said, only to find that the company was in the receivers' hands.

Thomas M. Schumacher, president of the Rock Island executive board, swore that Phelps, Dodge & Company never owned any interest in the Rock Island, although they owned the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, of which he was president, and individuals connected with Phelps, Dodge & Co. had large interests in both companies.

H. J. Harding said he could not understand how the Rock Island, facing bankruptcy, had been able to pay from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 dividends for the last ten years. When asked why the stock went up from 20 to 38 in a short time previous to the receivership he said he never did understand it any more than he understood why Rock Island now stood at 21 when it was in the hands of receivers. The only reason he could think of to account for Rock Island being up to 38 three days before the receivership was Mr. Amster's remarkable optimism. The increasing cost of labor and materials in the last four years and higher taxation, Mr. Harding thought, had everything to do with the Rock Island's financial strain, as these causes also had with the condition of other roads. He declared that it would have been better if the Rock Island had passed some of its dividends.

Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court of Chicago on June 28 authorized the issuance by receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company of \$2,500,000 five per cent receivers' certificates to take care of interest due July 1 on certain underlying bonds. Samuel Untermyer, attorney representing the Amster committee, opposed the issuance all day, but in the end professed himself satisfied with a proviso written into the order that none of the proceeds should be used to pay interest on other obligations unless the court were satisfied that the earnings of the road were equal to the burden and legally could be so applied.

—Bankruptcy of Rock Island Co.

Vice-Chancellor Emery, July 29, appointed Chauncey G. Parker as receiver for the Rock Island Company, the holding company for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The receiver was appointed on application of John J. Quinlan through Robert

H. McCarter and consented to by Alfred F. Skinner, solicitor for other persons in interest.

The Rock Island Company was declared to be insolvent. Of the \$150,000,000 capital stock issued, \$140,835,652.50 was said to be actually in the hands of the stockholders. Dividends of 1 per cent were paid by the company quarterly on its preferred stock, amounting to \$54,000,000 of the whole issue, from 1903 to 1905, but none had been paid since then.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, an Illinois and Iowa corporation, is one of the properties of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The Iowa Railroad Company owned \$71,353,500 of the stock of the Illinois and Iowa Railroad Company, of which there was \$74,877,200 outstanding. The ownership of this stock was subject to a mortgage which was foreclosed.

A deficiency judgment for \$68,000,000 in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York was entered against the Iowa Railroad Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and a receiver appointed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Aug 17, handed down a report on the financial transactions and the operation of the Rock Island Railroad Company under the Reid-Moore syndicate and the history of the management which finally placed the road in bankruptcy, giving a résumé of the evidence taken at the hearing held in the fall and winter of 1914.

An aggregate of losses amounting to more than \$20,000,000 was charged to have been caused by the syndicate. It was also pointed out that the Rock Island from being a few years before one of the finest railroad properties in the country with its stock selling in the markets of the world at around \$200 a share, was then in the hands of receivers, with its stock down to \$20 a share, although its earnings had steadily increased and in 1914 were the largest in its history.

Nowhere in the report did there appear a hint of criminal prosecutions.

The acquisition by the Reid-Moore syndicate of \$20,000,000 of Rock Island stock in 1901 was mentioned as the beginning of the story of manipulation by which the road was essentially wrecked. The members of the syndicate gradually became members of the Board of Directors, and by the organization of two holding companies, one organized in Iowa and the other in New Jersey, and the creation of an executive committee with all the powers of the full Board of Directors when that body was not in session, the successive steps in the depreciation of the property proceeded. Capital stock was several times increased, the debt was swelled from \$63,000,000 in 1901 to \$235,000,000 in 1914, and the net income was reduced from \$5,300,000 to \$395,000. Besides the losses enumerated by the report, many millions were given away by the Executive Committee.

Directors of the Rock Island Railroad system under the regime of Daniel G. Reid and

William H. Moore were made defendants in a restitution suit for \$7,500,000 brought in the Supreme Court in New York City, Sept 29 by Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the operating company of the Rock Island combination.

Voting control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company passed from the hands of the Reid-Moore interests in Chicago, Oct 14. Seven directors approved by Nathan L. Amster, head of a shareholders' committee, were elected to the board of directors which consists of thirteen members. The new directors are: Edmund D. Hulbert, Charles G. Dawes and John G. Shedd, Chicago; John R. Morron and William B. Thompson, New York; Nathaniel French, Davenport, Ia., and Joel W. Burdick, Pittsburg. The new board of directors on Nov 5 elected John G. Shedd chairman of the board and chose Nathan L. Amster chairman of the executive committee. The resignations from the board of H. U. Mudge, who was to become president of the Denver and Rio Grande, and W. H. Moore were accepted, and E. F. Carry of Chicago and Francis L. Leland of New York were elected to fill the vacancies. J. E. Gorman, who had been in charge of traffic for the Rock Island for the past six years, was named as chief executive officer by the receiver, Jacob M. Dickinson. Mr. Mudge had been filling this position since the receivership.

The receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., Jacob M. Dickinson and H. U. Mudge, Nov 14, issued their pamphlet report covering the road's operations for the year ended June 30, 1915. Under date of April 20, 1915, the railroads, lands, property, assets, rights and franchises of the Rock Island passed into the hands of receivers, appointed by the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and since that date the receivers had been operating the property and conducting the affairs of the company. The statements, statistics, etc, shown throughout the report embraced the operations of the property for the entire fiscal year, and were presented in consolidated form with a view of preserving the historical and statistical records of the company.

The consolidated income statement showed net earnings from railway operations of \$17,426,274, an increase of \$386,253. A falling off in non-operating income, however, together with a heavy increase in fixed charges, resulted in a deficit of \$734,676, against a surplus of \$450,621 the previous year. The income account for the fiscal year compares as follows:

	1914-15.	Increase.
Railway oper. revenue.....	\$70,947,889	\$2,272,047
Railway oper. expenses.....	53,521,615	1,885,794
Net rev. railway oper....	\$17,426,274	\$386,253
Railway tax accruals.....	3,353,919	38,286
Uncol. railway revenue.....	32,460	11,823
Total railway oper. income	\$14,039,894	\$336,142
Other income	15,407,811	*132,150
Deductions from income...	16,142,487	1,053,147
Balance, deficit	\$734,676	*\$1,185,298

*Decrease.

The receivers said, in part:

"Attention is directed to the increase of \$3,243,220, or 7.32 per cent, in freight revenue for the year ended June 30, 1915, as compared with the previous year. This increase is almost entirely due to the increased movement of wheat. During the fiscal year under review 2,253,720 tons of wheat were moved. This is the equivalent of 75,124,000 bushels. The largest movement of wheat ever handled by the Rock Island lines prior to this year was in 1913, when 1,202,540 tons were moved. The average for eight years prior to this fiscal year was 886,467 tons. Not only was the movement of wheat nearly three times as much as it had been on an average for the preceding eight years, but owing to the large export movement the company also enjoyed a long haul.

"During the months of May, June and July, 1915, occurred almost unprecedented rainfalls over the district covered by the Rock Island lines. These continued rains caused many washouts and consequently much additional expense. It is estimated that during these three months the additional expense caused by washouts and high water was more than \$1,000,000. This does not take into account any loss of earnings due to failure to perform service but represents only the loss in transportation and maintenance expenses. Part of this loss of more than \$1,000,000 came into the fiscal year under review in this report and part of it in the succeeding fiscal year.

"Since the receivership there has been saved in salaries paid to general officers something over \$75,000 per year. There was also a reduction of approximately \$25,000 made in the expenses of the New York office. Other savings have been effected through cancellation and changes in contracts which it is not thought necessary to detail and still others were in process of being made at the time of writing this report.

"There were on the pension payrolls during the year the names of 225 employes who had been retired and pensioned. The amount of pensions paid to retired employes during the year was \$73,402, while the total pensions paid since the inauguration of the pension bureau, January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1915, aggregates \$270,626. The payments for personal injuries have been materially reduced during the year, due evidently in a large measure to the co-operation of employes and others in exercising 'safety first' precautions. As a result of greater care on the part of those handling and moving the increased freight traffic a considerable reduction was effected during the year in payments for loss and damage to freight.

"The industrial department continues its activity in locating manufacturing and commercial establishments along the lines of the company. During the year 109 such establishments were located at an approximate cost of \$3,016,250 and will employ about 1633 men. Such industries will create an additional annual movement of approximately 19,002 carloads of revenue freight over the lines of the company."

—Interstate Commerce Commission's Investigation

Financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company between 1901 and 1914 were outlined in Washington, D. C., Feb 25 by Daniel G. Reid at the resumption of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the railroad. The investigation was begun in October, 1914. His testimony bore mainly on the organization of the road's holding companies and the results of those transactions after 1901. Frederick C. Sharood, an examiner for the commission, said the annual report of the company for 1914 showed assets of \$20,351,000, which his examination indicated to have an actual value of \$1,692,212, and that instead of a surplus of \$6,199,841, as shown in that report, the company actually faced a deficit of approximately \$11,000,000, because of worthless securities it had acquired.

The hearing Feb 26 was full of testimony that was interesting because of the sidelights thrown on the methods of the Reid-Moore group. The liberality of the Reid management to some of the officials of the railroad came in for a good deal of attention. The investigation ended Feb 27 with the testimony of President Henry U. Mudge, Ogden Mills, a director, and other officers of the road.

Commissioner Clements criticized the company several times when witnesses complained about increased cost of maintenance and operation while rates were reduced. "Second story issues" was the way he characterized the two holding companies dependent on the Rock Island, whose securities are now practically worthless.

The road filed a brief in its own defence with the Interstate Commission, Mar 24.

See also

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP—BANKRUPTCY OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

—Sale of Rock Island Railway stock

The sale of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co. stock was confirmed on Jan 6 by the Federal court.

—Suits against Rock Island Railroad directors

Charges that the directors of the Rock Island railroad authorized the late Robert Mather, who was general counsel of the road in 1904, to contribute \$25,000 to a campaign fund, supposed to be that for Theodore Roosevelt, in order to protect the directors from prosecution by the federal authorities for violations of the law, were made in a complaint filed in the Supreme court on Feb 2 against Ogden Mills, a director of the road. The bill undertook to try to hold Mr. Mills liable for excessive and improper payment made out of the railroad treasury. The suit was brought by Sadie E. Hidden in behalf of herself and other bondholders and was filed in the county clerk's office about the same time that another suit brought by N. L. Amster and nine other plaintiffs against Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, and other directors for \$7,500,000 damages for negligence as directors was put on record.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton at New York, Nov 4, virtually ruled out of court three important motions for judgment made by Francis E. Hibben and others in the \$7,500,000 suit. The court ruled that the plaintiff's causes of action were not properly joined. Although this ruling left the plaintiffs without a cause before the court, Justice Pendleton granted them 20 days in which to amend their complaint.

—Suit of minority stockholders

Warred C. Crane on Mar 9 declared that officials of the railway company had refused to give him access to the stock transfer books.

The testimony was taken in the hearing to determine whether John J. Quinlan, Vice-President of the railway company, and Robert L. Forbes, its transfer agent, could be held for trial under Section 665 of the penal law for refusing access to the books.

Quinlan agreed to show the books Mar 18 and was discharged together with F. L. Forbes.

CHILD LABOR

The Palmer bill to bar products of child labor from interstate commerce was passed by the House Feb 15 by a vote of 232 to 44, after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster. The bill then went to the Senate. Opposition to the bill, which was led by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, was based on the contention that it interfered with the rights of the States. The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old; or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under 14 years old or those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week or after 7 o'clock at night. Inspection by the Department of Labor would be authorized and fines of from \$100 to \$1000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both, imposed.

See also

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

Alabama

Alabama has prohibited child labor.

California

California has adopted a statute fixing at ten years the minimum age of newsboys and other minors engaged in street trades.

Iowa

Iowa has prohibited child labor.

New York

Of forty-two canning companies prosecuted by the State Labor Department for violation of the Child Labor Law in 1914 only two convictions were obtained, Commissioner Lynch reported Mar 6 to the Legislature. Forty cases were dismissed, and in each of the two convictions the penalty imposed was a fine of \$20.

North Carolina

In North Carolina bills designed to make

officials better able to enforce the present laws have failed to pass.

Pennsylvania

The Legislature passed in May a bill providing for a week of 51 hours, and not more than 9 hours in any one day, for children under 16. Where a school is provided by the educational authorities, 8 of the 51 hours must be spent in such a school until the child is 16 years of age. The bill prohibited night work for children, regulated street trades and ruled against the employment of minors as messengers after 9 P. M. The bill attracted wide attention because the state employs more children under 16 than does any other state in the Union. Moreover the glass factories and textile industries in which many children are employed are especially trying and conducive to tuberculosis. These industries made a tremendous but unsuccessful fight to have the bill amended.

CHILDREN'S LAWS

Forty-five state and territorial legislatures and the Congress of the United States in 1915 passed laws affecting children, according to the Children's Bureau, which in Nov completed its survey of such legislation during the current year. Special reference was made to the impressive bulk of children's laws and to the number of commissions appointed to study and prepare for future legislation.

Arkansas, Florida, and Utah appointed commissions to report on the needs of the feeble-minded; New Jersey, a commission to prepare a state programme for the reorganization of public care of defectives, dependents, and delinquents; Missouri and New Hampshire, commissions on the needs of the blind; Delaware, a commission on vocational education; Idaho, a commission to report on the need for a minimum wage law; Florida and Indiana, commissions on the need for mothers' pensions; and California, a commission to study social insurance.

Twenty-seven states amended their provisions for dependent children; eighteen improved their treatment of juvenile delinquents; sixteen strengthened their Child-Labor law; fourteen concerned themselves with the needs of the mentally defective or feeble-minded; three states and the District of Columbia were added to those specifically permitting the use of public school buildings as social centres, and nine amended or for the first time passed a playground law; and four states passed a model vital statistics law.

A few of the forty-five states made notable advances. Alabama enacted a new Child-Labor law, a Compulsory School-Attendance law, an excellent Desertion and Non-Support law, and a state-wide Juvenile Court law. Florida remodelled its treatment of juvenile delinquents, recognized the principle of compulsory school attendance, passed the model Vital Statistics law, and appointed two of the state commissions already referred to. Kansas established an Industrial Commission to regulate hours, wages, and conditions of work for women and minors, and a division of child hygiene in the State Board of Health; it

also enacted a Playground law and a Mothers' Pension law. New Jersey and Wyoming passed comprehensive acts relating to the care of dependent children, and Pennsylvania carefully drafted laws relating to child labor and vocational education.

Alaska forbade the employment of boys under sixteen underground in mines; Hawaii passed a curfew law for girls under sixteen in Honolulu; the Philippines provided for dental clinics in the schools and created a public welfare board to establish and maintain social centres; and Porto Rico passed a modern Juvenile Court law.

CHILE

Señor Guillermo Eyzaguirre, a Deputy, was shot dead by political enemies while engaged in the Presidential campaign on the Island of Chiloe, Chili, June 23.

The presidential electors met at Santiago, Chile, July 24, and by a majority of five votes chose Juan Luia San Fuentes president of the republic. After a long discussion Sept 17 the two houses of the Chilian Congress in joint session confirmed the election by a vote of 77 to 41. Señor San Fuentes was inaugurated Dec 23. The new Cabinet was named as follows:—

Premier and Minister of the Interior, Señor Elias Balmaceda; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Ramon Subercaseaux; Minister of Finance, Señor Ramon Sanfelice; Minister of Justice, Señor Augusto Orrego Luco; Minister of War, General Vergara; Minister of Industries, Señor Roberto Guzman Montt.

The Chamber of Deputies Nov 5 adopted a bill providing for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes arising between the United States and Chile. The Chilian Senate approved the bill Nov 6.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—ELSEWHERE—"DRESDEN," DESTRUCTION OF THE PERU

SOUTH AMERICA—TREATIES

—Nitrate industry—European war effects

Outlining the disarrangement of the nitrate industry of Chile, which plunged the country into monetary difficulties since the beginning of the European war, Special Agent William H. Lough, in a report issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington, Oct 18, describes the measures taken to place the nation upon a sound basis. The report says:

"In judging the present financial situation in Chile one outstanding fact is that Chile is distinctively a 'one-product country.' Out of total exports in 1913 valued at 391,237,197 pesos, nitrates and nitrate products made up 305,354,513 pesos, or over 78 per cent.

"Furthermore, Chili has almost a complete monopoly of the production of nitrate. The government, therefore, has been able to levy a heavy export tax without directly curtailing the sale of the product. From this tax is drawn more than 40 per cent of the total revenue of the national government—more than 50 per cent, if we leave out of account the railroad traffic receipts, which should properly be considered apart from other governmental revenues.

The most immediate and direct effect of the war, it is pointed out, was to cut off almost completely during the first few months the shipment of nitrate and other exportable products. Many of the nitrate companies were compelled to close down and all reduced their output, in some cases as much as 50 to 75 per cent. By April, 1915, the output was said to have increased approximately to 50 per cent of capacity, which was a distinct improvement over preceding months.

Four emergency measures were taken by the Government to remedy the war crisis:

1. The Chilian Congress extended the period of conversion from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1917. The "conversion fund" is a sum of about \$30,000,000 in gold accumulated in London, Hamburg and Berlin banks during recent years with the purpose of converting the 150,000,000 pesos in paper money, which is now inconvertible. The paper peso is worth at present about 17 cents in American coin.

2. A moratorium was declared, which, according to last reports, had been extended to September 1, 1915. This act applied only to obligations payable in gold to residents of countries at war or which themselves had declared moratoria.

3. The President was authorized to aid the nitrate industry with subsidies under certain conditions.

4. Authority was given to issue treasury bills to assist in paying the subsidies mentioned and in aiding banking rediscounts.

CHINA

January

\$91,000 damages was paid by China to Japan on Jan 19, as indemnity for damages sustained by Japanese in the Chinese revolution of 1911.

February

It was announced on Feb 11 that the Chinese Government had pardoned Dr. Sun Yai-sen, father of the revolution which resulted in China's being made a republic, and other rebel leaders, and had offered them high official positions if they were willing to return and declare their loyalty to the Government.

March

A nation-wide, and ultimately world-wide, boycott upon the purchase and use of Japanese products was the announced aim of a new Chinese society organized in San Francisco Mar 1. The embargo was started by Chinese Americans in an attempt to force Japan to recede from her demands upon the Chinese Government.

September

President Yuan Shih-kai, Sept 27, replied to the recent suggestion of Parliament that there should be immediate action to determine whether the people want a monarchy or a republic by stating that the decision must await the vote of the citizens' convention to be held Nov 20.

October

China's State Council, acting as a legislature, forwarded to President Yuan Shih-kai for promulgation the bill passed on Oct 6 authorizing the Chief Executive to call a people's convention to decide on a form of government for China. The council recommended that every opportunity be given to obtain the real opinion of the masses on the question whether China was to have monarchical or republican rule.

A great military review planned in Peking in celebration of the anniversary of the formation of the republic was said to have been

abandoned Oct 8, in consequence of the discovery that military leaders intended forcibly to crown President Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor.

Great Britain and Russia, as well as Japan, it became known in Washington, D. C., Oct 30, had made unsuccessful efforts to enlist the aid of the United States to prevent the establishment of a new monarchy in China and the abandonment of the republican form of government.

The theory was advanced among diplomats representing the Allies in the United States that China was being influenced indirectly by Germany in the hope that the political situation in the Far East would be again disturbed and Japan's attention concentrated on a possible revolutionary outburst in China, with the resultant suspension of ammunition shipments from Japan to Russia.

November

In the course of a long summary, given out Nov 2, of the verbal reply Nov 1 of Tsao Yulin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the request of Japan, Great Britain, and Russia, that reestablishment of the Monarchy be postponed it was stated that the opinion was entertained by the Chinese Government that a monarchy was preferred, rather than a Republic, by a large majority of the people.

It was announced Nov 3 that eleven of the eighteen provinces of China had voted unanimously in favor of the restoration of the monarchy with Yuan Shi-kai as Emperor. The elections were carried out quietly, without signs of trouble in the interior districts. Nevertheless, the Chinese government decided to make no change in 1915 in the form of government of the empire, according to an authoritative announcement made in Peking, Nov. 9.

December

Chinese newspapers, Dec 1, announced that the former Emperor of China had been officially betrothed to a daughter of President Yuan Shih-kai. Pu Yi, the former Chinese ruler, will be 9 years old Feb, 1916. He was deposed when Yuan Shih-kai became President of the Republic of China.

A party of some thirty Chinese, on Dec 5, boarded the Chinese training ship *Chao-ho* as she lay in the harbor of Shanghai and forced the crew to open fire upon the arsenal and a Chinese cruiser and gunboat. Surrounding gunboats disabled the *Chao-ho*, and the rebel leaders escaped to the shore where eight were made prisoners. Sporadic acts of terrorism occurred in the city and numerous arrests were made.

Disregarding the protest of the Entente Powers that a change of government be delayed until the war in Europe should be over, Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, Dec 11, accepted the throne of China tendered to him by the Council of State. The vote on the question of a return to monarchical rule was canvassed, Dec 11, by the Council of State, sitting as a Parliament, and it was found that 1993 representatives out

of 2403 qualified to vote on the proposition were favorable to the change. The Council of State immediately sent to Yuan Shih-kai a petition urging him to accept the royal office. He declined at first, but when the petition was forwarded to him a second time he accepted, with the proviso that he continue to act as President until a convenient time for the coronation.

China, for centuries under the imperial Manchu rule, became a republic on Feb 12, 1912, following the revolution of 1911, and after the adoption of a provisional constitution and the election of Yuan Shih-kai as President under its provisions on Oct 6, 1913, he was inaugurated four days later, on Oct 10.

Indications of schemes to abandon the republican form of government and revert to the monarchical system were first apparent in Aug, 1915, with the publication of accounts of a meeting of prominent men in Peking, who formed an association to discuss whether a monarchy was not the best form of government for China.

China's financial affairs had become much involved with her international tangles. For several months the government had been endeavoring to obtain an advance of 10,000,000 taels, or about \$14,000,000 Mexican, from the quintuple group of bankers, with the surplus from the salt monopoly as security. The Chinese did not seek this money as an out-and-out loan, but merely as an advance to be paid within two years from the proceeds of the salt revenue. This security was considered adequate, and the bankers of the five countries which made the original loan on the salt monopoly were at first willing to undertake the additional advance. However, as the monarchical government developed, there were rumors that the 10,000,000 taels were to be used for restoring the monarchy. Then came the request of Japan, backed by Russia, France and England, that the monarchical movement be postponed. The foreign bankers cooled in their enthusiasm, and it became apparent that there was diplomatic pressure against this financial step.

The Minister of Finance, Chow Hsueh-hsi, urged that the funds were necessary for the improvement of the revenue collection system and the redemption of the depreciated currency notes in the various provinces. This assurance, however, did not move the quintuple group of bankers, and there was no indication that the funds would be advanced in the near future. There were also reports that France, England and Japan did not care to co-operate with Germany in such an agreement.

The British, Japanese, Russian and French Ministers, and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, visited Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, at the Foreign Office, Dec 15, and were again assured by the Foreign Minister that peace would be preserved.

It was reported, Dec 16, that the Manchu Prince Pu Lun had been named as Chairman of the Council of State, succeeding Li Yuan-hung, whose resignation was automatically accepted and who was elevated to princely

rank with the title of Prince Wu Yi, the meaning of which is "Military Righteousness," in recognition of his services to the republic.

A mandate was issued providing for the drafting of a new Constitution, to include an agreement which the Ta-tsing dynasty had entered into to support Yuan Shih-kai.

A revolutionary movement under the leadership of Tsai Ao, formerly Military Governor of Yunan, was reported to have broken out Dec 24. Tsai Ao recently resigned a bureau chiefship at Peking, saying that his health had failed. He returned secretly to Yunan, where he had been the most prominent leader under Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first Provisional President of China, who of late was reported to have been conducting revolutionary propaganda. The Chinese Government sent 50,000 soldiers to quell the revolt. The troops were sent from Szechuen Province, in Western China, bordering on Tibet. The uprising started at Yuan Nanful in Yunan Province. It would require about two weeks of marching through the mountains for the troops from Szechuen Province to reach Yunan.

According to a cable message received in San Francisco, Dec 26, from Tong King Chong, president of the Ghee Kung Tong (Chinese Republic Association), an organized revolutionary party, to be known as "The Punitive Expedition Against Yuan Shi-kai," had been organized in China for the purpose of upholding the Republic. It was from Tong King Chong's headquarters at Shanghai, China, that first news came of the reported revolt in Yunan and other Chinese provinces.

According to the cable message the organization had three objects:

1. The upholding of the Republic of China.
2. The restoration of the Constitutional Parliament and the safeguarding of all the rights of the Chinese people.
3. The affording of protection to all foreigners and their interests.

Regarding the reported Yunan revolt, the message said that following Yunan, the provinces of Veichau, Kiangse and Hupeh rose in revolt and that the government ordered troops dispatched from Szechuen Province to Veichau to put down the uprising. These troops, it was said, disobeyed the command and aligned themselves with the revolutionaries. Citizens of the Szechuen Province followed the soldiers in joining the revolt, the cable stated.

Hupei was not mentioned in previous cable dispatches and the advices of the 26th said nothing about the Province of Kwangtung, which was declared in a previous announcement to be in revolt.

Yuan Shih-kai issued a mandate, Dec. 29, ordering the military governors of the provinces adjacent to Yunan to dispatch troops to suppress the revolutionists. There were reports, Dec 31, that Gen. Lishun, commanding Chinese Government troops in the Province of Kiang-si, had declared his independence of Yuan Shih-kai.

See also

CHENG, ADM, TSENG JU
KOO, VI KYUIN WELLINGTON

LU CHENG SIANG
MONGOLIA
RAILROADS—CHINA
STORMS—CHINA
YUAN SHIH-KAI

—Commerce.

During the year 1913, China bought of foreign nations goods to the value of \$415,648,504. The largest purchases were:

Cotton yarn	\$51,905,805
Opium	29,905,776
Cotton shirtings	25,244,073
Rice	13,401,731
Dyes and colors	12,136,638
Cotton sheetings	11,792,218
Refined sugar	10,637,942
Kerosene	10,460,946
Fish and fish products	9,458,440
Cigarettes	9,177,600
White sugar (unrefined)	7,752,079
Coal	6,867,733

—Negotiations with Japan

January

On Jan 25 the Japanese government embarked on a series of important diplomatic negotiations with China, the object of which was to determine the future status of Japanese relations with China and decide certain questions concerning the future development of the Chinese Republic. On the 30th Lu Cheng-hsiang China's ablest diplomat, was appointed by President Yuan Shi-kai, Minister for Foreign Affairs, vice Sun Poa-Chi, who went to the head of the Audit Department.

February

The first conference for the consideration by the Chinese administration of political demands made upon China by Japan after the Japanese occupation of German Kiao-chau territory was held in Peking Feb 3. The conference adjourned without reaching any decision. The Peking Government did not conceal its concern over the situation thus brought about, and on Feb 6 Sun Pao-Chi, the Chinese Foreign Secretary, in conference with the Japanese Minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty, and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign powers. The Japanese Minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later; but the Peking Government returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

According to the *Independent* "The two versions of Japan's demands that have transpired, one through Japanese and the other through Chinese sources, differ decidedly on some of the most important points involved. It appears that Japan presented a list of twenty-one demands, of which the Peking Government was willing to consider only twelve, maintaining that the others involved a derogation of the essential rights of the Chinese republic.

"According to the Chinese version the Japanese demanded, first, the cession of all of the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany, including trade privileges in the important cities and the right to construct a

railroad from Kiao-chau into the interior of China.

"The second article relates to South Manchuria and East Mongolia, in which Japan insists for her nationals the privilege of free residence and trade and the right to rent and purchase lands for manufacture and agriculture. The railroads in this region are to be exclusively under Japanese control for ninety-nine years and no citizens or subjects of other countries are to be allowed to build railroads or to make loans in this region without the consent of Japan. China is required to consult Japan before employing advisers or instructors for the conduct of administrative, financial or military affairs in this region.

"The Japanese claims are not confined to the northern part of China, but in some form affect the whole extent of the country from Harbin to Canton. China is called upon to permit Japan to build railroads opening up the interior from Swatow on the coast opposite the island of Formosa, which was taken from China by Japan in 1895. This line will extend to Wu-chang, where the great steel works are located, and will tap the rich valley of the Yang-tze River. Japanese capital shall be employed for the development of the province of Fukien, opposite Formosa. A joint force of Chinese and Japanese shall police "the important places in China." The Japanese are to have the right to establish hospitals, missions and schools in the interior of China, to propagate their religious doctrines and to hold land for this purpose. China is to purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition required by the whole country. The Government of China is to employ influential Japanese advisers for administrative, financial and military affairs. China is required not to alienate or lease to any third power any port or harbor or island on the coast of China.

"The Japanese version is said to have omitted from this last article the words 'any third power.' According to the Japanese, their Government has no designs upon the territorial integrity of China and merely seeks the formation and extension of its rights in Southern Manchuria and East Mongolia and the German rights which it has acquired from the siege of Tsing-tao."

March

China agreed Mar 3 to an extension for a period of 99 years of the existing Japanese lease of the ports of Dalny and Port Arthur, which had been held by Japan since the Russo-Japanese war. The announcement was made at the semi-weekly conference of representatives of China and Japanese diplomatic agents. The Chinese Government was informed that Japan had presented formally to Great Britain, Russia and France a complete list in summarized form of the demands which Japan made on China after the capture of Kiao-chow from the Germans.

At the conference held in Peking Mar 6 the Chinese Republic conceded an extension for ninety-nine years of the present Japanese railroad system in Manchuria. China had been contending for the retention of a clause permitting her to repurchase the South Manchuria Railroad at the expiration of thirty-six years

from the date of the original lease of this line to Russia, but her efforts were fruitless.

At the conference in Peking Mar 11 the Japanese delegates showed a conciliatory attitude. They made slight concessions from the letter of their demands as previously presented. A compromise was reached in the matter of the railroad and mining concessions in South Manchuria, but it was agreed that Japan should have the preference in future railroad loans and the right to prospect for mines for a fixed period and operate a large proportion of the mining properties so discovered. Japanese representatives orally informed China that they would forego completely several of their demands. Furthermore, Japan was prepared to modify the proposed clauses concerning the Hanang, Tayeh, and Ping-siang mining concessions and revise her requirements concerning Japanese residents and traders in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Official information reached Peking Mar 17 that the Russian and British Ambassadors at Tokio called upon Baron Takaaki Kato, Japanese Foreign Minister, on Mar 13 and informed him that if Japan persisted in pressing upon China demands beyond those contained in her original communication to the powers it would be difficult for Japan's allies to negotiate diplomatically with her in the future. It is understood that on the same day the United States, acting independently, although possibly after consultation with another power, informed the Japanese Government that certain of the Japanese demands were not in consonance with treaty agreements between China and the United States.

At the conference Mar 19 China agreed to give Japan preference in future railway loans in South Manchuria, and to employ only Japanese in this sphere should foreign advisers be required. China stoutly declined to concede farming and mining privileges to Japanese throughout South Manchuria, in spite of Japan's insisting that the Japanese must enjoy extra-territorial privileges. China argued this to mean an infringement of her administrative integrity and that it would cause constant friction. It was reported in Peking that the treaty powers had lodged notes in Tokio reminding Japan of her obligations in friendly but significant terms.

At a demonstration of several thousand natives, held in Shanghai, Mar 19 a resolution was passed demanding war with Japan. The signers said they would rather die on the battlefield than become slaves of the Japanese.

It was reported that two battalions of Japanese troops landed at Tien-Tsin Mar 18.

Five articles bearing on the Japanese demands on China were initialled as concluded by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Chang-hsiang, and Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister, at the conference held at the Japanese Legation, Mar 23. All the articles concern Manchuria. China agreed to the following stipulations:

First—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained before a loan is made with a third power involving the pledging of local taxes in South Manchuria.

Second—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained whenever permission is granted to a subject of a third power to build a railway, or when a loan is made with a third power for the building of a railway in South Manchuria.

Third—If the Chinese government in South Manchuria employs advisers or instructors for political, financial or military purposes, the Japanese government shall first be consulted.

Fourth—The transfer of the Kirin-Changehun Railway to Japanese control for ninety-nine years.

The fifth article was proposed by China and provides for the continuance of such treaties as were not affected by the present treaty.

The Chinese government received advices confirming the reports that 600 additional Japanese troops have arrived at Tsinan, making a total of about 2,000.

Boycotts by the Chinese on Japanese goods were reported from several places in the south, where it was considered that the Chinese were most likely to get beyond the government's control.

President Wilson let it be known Mar 23 that, following the Japanese demands on China, the United States government had addressed to the Tokio Foreign Office interrogatories as to the exact intentions of the Japanese. Thus far no answer had been transmitted to the American Ambassador or to the government. The President indicated that the inquiry dealt not with matters of minor importance, but with the fundamentals of Japanese intentions in the Orient.

President Yuan Shih-kai sent telegraphic messages to the governors of the various provinces instructing them to reassure the people and to prevent possible repetitions of the Shanghai riots. He informed them that the conferences between the representatives of China and Japan respecting Japan's demands were proceeding satisfactorily.

At the conference Mar 25, the Chinese formally inquired as to the meaning of the recent entrance of Japanese troops into China. Minister Hioki replied that these soldiers were for the relief of the present Japanese garrisons in China, but that these garrisons would remain where they were until the conclusion of the present negotiations.

According to reliable information the Japanese at that time had eight divisions in China and Korea.

The war strength of a Japanese division is 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses and 36 pieces of artillery.

The discussion Mar 25 was upon the clause granting Japan the right to exploit mines in nine specified areas of South Manchuria.

Two additional questions were raised Mar 27, a greater share by Japan in the administration of Chinese customs duties, and the salt taxes.

April

The Independent received from Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, the following "message to the American people" dated Apr 3:

"The uneasiness and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation scattered broadcast by interested mischief makers.

"When the negotiations are disclosed it will be found: That Japan has not infringed the rights of other nations; that Japan has adhered strictly to the principle of equal opportunity; that Japan is not attempting to secure a monopoly over China. That Japan is not attempting to create a protectorate over China; that Japan is not seeking to secure in China any advantage which does not accord with the Anglo-Japanese alliance or with any treaties or undertakings with the United States.

"We have fully informed the United States and other interested powers as to Japan's purposes. We believe that they are satisfied. The negotiations between Japan and China are nearing a satisfactory conclusion. I am now willing to state publicly through *The Independent* that Japan is quite confident of the rectitude and good faith of her position. Japan is merely seeking to settle outstanding troublesome questions in a way looking toward permanent peace and good understanding."

Replying to such expressions of friendliness made by Count Okuma the Chinese Government issued on Apr 5 this statement:

"Chinese official circles are gratified that Count Okuma in Tokio has given expression to his appreciation of the frankness with which the Chinese Government is negotiating, and his earnest desire for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

"Regarding the real purport of some of the demands to which Count Okuma referred, the Chinese Government hitherto has been interpreting them according to the usual meaning of the words employed. Now, however, that Count Okuma has placed an extratextual interpretation on these demands, the Chinese Government feels a little reassured and is confident his statement will bear fruit in fact."

These expressions of satisfaction were not voiced at the conference the following day by M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister. On the contrary, M. Hioki warned Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, against continuing to refuse compliance with those demands against which China was holding out.

In a mandate from Peking dated Apr 6, Pres. Yuan denounced Dr. Sun-Yat-sen and accused him of plotting another revolution, but on the 14th a number of anti-Yuan leaders disclaimed any revolutionary plans.

The Chinese government received on Apr 8 an outline of the note of the United States government to Japan concerning the demands made by the latter on China and of the reply of the Japanese government, made on Mar 22 by Takaaki Kato, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The United States inquired concerning Japan's demand that in the province of Fukien Japan shall have the right to work mines, build railroads and construct harbor works, and that, in case of the employment of foreign

capital, Japan shall be first consulted. The Japanese government replied that these concessions were desired for the primary purpose of preventing other nationals from acquiring special rights there, Japan understanding that Americans wished to build dockyards in the harbor of Santuao. This position was of great strategic importance, Japan pointed out, on account of the possibility of its use for directing operations against Formosa in case of war.

The second question concerned the Japanese demand for supervision over the manufacture or purchase of war munitions by China. The Japanese government expressed the opinion that this question could be solved most satisfactorily by the employment of mixed forces of Japanese and Chinese.

The third question dealt with the demand that the Chinese police in certain places be administered jointly by Japanese and Chinese officials, or that China employ numerous Japanese to organize the Chinese police. The Japanese government replied that this demand applied only to Southern Manchuria.

The fourth question concerned the demand for employment by China of Japanese political advisers. Japan replied that political advisers would not be imposed upon China, but merely recommended.

The fifth and last question related to the demand Japan was said to have made that "no island, port or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power." The Japanese government replied that this proposed restriction would apply to Japan, as well as to other powers.

It was said on Apr 11 that the Japanese were applying pressure to prevent the Chinese from giving out the reports of the conferences on the demands made on China. The conference of the previous day discussed those relating to the Province of Fukien and the purchase of munitions from Japan, and touched on the question of the Yang-tse Valley Railways. China flatly refused to accede to the Fukien demands, urging that they were contrary to her obligations to other powers; rejected the munitions demands, pointing out that when munitions were purchased abroad Japan would receive the same treatment as other sellers, and opposed the Yang-tse Valley demands as violating existing undertakings.

Conferences were resumed Apr 13, but there was no break in the deadlock. The Chinese Government declined to recede from the position it had assumed, notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese Minister threatened to discontinue negotiations. The Chinese Foreign Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang, refused to discuss Group 5, of the Japanese demands. This group relates to a number of the most important demands made by Japan, including the employment of Japanese political financial and military advisors, and Japanese police; Japanese supervision of the manufacture or purchase of China's war munitions and rights for railway and mining operations.

As a result of the deadlock President Wilson Apr 15 assumed entire charge of the matter in so far as the United States was con-

cerned. The president took this step because China had declined to consider the last group of the Japanese demands and had thrown itself on the mercy of the United States. According to advices from Peking, China felt that the inquiries which the United States has made of the Tokio government had been too mild. Practically every Chinese paper, as well as practically every Chinese public man was looking to the United States for help. President Wilson began his consideration of the situation with a conference with President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, who was China's legal adviser in 1913 and 1914.

At a conference between the Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers in Peking Apr 16 Lu Cheng-hsiang asked that Japan withdraw Group 5 of her demands on China.

The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by the insurance of the independence and the integrity of the Chinese republic and the principal of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, was declared by Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, to be the policy of the British Government in China, Apr 20.

He also told anxious members of the House of Commons Apr 23 that the Japanese Government had been specifically informed of the concessions granted British subjects in China and added he had no doubt Japan would respect such rights.

The conferences between the Japanese and Chinese Foreign Ministers were resumed Apr 26. The Japanese Minister presented an extended list of twenty-four demands. This list was virtually an amplification of the original twenty-one demands, and included even demands for railroad concessions, it was understood, in territory where the lines would compete with British interests.

The new draft entirely reconstructed Group 5 in a manner which the Chinese representatives declared was more menacing. It comprised seven articles relating to the employment by the Chinese Government of Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs; supervision of the Chinese police; the right of Japanese ownership of land for the building of hospitals, churches and schools; the purchase of munitions of war from Japan; various railway and mining rights, as well as the right by the Japanese to propagate Buddhism in China.

May

In reply to the revised list of Japanese demands presented Apr 26, China on May 1 agreed to three of the four articles relating to inner Mongolia. Japan, however, expressed dissatisfaction with China's reply, withdrew the conditional offer to restore Kiao-Chau, and intimated that if China did not give full compliance with the twenty-four demands Japan would have recourse to drastic measures.

China again made overtures which were again rejected. On the 6th the Japanese ultimatum arrived. This ultimatum China was compelled to accept, May 8, a final appeal to the powers having failed. On the 14th she issued a statement covering the negotiations

and declaring that "China was compelled to comply in full with the terms of the ultimatum, but in complying China disclaims any desire to associate itself with any revision which thus may be affected upon the various conventions and agreements concluded between various other powers in respect to the maintenance of China's territorial independence and integrity, the preservation of the status quo and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China."

May

May 10 the following were given out as important points in the terms of agreement as settled:

Group 1, relating to Shantung Province, articles 1, 2 stand as in the original demands. These provide that China will give her full assent to the transfer to the Japanese by the German Government of all rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by Germany in Shantung, and that within the province of Shantung or along its sea border no territory or island shall be ceded or leased to a third power.

Article 3 provides that China shall construct a railway from Chifu or Lungkow to join the Kiao-Chau-Chinanfu Railway with Japanese capital. Article 4 provides that China must open numerous treaty ports in Shantung after a consultation with Japan.

Group 2, relating to South Manchuria.—Article 1 stands as in the original demands. Article 2 provides that the Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria, temporarily or perpetually, for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes.

By the first clause of article 3 the Japanese shall be permitted freely to reside, travel, trade and engage in industrial pursuits in Manchuria. The second clause provides that the Japanese will submit only to police and taxation regulations approved by Japan. Civil and criminal cases shall be tried by the authorities representing the same nationality as the defendant, land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by the joint Chinese and Japanese authorities according to the Chinese laws and customs.

Article 4.—Japanese subjects shall be given the right to work in nine mining areas. Article 5 gives Japan the option of constructing any of the Manchurian railways which China may wish to build in the future, and also an option on Chinese loans, with Manchurian taxes as security.

Article 6 gives preference to the appointment of Japanese political, financial and military advisers. Article 7, which relates to the control and administration of the Kirin-Changohun Railway stands virtually as in the original demands. Article 8 continues in force former Sino-Japanese treaties regarding Manchuria, except where the present treaty otherwise provides.

Inner Mongolian Group.—Article 1.—Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be secured by the Mongolian taxes.

Article 2.—Japan must be consulted before any loan can be contracted for railway construction in the province.

Article 3.—Treaty ports must be opened, subject to consultation with Japan.

Group 3—Relating to the Hanyehping Company.—China consents to the company becoming a jointly owned Sino-Japanese concern, and engages not to attempt to thwart the consummation of this plan.

Group 4—Known as the Special Group.—China engages to proclaim that hereafter she will neither order nor lease any coastal territory to any power.

Group 5—(General Group).—Articles 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 are regarded as unfinished business, China pledging herself to a discussion of these at some future date.

Article 3 has been eliminated. Article 6 has been displaced by pledges that China shall undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations on the Fukien coast in the future.

The negotiations between Japan and China were concluded May 25 when two treaties, together with thirteen notes, were signed in the Chinese Foreign Office. Lu-Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Japan, executed the last step in the negotiations by affixing their sig-

natures. The discussion of the Japanese demands was thus terminated until the five articles reserved for future argument should be brought up for consideration. Several alterations were sought by the Japanese Government. These included the omission of the words "south" and "eastern" before Manchuria and Inner Mongolia respectively. The Chinese representatives adhered to the terms of the ultimatum, however.

Heavy claims for the injuries to Japanese subjects and the damage to Japanese shops in Hankow by Chinese mobs were lodged against China by Japan.

June

The Emperor and the Privy Council gave approval in Tokio, June 7, to the new treaties with China.

According to announcement made June 16 by a Japanese news agency, Japan had sent a protest to China concerning the anti-Japanese movement in the republic.

Warning that the United States would not recognize any agreement between China and Japan which impaired American rights in China or endangered the so-called "open door" policy, was conveyed to the governments of both China and Japan in an identical note from Washington which was delivered about May 15, according to statements of June 28 from Peking. The notes were handed to the foreign offices of both countries a week after China had acceded to the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum, insisting upon concessions from the former nation.

The United States note was, in substance, as follows:

In view of the negotiations which now are pending between the Government of China and the Government of Japan, and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the Government of the United States has the honor to notify the Government of the Chinese Republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into, or which may be entered into, between the Governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the Republic of China or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy. An identical note has been transmitted to the Japanese Government.

The note was described by United States officials as a caveat intended merely to conserve the rights of Americans in any future litigation. It was referred to as a legal precaution.

October

It was officially reported, Oct 7 that Japan had notified China that unless Japan's demands regarding jurisdiction over the Koreans residing in Chentao, in the Kirin region of Manchuria, were accepted, Japan would support her claim, by military force if necessary.

The Japanese claims, it was stated, were based on the May, 1915, agreement between China and Japan. China maintained that Chentao was not mentioned in this agreement and that the previous agreement held good.

—Opium Reform

The government, desperately in need of money, it was reported Oct 8, had been compelled to relax measures for opium reform. Loans from European countries came to an abrupt end when the war began.

The government tried to make domestic loans, but with little success. Recently agents of the Ministry of Finance came to an agreement with a combination of foreign opium merchants in Shanghai to permit six thousand cases, which had been lying there for more than a year, to enter the province of Kiangsu on payment of a surtax of \$1,500 a case, yielding the government \$9,000,000. These six thousand cases represented the last of the Indian opium that would come legally to China.

—Rockefeller Foundation Work in

The Rockefeller Foundation, it was announced Mar 7, has decided upon a comprehensive plan for improving medical and hospital conditions in China. This action was based on a report by a special commission which made a first-hand study in 1914 of public health and medical practice in China. The commission was composed of Harry Pratt Judson, President of Chicago University; Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Harvard Medical School; and Roger S. Greene, then United States Consul General at Hankow.

The commission made numerous recommendations, one of the primary ideas being to enlist the co-operation of the missionary agencies and the Chinese people. To carry out this work, the Foundation has established a special organization to be called the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, constituted as follows:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Director; Harry Pratt Judson, Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. Simon Flexner, Jerome D. Greene, John R. Mott, Dr. William H. Welch, Wickliffe Rose, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, and Frederick T. Gates. E. C. Sage is secretary of the Board, and Roger S. Greene is to be the resident director in Peking.

The plan outlined by the commission looks to the development of medical education in China as the first step. Before hospitals can be established and before extensive work in public health and preventive medicine can be done, a large body of well-trained doctors must be secured. It is probable that two or more medical schools already existing in China will be aided so that they can train graduates equal to those of institutions in Western countries.

With a view to building up a body of Chinese medical men able to teach medical science, the Foundation has decided to establish six fellowships, each of \$1,000 gold a year and traveling expenses, to enable Chinese graduates to study abroad. Six Fellows have been appointed, one of whom is already in this country. Appropriations have also been made for five nursing scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to come to the leading schools in this country, and for the translation of nursing textbooks.

CHOLERA

Austria-Hungary

News reached Geneva, Switzerland, June 10 which tended to confirm previous reports that cholera had broken out in Vienna. One

report referred to twenty-six cases and another to forty-six cases of this disease in the Austrian capital. Several deaths had been reported. The disease was believed to have been brought to Vienna from Galicia by wounded soldiers. It was stated, June 19, that cholera was spreading in Vienna, and that the local authorities had found it necessary to adopt even more severe precautionary measures.

More than 500 cases of cholera were developed daily in Vienna, according to official reports, Aug 4, while at Budapest the number was even larger. The epidemic was said to be spreading in the western provinces, and especially among the troops in Galicia.

The Austrian Ministry of the Interior, Aug 6, announced that there were 809 cases of Asiatic cholera in the Empire on July 12, as compared with 77 cases on July 8. The alarming spread of the disease occurred chiefly in Galicia, where many prisoners of war were affected.

Telegrams from Vienna, Aug 9, stated that the damp heat of the past few days had increased the number of cases of cholera. On Aug 6 there were seventy new cases. Twelve were fatal. There were numerous fatal cases among families of the aristocracy.

The Austrian Minister of the Interior, according to reports received in Zurich, Aug. 23, had announced that there were 1566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria on Aug 19, and 929 on Aug 31.

Germany

Official reports from Germany, Aug 28, announced the presence in the empire of cholera, especially in East Prussia, and said that the disease also was spreading in the neighboring Russian provinces.

According to official warnings issued in Aug. by the Spanish government to the governors and sanitary officers of frontier towns and ports, cholera existed in the following districts of Germany: East Prussia, including Königsberg and Gumbinnen; West Prussia, including Danzig and Marienberg; Posen, including Schneidemühl, Nakeland and Bromberg; Silesia, including Breslau, Appelin and Neisse; Brandenburg, including Landsberg, and at Berlin, Leipzig and Hanover.

Austria and Hungary also were mentioned in the warnings, but no list of the infected places there was given.

A dispatch to *The Temps* from Madrid Sept 14 said the Spanish Official Gazette announced that cholera had broken out in the cities of Furstenwalde and Furstenberg, in the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, and in the districts of Dantzic and Koslin.

—Anti-toxin

Professor Vincent, head of the Val de Grace Military Hospital, Paris, and the discoverer of a typhoid antitoxin, on Mar 22 presented before the Academy of Medicine details of a cholera antitoxin, consisting of an immunizing fluid. Animals that had been inoculated with cholera and were later inoculated with the new serum survived. Others died within fourteen hours.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The New York assembly Apr 13 defeated 46 to 79 the Thorn bill, intended to exempt Christian Science practitioners from the state law requiring physicians to be examined and licensed.

The First Church of Christ Science, Mother Church of the Christian Science denomination, in Boston, June 7, elected Edward A. Merritt of Cleveland, Ohio, as president. Reports at the annual meeting showed that members of the church had contributed \$127,607 to a fund for relief of sufferers from the war.

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

Nearly half of the land in the Chugach National Forest, Alaska, through which the Government railroad is to run, was restored to the public domain by proclamation of President Wilson, made public Aug 12. The boundaries of the forest, as redrawn by the proclamation, contain approximately 5,818,000 acres, 5,802,000 acres being withdrawn. Forest Service officials explained that the land withdrawn had been classified and found lacking in timber value sufficient to warrant Government protection. The area retained is heavily timbered, its present growth being estimated at 8,000,000,000 merchantable feet. The elimination acreage includes the towns of Hope, Sunrise, Kenai, and Ninilchek and three large tracts, one being along the entire southern slope of the Chugach Mountains, another lying northeast of Seward, between Resurrection and King's Bays, and the third located northwest of the Kenai Mountains, in the region of Tustamena and Skilak Lakes. Homesteaders were warned that the chances of locating in the withdrawn land were not encouraging, as they contain few agricultural areas.

CHURCH, Sir Arthur Herbert

Sir Arthur Herbert Church, famous as a chemist and author of many books on chemistry, died in London June 2. He was 81 years old.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Religious bodies of all sects and denominations gained 763,087 new members in the United States during 1914, according to figures compiled by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Church members in 1914 numbered 38,708,149. In 1913, 1,320,604 new members were taken in. The increase in the number of ministers was more than twice as large as in 1913, while the number of additional churches fell off less than half. The Methodists made the largest gain, adding 231,460 new members. The Roman Catholic Church gained 136,850; the Baptists 122,125; the Lutherans 56,248; the Presbyterians 56,019; the Eastern Orthodox Churches 36,500; the German-Evangelical Synod, representing the State Church of Prussia, 29,315; and the Protestant Episcopal Church 28,641.

The Roman Catholics have gained, according to the figures, nearly a million and a quarter since 1910, and more than five and one-half millions since 1900.

In the case of the Roman Catholics, however, children are included among the communicants. Another thing that influenced the Roman Catholic returns was the fact that in 1913 they added to their list 500,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church for Ruthenians. The Ruthenians had been coming to this country for years, but had not been counted in the Roman Catholic totals before. 17,500,000 of the entire church membership is represented among the churches that belong to the Federal Council. These bodies have a net increase of more than 500,000 members, which is over two-thirds of the entire increase in all the churches. There are nine religious bodies which now have a million or more members. They are: Roman Catholic, 13,794,637; Methodist Episcopal, 3,603,265; Southern Baptist, 2,592,217; National Baptist (colored), 2,018,868; Methodist Episcopal (South), 2,005,707; Presbyterian (North), 1,442,498; Disciples of Christ, \$1,363,163; Northern Baptist Convention, 1,238,323; Protestant Episcopal, 1,015,238. While the number of ministers increased 3,212, during 1914, the number of churches remained almost stationary. There were 225,613 churches in 1914, as against 224,172 in 1913. The total number of ministers in 1914 was 178,290; in 1913, 175,078. There is one minister for approximately every 220 church members.

Some of the denominations that have large memberships furnished no statistics. The Jewish Church, the followers of Dowie, and the Christian Scientists are among this number.

The Shakers have 516 members, while the Friends or Quakers have 124,216, of whom 100,568 are Orthodox, 19,597 Hicksites, 3880 Wilburites, and 171 Primitives. The Mormon figures state that a year's effort has resulted in 50 new churches, 50 new ministers, and 5000 new communicants, making a total of 361,000 members. Of these the Utah branch has 296,000. The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene has 27,526 members, of whom 5000 are new. The Salvation Army has 27,457 members. The Schwenkenfelders report 5 ministers, 6 churches, and 1930 communicants, the only change being the loss of 1 minister. The Society for Ethical Culture has 7 ministers, 6 churches, and 2450 members.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

See

KIKUYU CASE

CHURCHES

See

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

KIKUYU CASE

METHODIST CHURCH

MISSIONARY WORK

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF, N YORK CITY

CHURCHILL, Winston Spencer

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The committee on reorganization announced in June that it had adopted a plan for the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, which had been approved by the bondholders' reorganization committee.

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was made residuary legatee in the will of Mrs. Martha Cora Dow filed in Cincinnati, Oct 21. The orchestra will receive between \$500,000 and \$750,000.

CITY PLANNING

The Seventh National Conference on City Planning was held in Detroit June 7-9. The delegates represented all sections of the United States and some Canadian cities.

CITY TEMPLE, London

See

BLACK, HUGH, D.D.
CAMPBELL, REV. REGINALD JOHN

CIVIC FORUM MEDAL

See

EDISON, THOMAS A.

CLAFLIN, H. B., Co.

Judge Learned Hand, of the United States Circuit Court, N. Y. City, May 14, rendered an opinion awarding fees of \$33,000 each to Joseph B. Martindale, president of the Chemical National Bank, and Frederic A. Julliard, of A. D. Julliard & Co., for their services as receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company.

Messrs. Martindale and Julliard filed a petition with the District Court asking for a rehearing. The application for a reconsideration of the allowances, fixed by the court was denied.

CLARK, Charles Hebner ["Max Adler," pseud.]

Charles Hebner Clark, humorist, died Aug 10, aged 74.

CLAY PRODUCTS

—Production

United States

In a report on the clay-working industries of the United States in 1914 by Jefferson Middleton, issued by the United States Geological Survey, and summarized in *Dun's Review* Sept 25, the value of the clay products of this country in 1914 is given as \$164,986,983—brick and tile \$129,588,822 and pottery \$35,398,161. This was a considerable decrease compared with 1913, but as compared with the value for the past 20 years it showed a great growth in the industries. Compared with 1908 there was an increase of \$31,789,221. In only four years—1909, 1910, 1912 and 1913—has the total value of clay products exceeded that of 1914. Considered by the average for five-year periods, which is perhaps the fairest comparison, as unusual conditions may occur in a single year, the average annual value of the clay products of the United States was: 1895-1899, \$72,233,056; 1900-1904, \$118,135,826; 1905-1909, \$153,838,231; and 1910-1914, \$170,287,909.

It will be seen that the value of the clay products of the country has considerably more than doubled in the last 20 years.

Clay products are made in every State. Of the Territories, Alaska and Hawaii reported none. The value of clay products ranged in 1914 from \$5,974 in Porto Rico to \$37,166,768 in Ohio. Ohio reported over one-fifth of the value of clay products in 1914 and has been the leading State since figures on this subject were first compiled by the Geological Survey in 1894. It is likely to maintain this position, as its output has always greatly exceeded that of the second State, Pennsylvania, and in 1914 this excess was \$15,319,772, or over 70 per cent. Pennsylvania's output in 1914 was valued at \$21,846,996, or over one-eighth of the total for the United States. New Jersey ranked third in 1914, with products valued at \$16,484,652.

CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST ACT

See

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

CLEVELAND, O.

On Jan 29 the city formally took possession of 30 acres of land along the lake front, estimated to be worth \$20,000,000, and for which Cleveland had fought the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroad companies for the past 23 years. The United States supreme court on Oct 16 decided the land was the city's property.

CLOTH

—Customs Duties

In a case involving Turkish towels in the piece it was held (T. D. 35101) that where cloth in the piece is woven in such a manner (i.e. in separable patterns, linked with a few plain threads at regular intervals showing where the pieces are to be cut apart and hemmed) the goods are dutiable at the separate pieces rate not at the piece or bolt rate. The goods in question have "been so far advanced in manufacture that they have passed beyond the condition of cotton cloth and become cotton towels" . . . because . . . "the merchandize in question is not commercially suitable for any use other than as towels."

CLOTHING TRADES

New York City

The protocol under which peace had been maintained in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry since the garment workers' strike of five years before was officially terminated in New York City May 20 when the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, served notice on the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union that "our mutual, official relations are severed, and severed by your acts."

The Protective Association represented 240 of the largest manufacturers of the city. Negotiations were on foot for the amalgamation of the Protective Association with its old rival, the United Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, in order that the manu-

facturers might be in a position to present a united front against the 60,000 union workers in case of a strike.

It was charged by the manufacturers that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was unable to control its members and had failed to live up to its part of the protocol agreement, picketing having been openly practiced in several strikes, and the right of an employer to select his workers and hire and discharge them freely on a basis of efficiency and economy having been questioned.

The General Executive Board of the Garment Workers' Union met and framed a reply in which it put the responsibility for breaking the protocol upon the manufacturers.

The joint board of the cloakmakers' unions, the directors of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the executive committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union after a conference June 29 issued a general strike ultimatum to the cloak and suit manufacturers in behalf of 75,000 cloakmakers. The ultimatum gave the manufacturers one week in which to meet the demands for union shop conditions or agree to a plan of arbitration as submitted.

The letter said in part:

"We do not desire to revive the protocol with its intricate machinery and perpetual duration, but propose instead a simple working agreement, limited in time to one or two years, which shall contain provisions for a reasonable minimum wage scale for week workers, a uniform basis of pay for piece workers, equal distribution of work, a method for the adjustment of disputes through the medium of our respective organizations, as representatives of the employers and workers in the industry, and such other provisions as shall be found necessary to maintain proper standards and preserve peace in the industry."

A general strike of 60,000 workers employed in the manufacture of men's clothing by the members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association was averted by an agreement reached July 20 at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, in which representatives of employes and employers discussed the situation with the Committee of Immediate Action, appointed to arbitrate the difference between the two factions to the strike. From 12 to 15 per cent. increase in wages was granted.

Officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced July 31 that 30,000 members had voted that day in favor of declaring a strike within a few days if the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association failed to approve the rulings of Mayor Mitchell's Council of Conciliation. The association accepted the rulings Aug 4.

—Occupational diseases

New York City

The United States Public Health Service issued a report Sept 12, upon the health of garment workers. This was the first of a series of studies of the effect of industries upon the health of the individual worker and was undertaken in the women's garment industries of New York city during the summer of 1914. The joint board of sanitary control of the in-

dustries in question and the various labor unions concerned joined in requesting this study and co-operated in its performance.

Two thousand male workers and one thousand female workers volunteered for careful physical examinations by officers of the United States Public Health Service. Only about 2 per cent of the total number examined were found free from defect or disease, there being recorded 13,457 defects of all kinds of which 9,451 were in males and 3,916 in females, or an average of 4.36 defects and diseases to each individual examined. While not all of these were serious defects, many of the conditions noted exercised a deleterious effect upon the individual. There were discovered no vocational diseases peculiar to the garment trades, but this sedentary industry was shown to intensify the bad effects upon health and efficiency of certain defects and diseases.

Among males the rate of prevalence of tuberculosis was found to be ten times that in the United States army and three times the army rate among females. The disease was most prevalent among the lowest paid class of workers.

Apart from tuberculosis, the most common defects and diseases noted among the garment workers were defective vision, 69 per cent; faulty posture, 50 per cent of males; chronic nose and throat affections, 26.2 per cent; defective teeth, 26 per cent; pyorrhea alveolaris, 20 per cent; weak and flat feet, 26 per cent; chronic constipation, 23.7 per cent; hypertrophied tonsils, 15.3 per cent; defective hearing, 10 per cent, and nervous affections, 7.75 per cent. Only 11½ per cent of those with subnormal eyesight wore glasses and but 2.35 per cent of these had glasses which fully corrected the defect.

The report showed that faulty postures were very common among the garment workers.

The conclusion reached by the investigators was "that a large part of the defects and diseases of garment workers arise from ignorance or neglect of personal hygiene. A proper regard of these principles on the part of the workers would go far in nullifying the bad effects of the sedentary indoor occupation upon the health." In this connection the recommendation was made that the education of the workers in personal hygiene, especially the correction of visual defects, the formation of correct postural habits and attention to oral hygiene would do much to correct this condition. The report pointed out the necessity for better instruction of school children in personal hygiene and insisted upon the necessity for their postural training.

CLOTURE

See

UNITED STATES—CONGRESS—SENATE

CLOUSTON, Sir Thomas Smith

Sir Thomas Smith Clouston, well known as an authority on mental diseases, died in Edinburgh, Scotland, Apr 19. He was born in 1840.

COAL*See also*CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
RAILROAD CO.

RAILROADS—FREIGHT RATES

—Production of the World

The British Mines and Quarries Report, Part IV., issued in Jan 1915, gives the total 1912 output of coal for the world at 1,377,760,344 tons, as follows: United States—534,466,581 tons; United Kingdom—291,663,512 tons; Germany—281,979,472 tons; Austria-Hungary—56,954,577 tons; France—45,354,334 tons; Russia—34,408,573 tons; Belgium—25,322,191 tons; China—14,539,337 tons; Canada—14,512,688 tons; Australia—13,139,631 tons. Of the 3,800,000 (approximately) persons engaged in coal mining in the world's mines, 1,072,000 are in Great Britain; 723,000 in the United States; 719,000 in Germany; 202,000 in France; 180,000 in Russia, 146,000 in Belgium; 133,000 in India; and 128,000 in Australia.

United States

—Production

The anthracite production was 68,300,000 tons in 1914; as compared with 69,069,628 1913; 63,610,578, 1912. The bituminous production was 390,000,000 tons in 1914; 478,323,203, 1913; 450,104,982, 1912.

A preliminary estimate by the Geological Survey (*Press Bulletin* 199) gives the output of the coal mines in the United States in 1914 at 510,000,000 tons—60,000,000 tons less than in 1913. This large decrease is attributed to the slump in the iron trade after February, the prolonged strike in the eastern Ohio coal-fields, the increasing use of crude petroleum for fuel on the Pacific coast, and the depression caused by the European war. Practically the whole decrease was in bituminous mining, and between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 tons in the coking districts, the output of coke being 30 to 35 per cent. less than in 1913. The output of anthracite was about the same as in 1913—81,700,000 tons, of which 1,800,000 tons was sold locally, 8,650,000 tons used at the mines, 68,240,000 tons sent to market, and 1,000,000 tons put in storage.

—Resources of belligerents in European War

Before the war the Anglo-French allies dominated the coal resources and power of England, France, Belgium and Russian Poland, aggregating an output of 300,000,000 tons annually, or about 65 per cent of the coal power of Europe, while the Austro-German allies controlled the German, Austrian and Hungarian fields aggregating an output of 217,000,000 tons, or about 35 per cent of Europe's coal product.

By the end of the first year of war, however, the German occupation of Belgium had given them the great Belgian coal fields of Hainaut, Antwerp and Liège—fourth largest in Europe; their advance in Flanders had given them the rich coal fields of the Pas de Calais district, and, as Lloyd-George stated: "The French coal fields are now held by the enemy," while the Austro-German sweep in Russian Poland

had enveloped the chief coal fields of Russia, located in Poland, those of the Caucasus being minor in comparison. This change in the control of the coal fields since the war began exactly reversed the position of the two parties to the conflict.

As indicating how this change has come about, the following shows the normal output of each side before the war:

	Tons.
United Kingdom	238,000,000
France	35,000,000
Belgium	22,000,000
Russian Poland	15,000,000

Total	308,000,000
Germany	175,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Hungary	6,000,000

Total

Compared with this condition of the coal fields before the war, the following shows the coal condition since Germany's inroads on the coal fields of Belgium, Flanders and Poland:

	Tons.
United Kingdom total	236,000,000
Germany	175,000,000
Austria	36,000,000
Hungary	6,000,000
France	35,000,000
Belgium	22,000,000
Poland	15,000,000

Austro-German control

In view of the importance of coal in supplying the Allied fleets with their motive power—a power quite as essential to the ships as their shooting power—a parliamentary commission made a thorough inquiry into conditions in the British coal fields. This brought out some interesting facts, showing how the British output had been depleted by the war. The report stated that out of 999,000 coal miners at work before the war 184,000 had answered the call to enlist.

Singularly, refugee Belgian miners helped fill the ranks in Wales. But this was far from sufficient, and the output of the Welsh mines fell off 35,000,000 tons since the war began. This led to proposals to stop enlistments from coal miners; to permit woman labor in some of the lighter surface operations, and to temporarily take off the restrictions on boy labor under fourteen years. But while the parliamentary committee suggested these remedies, it did not recommend them. Its chief recommendation was to stop "absenteeism"—a practice of the miners of taking a week or more off at Easter time, Aug. bank holiday and other holiday seasons. But this would have to be voluntary with the miners.

COAST DEFENSE*See*

UNITED STATES—ARMY—COAST DEFENSE

COASTGUARD

The Coastguard bill merging the Life Saving Service and the Revenue Service passed the House Ja 20 by a vote of 209 to 79, having been passed by the Senate in the last session.

The bill gives the men of the Life Saving Service increased longevity pay and three-fourths retirement pay and allowances. It also places the coastguard under the Treasury Department as a naval reserve that may be

transferred to the Navy Department in time of war. The coastguard will consist of 4300 trained men. The increased retirement and longevity pay represents an annual increase of \$400,000.

Repr. Good's amendment imposing a \$1,000 fine for the private use of revenue cutters was carried 45 to 15. The amendment was believed to be directed against Sec. McAdoo, against whom Repr. Good brought charges of the misuse of revenue cutters in the fall of 1913.

The president signed the bill Ja 28. It went into effect the following day.

See also

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—COAST GUARD—ANNUAL REPORT

COATESVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

See

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE Co.

COBALT COINS

See

CANADA—FINANCE—COBALT COINS

COCKRELL, Francis Marion

Francis Marion Cockrell, former United States Senator from Missouri, died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, aged 81 years.

COD

See

CANADA—FISHERIES

CODMAN, Bp. Robert

The Right Rev. Robert Codman, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, died in Boston, Oct. 7, in his fifty-seventh year.

COFFEE

United States

Coffee imported into the United States in the calendar year 1914 exceeded one billion pounds, a record made only twice before in the history of our foreign trade. In 1904 the total was 1,113,000,000 pounds, and in 1909, 1,140,000,000. The value of the 1914 coffee imports from foreign countries was \$105,000,000, or \$25,000,000 less than in 1912, when an unusually high import price, in conjunction with an increase in quantity, brought the total up to the highest value ever recorded.

Brazil is the chief source of supply of the coffee imported into the United States. Out of 1,001,000,000 pounds imported from foreign countries in 1914, 726,000,000 pounds were from Brazil, 99,000,000 from Colombia, 60,000,000 from Venezuela, 45,000,000 from the Central American States and British Honduras, 44,000,000 from Mexico, and 37,000,000 from other parts of the world, chiefly South America, Java and other Dutch possessions in the East Indies. Brazilian coffee has a little more than held its own in the proportion of the total; Colombia coffee has increased from less than 3,000,000 to nearly 100,000,000 pounds in the last twenty years.

The United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary having been in recent years the next largest consumers. The domestic consumption of coffee is now over ten pounds per capita as against

8.3 pounds in 1894, 9.3 pounds in 1884, 6.6 pounds in 1874, and 3.76 pounds in 1864.

The following table shows the growth in the importation of coffee into the United States and the range of import prices at decennial periods from 1874 to 1914:

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Av. Imp. Price. Cents per lb.
1874	288,070,000	\$53,860,000	18.5
1884	520,960,000	46,900,000	9.0
1894	587,060,000	90,590,000	15.5
1904	1,112,710,000	87,430,000	7.9
1914*	1,011,070,000	104,790,000	10.4

*Exclusive of 6,295,000 pounds, valued at \$594,000, from Hawaii and Porto Rico.

See also

BRAZIL—FINANCE

COFFIN, Rev. Selden Jennings

Rev. Selden Jennings Coffin, astronomer, for many years a member of the Lafayette College faculty, died Mar 15, aged 76.

COINS AND COINAGE

See

CANADA—FINANCE—COBALT COINS

CURRENCY—PAN-AMERICAN COINS

GERMANY—FINANCE—IRON COINS

COLLAMORE, Mrs. Helen

Public bequests amounting to \$1,000,000 were announced Apr 29, through the filing of the will of Mrs. Helen Collamore of Boston. The Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital gets \$200,000 for the erection of a building, or for general uses, and \$20,000 for perpetual free beds; the Museum of Fine Arts and Simmons College, \$100,000 each; the American Unitarian Association, \$20,000 to aid Unitarian Churches in New England; Radcliffe College, \$20,000, and Vassar College, \$10,000.

After many smaller bequests are paid, the residue of the estate is to be equally divided between the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, the Museum of Fine Arts, Simmons College, Radcliffe College, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The estate is valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

See also

ADVERTISING—LIQUOR

BARNARD COLLEGE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DELAWARE COLLEGE

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FRATERNITIES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HINDU UNIVERSITY

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEARING, DR. SCOTT

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

OBERLIN COLLEGE

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

SUZALLO, HENRY

TUFTS COLLEGE

UNIV. OF FRANKFORT
 UNIV. OF ILLINOIS
 UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
 UNIV. OF MINNESOTA
 UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
 UNIV. OF OHIO
 UNIV. OF UTAH
 VASSAR COLLEGE
 WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
 WELLESLEY COLLEGE
 WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
 WILLIAMS COLLEGE
 YALE UNIVERSITY

—Degrees conferred

United States

According to an article in *Science* for Oct 22, there were conferred, in 1914, 556 degrees of doctor of philosophy or science by institutions competent to confer these degrees. This number exceeds the number for the year before by 10 per cent, and is double the average number for the decennium beginning in 1898, when these records were begun. During that decennium seven institutions conferred 2045 degrees and the remaining 38 institutions 685 degrees. The seven institutions still lead decisively, but not to the same extent, and their grouping has been altered. In the first period, Chicago, Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Johns Hopkins each conferred an average of over 30 degrees, while the number at Pennsylvania and Cornell was in the neighborhood of 20. In the course of later years Columbia has surpassed Chicago, and Harvard has not kept equal with these two universities. Yale and Johns Hopkins have remained about stationary and are now grouped with Pennsylvania and Cornell.

The most notable change has been the increase of advanced work in the state universities. As American students formerly went to Germany for graduate work, so for a period of years students from the central and western states came to the privately endowed eastern universities. They still do so, but the state universities now provide men and equipment making it possible to carry on research work to advantage. In 1914 Michigan, Illinois, California and Wisconsin each conferred over twenty degrees as compared with an average under five in the earlier period. Iowa, Nebraska and Indiana each conferred six degrees in 1915.

Of the 556 degrees 309 were in the natural and exact sciences, which represents a relative gain in them over the earlier period during which they were responsible for less than half of the degrees. Chemistry, as always, leads, the 85 degrees being by far the largest number conferred in any subject. Among the sciences botany and geology ranked high in 1914, and appear to be the sciences making the most rapid gains. Botany and zoology followed chemistry and about equalled English and history.

—National University

Representative Simeon D. Fess's bill for a national university, to be located in Washington, was favorably reported to the U. S. House Feb 2 by the House Committee on Education.

The control of the university would be in the hands of the Commissioner of Education and 12 regents, to be appointed by the President. The institution would be devoted to higher education, and is intended as a post graduate school, to which graduates of institutions of learning in all parts of the United States might be attracted.

—Woman's College

Mrs. William Shipman Douglass, of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, said on Jan 18 that a site of twelve acres had been offered by a trustee of Rutgers College as the permanent location of a woman's college in New Jersey. This site is on the outskirts of New Brunswick and near the campus of the State Agricultural College.

COLOMBIA

—Finance

Advices to the State Department Mar 8 from Bogota said that the President of Colombia, acting under a new law giving him extraordinary fiscal powers to meet the situation caused by falling off in customs receipts since the European war began, had doubled the duty on stamped paper, doubled the inland revenue stamp tax, decreed the coinage of two million pesos in silver, reduced the salaries of public officials 5 per cent, and taxed the exports of gold 1 per cent *ad valorem* and of woods \$2 per cubic meter.

COLOR

The Textile Color Card Association, incorporated early in Feb, intends to publish for the benefit of the textile, garment, and millinery trades, an official color card on which shall be placed color samples which have been scientifically standardized under certain names. Trade samples may be sent to its office and there they will be examined and the one most true to name will be officially adopted. Some of the colors for which it desires the corresponding samples are: Smoke, graphite, dove gray, taupe, nickel and anthracite, Nile green, sage, emerald, olive and ocean, strawberry, fuchsia, scarlet and cardinal, sand, tan, gold, fawn and buff, ecru, maize, lemon, crow blue, midnight, Yale, cornflower, electric, Alice and peacock.

In the work of color selection for the forthcoming Standard Color Card of America, the Textile Color Card Association secured the co-operation of the following committee Mar 24: Harry Maurus, James Gowans, A. L. Gifford, Arthur N. Decker, J. A. Marin, George B. Veit, W. J. R. Frutchey, B. Altman & Co., Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Worumb Company, L. & E. Stirn, Lord & Taylor, Veit, Son & Co., and John Wanamaker.

COLOR MUSIC

At the last concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra Mar 20, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, Modest Altschuler, the conductor produced the "Poem of Fire, Prometheus," by Alexander Scriabine. It was not the first performance, strictly speaking in this country, for the music of it had been played by the Chicago Orchestra a fortnight before. But this was the first time the composition was given anywhere complete—with the ac-

companionment of "mobile lights," as effected with the aid of the *clavier à lumières*.

The piece was performed in darkness, the electricity in the hall being turned off. Behind the orchestra, on the rear wall, was a screen. On this the *clavier à lumières*, operated by an invisible performer, threw changing, merging colored lights.

The theory of color music is that the seven primary colors form the basis for a scale and can be wrought into artistic effects harmonizing with music. In building an instrument one of the greatest difficulties was that of regulating with minute exactness the length of time that a flash of light would be visible in order to make it possible to vary the duration of color notes. Another difficulty was in building the instrument so that the player could produce his colors with softness or strength, to get the effects which a pianist obtains by using his pedals. Another was to produce the colors in such a way that there would be no danger that spectators would lose the illusions in efforts to guess where the colors came from and how they were produced.

The arrangement of the light screen as utilized by Mr. Altschuler is simple in principle but of considerable difficulty in application. To begin with, we have the same twelve keys to the octave as in the piano keyboard. Following is the chromatic scale of a middle octave with its frequency of sound waves, the Scriabine allotment of colors to correspond, and Rimington's scientific color scale with the corresponding frequency of light vibrations. It will be noted that steel and purple are not found in Rimington's scale, while Scriabine has repeated steel and pearl blue.

Key.	Vib's Per Scriabine's Sec. Col. Scale.	Vib. Mil. Rim'ton's Col. Scale.	Per Sec.
C (middle)	256 Red	Deep Red	395
C sharp	277 Violet	Crimson	433
D	298 Yellow	Orange Cr.	466
D sharp	319 Steel	Orange	500
E	341 Pearl White	Yel.-Green	566
F	362 Deep Red	Yellow	533
F sharp	383 Blue	Green	600
G	405 Orange	Bluish Gr.	633
G sharp	426 Purple	Blue-Gr.	666
A	447 Green	Indigo	700
A sharp	469 Steel (rep'd)	Deep Blue	733
B	490 P'l Blue (r'd)	Violet	757
C		(Invisible to eye)	

These keys are arranged like those on a standard piano, with each octave divided into seven white keys and the five black keys. The chromola having only fifteen keys (the three extra keys over the first octave simply repeat the scale of the first three colors), the instrument looks like a foreshortened piano.

Each key as pressed closes a circuit which, after closing a relay, lights a lamp responding to the desired color and the color is diffused in the gauze screen. At the same time two pedals are arranged which control a rheostat, and by pressing one lever the power increases the intensity of the light and by pressing the other the power is diminished, thus giving control of the intensity of the hue desired.

See also

SCRIABIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAEVICH

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

See

PHOTOGRAPHY—COLOR

COLORADO

The Colorado House of Representatives on final reading Mar 10 passed three bills to abolish the Juvenile Court. One effect of the bills, if passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor, would be to remove from office Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver. Several members of the Republican majority in the House in voting for the bills, stated that they did so because they felt themselves bound by the action of a party caucus.

The father of the bills was Representative E. M. Sabin, one of the leaders of the Republican majority in the House. One of the measures provided for the repeal of the act creating the Juvenile Court. The other provided for the transfer of the work of the court to the District Court and the appointment of an additional judge to sit on the District bench. The ostensible purpose of the move to abolish the court as a separate institution was economy, but it was commonly known that the real object was to get rid of Judge Lindsey.

The politicians who supported the movement were those Judge Lindsey had fought since he had been in politics. They were then in power and did not conceal their eagerness for a chance to "get back" at the judge of the Juvenile Court. Allied with them in the support of the Sabin bills were said to be the coal operators, who thought the children's judge should be punished for his journey east in behalf of the Ludlow sufferers. The corporations Lindsey castigated in his "Beast in the Jungle" were also believed to be heartily in favor of the bills.

Judge Lindsey's term had two more years to run. Hitherto it had been impossible to defeat him in elections. Some of his political enemies agreed with his admirers that, should the attempt to legislate him out of office be successful, he would be elected for a fourth term in November, 1916, by the biggest number of votes he had yet received. If let alone these politicians predicted that he would be defeated. Outside of those persons directly attacked by him, the public seemed to be with him in the fight against his court. Men and women open in their criticism of him were indignant at the movement to put the Juvenile Court out of existence for no other reason than to get rid of the man who presided over it.

The Colorado House of Representatives Mar 15 expelled Representative W. W. Howland of Denver on charges of perjury. Howland, who was arrested Mar 13, was in jail in default of \$2,000 bail at the time his membership in the General Assembly was terminated.

The House unanimously adopted the report of the special committee which investigated charges that Howland received a package of money sent to him in the House Chamber Feb. 9, and acted upon a resolution of expulsion presented by Speaker P. B. Stewart, who headed the committee. The committee then at its

own request was continued for further investigation.

At the first session of the special committee Howland testified the package contained \$15 in currency, the proceeds of a business transaction in which he was interested with George C. Waterman. Howland's story was confirmed by Waterman. At a subsequent hearing Howland testified the money came from Dr. Mary Bates; and was to pay a woman detective for work in shadowing John S. Phillips, probation officer of the juvenile Court.

Gov. George A. Carson announced Apr 12 that he would veto the bill designed to transfer the authority and duties of the Juvenile Court to the District Court of Denver County.

W. W. Howland was acquitted, July 2, of the charge of perjury. Judge John Perry in the District Court upheld the contention of Howland's attorney that alleged false statements of the defendant before a Grand Jury did not constitute perjury under the Colorado statutes.

See also

LINDSEY, JUDGE BEN B.

PROHIBITION—COLORADO

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—COLORADO

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—COLORADO

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

A statement of progress made under the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company industrial representation plan was presented, Dec 31, by J. F. Welborn, president of the corporation, to the Colorado Coal Commission appointed by President Wilson, consisting of Seth Low, Charles W. Mills, and Patrick Gilday. The industrial representation plan was put into effect in its completed form during the visit to Colorado in Sept and Oct of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The statement contained a detailed summary of the industrial representation plan, and a declaration that the system then in effect included features suggested by the Colorado Coal Commission, as well as a substantial acceptance of three findings of the Anthracite Strike Commission suggested by President Wilson as applicable to conditions in Colorado.

The statement included the assertion that in 1915 the corporation expended \$57,205 in removing objectionable buildings and erecting model dwellings, \$15,205 in fencing the homes of its employees to encourage gardening, and \$22,971 in constructing clubhouses and bathhouses, with an additional \$24,000 expenditure arranged for in completing clubhouses now in course of construction—a total of \$119,471. These disbursements were made in "an effort to give to the camps the appearance of model villages."

See also

STRIKES—COAL MINERS' STRIKE, COLORADO

COLTON, Bp. Charles Henry

Bishop Charles Henry Colton of the Roman Catholic Church died in Buffalo, N. Y. May 9. Bishop Colton was born in 1848.

COLUMBIA RIVER

See

DALLES-CELILLO CANAL

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

On June 2 Columbia University celebrated its 161st commencement since the founding of Kings College. 2,160 degrees and diplomas were conferred, setting a new record. 630 Master of Arts degrees were awarded. Not only had Columbia never before granted so many, but it was said that no other university had ever before reached that record. Among those who received the degree were 270 women.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in his annual report, submitted to the public Nov 14, placed the total enrollment at 16,172, which made Columbia the biggest institution of learning in this country. The faculty numbered 962 persons.

The financial statement showed that since 1890, the year Seth Low was elected president of Columbia, the sum of \$28,085,514.27 had been given to the institution. Of this amount about \$23,000,000 was contributed in the administration of President Butler, which began in 1901. In 1914 the cash gifts amounted to \$814,161.19. Among the principal contributors were William K. Vanderbilt, \$113,750 for the medical school site; the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, \$50,000 for the School of Journalism endowment; Mrs. Samuel W. Brigham, \$20,000; the Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee Fund, \$20,000; the estate of Admiral George W. Melville, \$5,280.15, and George Ehret, \$2,000.

See also

CANCER—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT

—Medical center

A more detailed statement of the plans of Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital to create a great medical centre on Washington Heights on the old site of the American League Baseball Park was given out in June.

To provide for the new buildings and the site, the report says, and to carry into effect the realization of the plans for the proper equipment of the Medical School the university must raise \$7,500,000, in accordance with the following schedule:

New bldg. for School of Medicine.....	\$1,750,000
Rebuilding Vanderbilt Clinic	450,000
New equipment	100,000

\$2,300,000

Estimated value of half of 59th St. site, half being reserved for Sloane Hospital..	300,000
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Net cost of new Medical School buildings and equipment.....	\$2,000,000
Estimated cost of new site	1,000,000
Estimated cost of dormitory	400,000
Endowment for sanitary science and public health	1,000,000
For general endowment	3,100,000

Total to be raised by Columbia.....\$7,500,000

This is in addition to the sums needed by the Presbyterian Hospital.

The plan calls for the immediate erection

of a building for administration, a building to house the medical sciences, the Crocker Cancer Research laboratories, and a school of sanitary science and public health, a building to house the hospital, with capacity for 1,200 patients; a building for the Vanderbilt Clinic, to serve also as the out-patient department of the hospital; dormitories for 400 medical students, with dining hall for students and instructors, and a building to house a training school for nurses and to serve as the nurses' home. The plan also provides space for a possible building for the Sloane Hospital. A considerable part of the area is to be left for future institutes or foundations which may affiliate themselves with the hospital and the university.

The buildings of the new College of Physicians and Surgeons must contain all the departments which are now housed in the present building and in addition sufficient room for the permanent location of the George Crocker Cancer Research Foundation. It may be found desirable to supply the necessary floor space by a subdivision into several buildings and to develop the school as separate institutes. At present a central building with executive offices and general lecture rooms and two laboratory buildings should suffice.

The Sloane Hospital has been developed to so high a grade of efficiency, the report says, as to render it desirable to leave it in its present situation, but space should be set aside for the future use of the Sloane Hospital in case it should ever be desired to move it to the new site.

The plans of the Presbyterian Hospital provide for a building designed to contain 650 beds. It will include the regular services of every general hospital, and in addition eight separate ward services for special genito-urinary surgery, for orthopedic surgery, for diseases of the eye, ear, and nose and throat, for diseases of children, for diseases of the nervous system, and for diseases of the skin, and a ward service for every department represented in the Vanderbilt Clinic, as well as seventy-five private rooms. The plans further provide a prearranged scheme for largely increasing the plant.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is at present maintained at an estimated deficiency of about \$150,000 a year. A careful study of the needs for a new department of sanitation and public health shows that for the purpose an addition is needed to the funds of the university to meet an additional annual expenditure of \$40,000. In addition, the hospital will need sums sufficient to carry on the entire plant to its full capacity. The building of a 650-bed hospital involves a construction of \$3,250,000. If 575 beds are ward beds, an endowment of \$9,200,000 is necessary to capitalize the running expenses of the whole. The Presbyterian Hospital has an accumulated property value of about \$7,000,000. If this be applied to the development of the new site, \$1,000,000 must go for land, \$3,000,000 for construction, and \$3,000,000 for endowment.

The entire school hospital plan needs \$14,500,000.

COMAN, Katharine.

Katharine Coman, the professor emeritus of economics and sociology, Wellesley College, died on Jan 11 at Wellesley, Mass., after a long illness, aged 57.

COMETS

The reappearance of Metcalf's comet, discovered in 1906 by the clergyman-astronomer of that name, was announced at the Harvard Observatory Feb 18.

A direct photograph of Mellish's comet, made at the Lowell Observatory Apr 20, showed a tail composed of two divergent branches, the longer one of which was probably not less than 3,000,000 miles in length.

Observations of the spectrum of the comet, it was announced Apr 23, revealed the presence of the usual cometary gases. Cyanogen is one of its more prominent constituents, but appears in this comet in peculiar spectroscopic form, which may be of special scientific interest, while hydro-carbon is less prominent than in most comets. Other gases or vapors were evidenced in the spectrum, but were not identified.

Observation and photographs made of the Mellish comet at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., by Professor Lampland and E. C. Slipher, indicated that the comet had broken up. What forces or accident of approach occasioned the disruption, it was said May 24, had not yet been ascertained.

The discovery of a comet visible with a small telescope was announced in a cablegram received at the Harvard Observatory, May 18, from Dr. Felix Aguilar, of La Plata, Argentina. Dr. Aguilar said the comet was found by Delavan. Its position at 4 A. M., May 17, was right ascension 33 minutes, 1 second; declination minus 2 degrees, 5 minutes, 31 seconds.

The discovery of a comet visible in a small telescope was announced Sept 22 by Professor Edward C. Pickering, Director of Harvard Observatory. The comet was first seen on Sept 19 by John E. Mellish of the Yerkes Observatory in right ascension 10 hours 20 minutes declination plus 26 degrees 39 minutes. A telegram received at the Harvard Observatory said that on Sept. 20 the comet was observed independently of Mellish's discovery by Professor Aitken of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.

The discovery of a new comet by Professor Taylor, stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, was announced in a cablegram from Copenhagen received at the Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5. The comet was sighted first near Delta Orionis, the left-hand star in the belt of Orion. The position of the comet was computed by the United States Naval Observatory on Dec. 6, as 6 hours, 9 minutes, 57 seconds, Greenwich mean time, or Dec. 7, 12 hours, 13 minutes, 56 seconds A. M.

Eastern standard time, was right ascension 5 hours, 22 minutes, 42.9 seconds, and declination north 1 minute 36 seconds. It was said that the comet could be seen through a small telescope.

COMMERCE

See

Subhead COMMERCE under names of countries

—European War effects

Great Britain has lost far less trade during the war than any of her allies, according to figures gathered by the Department of Commerce (made public Apr 10). France's sacrifice of American trade has been seven times as great as that of England.

During the seven months ending with January, 1915, the approximate decrease in the value of goods exported by the allies to the United States was: Great Britain, \$4,265,000; Belgium, \$9,245,000; France, \$29,600,000.

Germany's sales of goods to the United States in the same period fell off \$13,800,000, as compared with the seven months ending with January, 1914.

Each of the four nations named experienced both gains and losses in their various lines of exports. Britain's gains were \$13,630,000, losses, \$17,900,000; Belgium gained \$930,000 and lost \$10,200,000; France gained \$1,000,000 and lost \$30,600,000; Germany gained \$1,800,000 and lost \$15,600,000.

The chief losses in England's export trade to the United States were in rubber, uncut diamonds, pig tin, tin plate, carpets, cocoa, copper, embroideries and trimmings, jute fabrics, linens, furs, hides and skins, iron and its products, gin, whiskey and tea. Her chief gains were in exports of art works, opium, cotton and woollen goods, wool, leather and its products, paper and books, cut diamonds.

Belgium's chief losses were in crude rubber, horses, flax, linens, furs, hides and skins, and cut and uncut diamonds. Crude rubber and uncut diamonds were the biggest totals. Her only considerable gain was in wool.

France's principal losses were in art works, autos, cotton goods, crockery, walnuts, furs, millinery, hides and skins, paper and books, gems, silk fabrics, laces and brandy and wines. The biggest items of loss were wines, silks, gems, art works and embroideries. Her large gains were in leather and woollen goods.

Germany's chief losses were in art works, embroideries, linens, furs, calf skins, crude rubber, leather gloves, printing paper, clover, silks and embroideries, and wines. Her large gains were in leather and wool goods.

The net losses of the Allies in exports to America, as compared with Germany, were: Allies, \$43,000,000; Germany, \$13,800,000.

There is practically no direct trade between Russia and the United States, so no account has been taken of the figures.

which the war has given to American export trade in the first few months of 1915 has not been able to overcome the shrinkage from the same cause. In a summary of the total exports and imports for the eight months from July 1, 1914, to Feb 28, 1915, the statistics prove that while certain articles, which are in great demand for use in war, have been sent out in larger quantities, still the decrease in such products as cotton and machinery has fallen below the total increase by more than sixty millions.

The greatest increase has been in breadstuffs, which in 1914 were sent abroad to the value of \$120,000,000, while in the first eight months of the 1914-1915 fiscal year the value of the exports reached \$397,000,000. This increase has naturally been to the advantage of agricultural sections of the country, but the gain here has been more than offset by the decrease in the value of cotton exported. The exportation of the latter in 1914 reached the sum of approximately \$500,000,000, but the same product exported in a similar period in 1915 is less than one-half that amount, or \$243,000,000. The gain, therefore, does not compensate for the loss.

In the exportation of horses, there has been remarkable increase since the beginning of the war. In 1914 the purchasing for foreign purposes reached the comparatively insignificant sum of less than \$2,000,000, while for 1915 the buyers from abroad have expended more than \$30,000,000 for American animals. The profit in this particular instance, however, has been overbalanced by the loss in exportations of wood and its manufactures, which amounted to \$68,000,000, approximately, in 1914, and to \$32,000,000 in 1915.

In the exportation of wool, the increase has been from slightly above \$3,000,000 to more than \$17,000,000; but here again the pessimistic fact creeps up that the exportation of copper, which in 1914 reached the total of \$96,000,000, decreased to the sum of \$58,000,000. It might also be pointed out that though the sale of leather and its products has made a gain of nearly \$30,000,000 from its 1914 standing of \$37,000,000, the decrease of transactions in the manufactures of iron and steel amounts to \$50,000,000.

It appears from the following table that of the nineteen products in which there has been the greatest fluctuation in exportation nine have increased and ten have decreased. But the decreases have greatly outweighed the gains. From another table published below it will be noted that the total imports for the first eight months of the fiscal year have fallen off \$160,166,000. In the same time the total exports have fallen off \$61,256,000. The total foreign trade of the United States, it is thus seen, has decreased \$221,422,000 on account of the war, in spite of the lower tariff, which would probably have stimulated imports under normal circumstances.

Comparing the statistics on exports for the eight months ending Feb 28, 1915, with the similar period in 1914, we get the following results as to individual items:

The February report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, issued Apr 19, showed that the great impetus

	1914.	1915.
Horses	\$1,816,000	\$32,606,000
Breadstuffs	120,935,000	367,395,000
Automobiles	19,939,000	24,959,000
Railway cars	9,008,000	2,637,000
Chemicals	17,523,000	22,904,000
Coal	42,227,000	35,258,000
Copper	96,932,000	58,509,000
Cotton	498,933,000	243,948,000
Cotton manufactures.....	34,770,000	42,674,000
Electrical machinery.....	17,723,000	12,205,000
Furs and skins.....	11,445,000	2,481,000
Firearms	2,421,000	6,448,000
All machinery.....	77,327,000	52,929,000
Iron and steel mfrs.....	171,627,000	121,306,000
Leather goods.....	37,581,000	69,816,000
Oils	99,740,000	84,952,000
Sugar	1,303,000	19,645,000
Wood and mfrs.....	68,366,000	32,047,000
Wool	3,058,000	17,428,000

The total foreign trade of the United States for the eight months of war condition from July 1, 1914, to Feb 28, 1915, including imports and exports, shows a decrease as follows, compared with the similar period of last year:

	1914.	1915.
Imports	\$1,215,797,000	\$1,055,631,000
Exports	1,695,722,000	1,634,466,000
Total	\$2,911,519,000	\$2,690,097,000

Figures available May 25 on the foreign commerce of the world since the beginning of the European conflict, showed that the total imports of every civilized nation had diminished materially, and that the exports of every nation except the United States had suffered a marked decrease. The imports of the United States diminished about \$200,000,000, but the exports increased to approximately a similar sum. The total of American commerce remained comparatively the same as for a year ago. Of all foreign countries, the United Kingdom perhaps suffered least in the matter of commerce, in comparison with other nations. The British Empire lost about \$300,000,000 in imports and about \$500,000,000 in exports. Canada felt the decrease in imports to the extent of more than \$100,000,000, but showed little falling off in exports.

France lost heavily about 60 per cent in imports and about 75 per cent in exports.

A table compiled in the May issue of "*The Americas*," published by the National City Bank of New York, gave comparisons of the trade of various countries.

The foreign trade of the leading commercial nations of the world, as shown by their imports and exports, since the war began, were as follows:

IMPORTS OF PERIOD BEGINNING AUGUST 1.

	Months	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
United States.....	9	\$1,433,400,000	\$1,230,300,000
United Kingdom.....	8	2,350,500,000	2,151,100,000
Canada	8	394,200,000	285,700,000
France	6	827,300,000	336,300,000
Italy	6	343,900,000	185,900,000
Spain	6	126,500,000	77,400,000
Switzerland*	6	183,900,000	104,600,000
Argentina*	6	206,300,000	98,300,000
Japan	6	163,100,000	103,700,000
India	6	329,900,000	220,100,000
Egypt	6	75,900,000	31,700,000
South Africa.....	6	109,900,000	71,500,000
Russia	5	279,800,000	80,300,000
Brazil	5	127,100,000	53,500,000
Australia	5	178,800,000	128,900,000

EXPORTS OF PERIOD BEGINNING AUGUST 1.

United States.....	9	\$1,885,100,000	\$2,050,100,000
United Kingdom.....	8	1,927,100,000	1,425,900,000
Canada	8	313,900,000	292,200,000
France	6	656,900,000	172,300,000
Italy	6	252,500,000	181,500,000
Spain	6	104,500,000	89,500,000
Switzerland*	6	138,200,000	94,400,000
Argentina*	6	185,400,000	132,400,000
Japan	6	171,300,000	129,500,000
India	6	383,900,000	218,900,000
Egypt	6	102,200,000	50,100,000
South Africa.....	6	64,200,000	21,700,000
Russia	5	376,200,000	43,800,000
Brazil	5	164,500,000	93,900,000
Australia	5	187,800,000	101,200,000

*Period begins July 1st.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, Macon

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM

See

BELGIUM—COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Boise, Ill.

An attack on the commission form of government under which Boise, Idaho, is operating, was made Feb 1, through the passage of a bill by the house permitting a vote to be taken in the Spring of 1915 to abolish it.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Arthur W. Krienheder, Charles M. Heald, Charles B. Hill and John F. Malone were elected city commissioners at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov 2, under the commission form of government, in effect Jan 1. Of the four candidates two are Republicans and two Democrats. The commissioners with Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann will control the affairs of the city, the mayor's continuance in office having been provided for in the commission charter bill. The intense interest in the charter question brought out the heaviest registration and vote ever recorded in Buffalo. The campaign was nonpartisan in character. A feature of the election was the overthrow of Col. Francis G. Ward, who had held the office of commissioner of public works for fourteen years.

Joliet, Ill.

Women's votes won commission government for Joliet, Ill., on Feb 2. Their majority of 582 in favor of the proposition offset the male majority of 175 cast against it. This carried the project by 407 ballots and ended a spirited campaign. Two years before the commission form lost by 108 votes.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, New Unofficial

A new committee on industrial relations was formed early in Nov. under the leadership of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the late federal committee of that name, proposing to continue the work of investigation along the lines of the defunct committee. It was, however, without the power to subpoena witnesses.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, U. S.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations reopened its hearings Jan 18 in New York City. The commission was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed and the general public. The members of the commission were:

F. P. Walsh, Missouri, chairman; John R. Commons, Wisconsin, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; R. H. Ashton, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California, and S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky, representing the employers, and John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, District of Columbia, and A. B. Garretson, Iowa, representing the employed.

On Jan 18, Roger W. Bagson, the business statistician, attributed the present industrial unrest to "absentee control" of industry. Samuel Untermyer, who was counsel to the Pujo committee, declared that banks were the real controlling power of wages and denounced the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Ida M. Tarbell on Ja 19, advocated scientific management and co-operation with employees. The following day Daniel Guggenheim, the mine magnate, declared that both the state and the rich must improve labor conditions. Edward J. Berwind, the coal operator, told of welfare work in 35 mining camps. George W. Perkins suggested co-operation, with federal regulation. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer declared "we will guarantee to take every man out of Sing Sing and make a man of him" and added that the Ford company's profit sharing plan had helped to earn it \$25,000,000 extra a year. Samuel Gompers declared that the present unrest and discontent were forerunners of reform. Louis D. Brandeis, the industrial expert, testified on the 23d that the contrast between political liberties and industrial absolutism was the cause of our industrial unrest, and the remedy was industrial democracy. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who gave evidence on the 25th disclaimed responsibility for the Colorado coal strike and the following day told of the foundation of the benevolent institutions under investigation, estimating the amount given by his father for philanthropic purposes at a quarter of a billion dollars. On the 27th he discussed Colorado conditions with "Mother Jones" the labor leader at his office. On completing his testimony (Ja 27) Rockefeller was cheered by the spectators. The following day he invited to his office several leaders among Colorado miners for a conference on Colorado conditions. Ivy L. Lee, Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Robert Fulton Cutting testified on the 28th. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, advocated that labor have a compelling voice in the regulation of a corporation's affairs and denounced boycott and black list (Ja 29), while Dr. John Hayes Hammond, the mining engineer, denounced the tactics of certain union leaders, and favored an American wage standard and the restriction of immigration. John R. Lawson, Colorado strike leader, criticized the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller and declared millions withheld from workers were given away in "showy generosity." On the 30th Amos R. Pinchot attacked the Associated Press and charity foundations.

John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America, on Feb 1 declared the scheme of collective bargaining suggested to the Rockefeller interests by W. L. Mackenzie King "simply absurd" as a plan for settling labor troubles. He said that unorganized men would select as representatives only men the bosses wanted. The same day J. P. Morgan told the Commission that he had no opinions to offer on many of the problems being considered, and that he believed a director of a large corporation is not responsible for labor conditions in the establishments which he directs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was again attacked on Feb 2 by Edward P. Costigan, who termed him a "narrowly biased and vicious money maker." Jerome D. Greene, executive secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation came to the defense of that institution that afternoon, declaring that the character of the men carrying on the work guaranteed its motives and purposes. He continued his testimony the following day, holding that the "interlocking directorates" in the several Rockefeller boards did not constitute a menace, as had been said, and the freedom of such institutions as were financed by the Foundation would not be impaired. In the afternoon two women from Colorado told terrible stories of the "Ludlow massacre." They were followed by John R. Lawton, who supplemented his former testimony by declaring that twelve mining laws had been repeatedly broken by the Colorado operators. Morris Hillquit testified the same day, assailing the Rockefeller philanthropic foundations as "at the bottom business enterprises." He continued his attack on the 4th. On that day the matter of the strike at Roosevelt, N. J., was brought up before the Commission, a striker testifying that he had found it impossible to support his family on \$1.60 a day. A. Barton Hepburn, a director in the concern involved in the strike, admitted that these wages seemed low. On the 5th, Andrew Carnegie gave a resumé of his relations with labor, stating that with the exception of one dispute which involved contract breaking on the part of the men he had never found a determined effort to commit wrong on the part of labor. He said that up to the close of 1914 his donations totalled \$324,657,399. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who testified the same day, said that he had made public gifts of \$250,000,000. He stoutly defended his motives in creating the Rockefeller Foundation. He conceded labor's right to organize. The commission adjourned its hearings on the 6th announcing that its investigation would be resumed in Chicago early in March, when labor conditions in the railway industries would be the subject of inquiry. It was given out that later the commission would investigate labor conditions in the Michigan metal mines, in the textile industry in Georgia and Massachusetts, and the steel industry. It was said that the following reforms would be recommended by the Commission: Establishment of a federal labor bureau, with branches in every postoffice in the United States, power to tender mediation in all industrial disputes in industries which do an interstate

business; Suggestions that all corporations establish welfare boards in their organizations and make it easy for an employe with a grievance to present the same to a responsible official for consideration. The commission it was said, would be unanimous in the suggestions. But on the weighty questions like labor's demanded share in profits, for representation on boards of directors, public ownership and control of utilities, and the like, the making of the report will find the commission divided.

On Feb 15, Frank P. Walsh, who had returned from New York to Kansas City, Mo., said: "The commission is not yet through with the Rockefeller and other foundations, and is not yet ready to announce any findings; but this much can be said: The Rockefeller Foundation is entirely without the realm of governmental control. The bill for its incorporation was withdrawn from Congress before it was acted on, and it now exists under a New York charter, without any of those safeguards that would have been imposed upon it if it had received Federal authority. The powers it claims and is exercising are practically unlimited as are its financial resources. They are powers which ought to challenge the attention of every thoughtful American citizen. Whether such powers can safely be permitted in the hands of any authority less than that of the government of the United States is a question which will form an important part of the commission's forthcoming report."

In response to a request from the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the Rockefeller Foundation filed, Feb 22, with the commission a full statement of the gifts and pledges which it has made since its establishment in 1913, the first gift being made Dec 5, 1913, and of the money expended in the execution of its own philanthropies.

The total pledged and spent by the Foundation is \$6,180,108.64; but a considerable part of this sum had not been expended as yet, being in pledges of yearly sums for periods of five or ten years; and much of it was made conditional on the raising of stipulated sums by the beneficiaries.

The commission resumed its hearings, Mar 15, in Dallas, Tex.

Charging "interlocked parasites of the first degree" with responsibility for the fact that of 95,000 Oklahoma farmers, eighty per cent. stagger under mortgages, "Pat" Nagle, of Kingfisher, Okla., editor of the *Tenant Farmer*, testified in Dallas, Tex., Mar 18, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Mr. Nagle said that 100,000 tenants are excluded from jury service.

Professor Charles McCarthy of the University of Wisconsin, resigned as director of the Research and Investigation Department of the Commission on Industrial Relations, Mar 29. He was said to have disagreed with chairman Walsh on methods of work. It became known, Apr 1, that a serious personal difference between Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the com-

mission, and Professor McCarthy, growing out of the plans for spending the money appropriated by Congress for continuing the work of the commission, was responsible for Professor McCarthy's resignation.

The Commission began its investigation on April 5 at Chicago of a number of corporations with headquarters in that city. The Pullman Palace Car Company was the first to be investigated. L. S. Hungerford, general manager, the first witness, said the company employs 2500 conductors and 6500 porters. Conductors generally get from \$70 to \$90 a month. A few favored ones get \$100. Porters get from \$27.50 to \$35 a month. In spite of the low wages, Mr. Hungerford said the porter's positions are sought after on account of the tips. He evaded all questions as to the social responsibility of the company but admitted that attempts to organize the men had been met by summary discharge of those active in the movement.

Pullman sleeping car porters went on the witness stand Apr 6 and told the Commission just what the tipping system meant to them. They said they couldn't pay expenses on the road with the salaries, to say nothing of paying rents and maintaining families.

President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company and S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, testified Apr 12 regarding the wages and working conditions of the commercial telegraphers.

Mr. Carlton caused a mild sensation by saying: "I believe that the telegraphers are underpaid. I think they ought to make more money than they do. Ten years ago a Morse telegrapher received \$18. It is now \$23. It was \$13.50 for women, and it is now \$18. My own view is that a first-telegrapher should be able to earn at least \$5 a day for nine hours."

The witness stated that his company has one of the best pension and relief organizations in the country, and it costs the men nothing. Half a million dollars was expended on it last year, he said.

Five Postal Telegraph Company telegraphers, suddenly subpoenaed to appear before the Commission Apr 14, unanimously contradicted testimony of Edward G. Reynolds, General Manager of the company, who said that conditions of employment were satisfactory. Mr. Reynolds remarked that the commission could confirm his statement by asking the men. The five witnesses said that none of the operators were satisfied, in the main because they thought they did too much work for too little money; they knew no way to obtain redress of grievances.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company replied Apr 15 to the grievances made by five of its operators through T. N. Powers, manager of the operating department of the Chicago office who said that they were comparatively new men and were not representative.

The Chicago heading was concluded Apr 16 with an inquiry of the working conditions and wages in local packing houses. The witnesses were J. Ogden Armour, President

of Armour & Co., and J. E. O'Hern, his Superintendent of Plants. The essential part of Mr. Armour's testimony, bearing on repeated testimony of others that organization is the remedy through which working men may attain their rights, was to the effect that he was opposed to the unionization of his employees. He cited the strike of 1904 when the offer of the packers to arbitrate was declined, he said. The union, he declared, was crushed and since then organizers have been discouraged. The witness said he kept in touch with employees in their homes through welfare workers. Employees are privileged to appeal to the president of the company when they think that subordinate officials deal unjustly with them.

The commission, Apr 23, made a part of its record a mass of correspondence not only showing according to Mr. Walsh, that the Rockefellers were personally in constant touch with every phase of the Colorado coal strike situation, but that they knew the strike was coming, and were prepared for it.

In reply to the attack made by Mr. Walsh, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., issued a statement Apr 25, in which he asserted that Mr. Walsh "made statements and announced conclusions which are unwarranted," without ascertaining whether his inferences were correct, and in some respects "he has even falsified the record itself." Mr. Rockefeller's statement "in self-defense" followed a preliminary denial of Mr. Walsh's allegations.

The Chairman of the Commission in answering the charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he had made public private correspondence, said in Cincinnati, O., May 2 that "no matter which has to do with breaking down the civic organism of the State or country can be called private."

Robert Todd Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Car Company, and son of Abraham Lincoln, declared as a witness May 4 before the Commission in Washington, D. C., that the Pullman Company, in employing 6,500 colored car porters, had been one of the greatest benefactors of the age and had secured to the negro race its greatest advance in honest labor. To questions he admitted that the wages of the Pullman porter were \$27.50 a month and the public was relied upon to make up, in tips, the rest of a living wage. Mr. Lincoln said that the dividends paid by the Pullman Company in 1914 amounted to \$161,000,000, and agreed that the company was willing to "capitalize the good nature of the traveling public" that paid these tips.

In the name of President Wilson, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, declined to furnish to the Commission a letter to the President from Governor Ammons of Colorado, concerning the Colorado miners' strike.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, answering charges of unfairness to organized labor before the Commission May 5, declared through its vice-president, W. W. Atterbury, that it did not oppose organization of its

employees, but did insist upon the "open shop" principle and opposed unions with affiliations which might bring on sympathetic strikes.

The most sensational testimony given at the hearing May 6 was that of ex-Mayor Samuel M. Hoyer, of Altoona, who told of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the strike in that city in 1911 and the control that corporation was reported to wield in the affairs of Altoona as "a corporation-controlled" city.

"Mother" Jones related her autobiography May 13 to the Industrial Commission. "Not a question interrupted her and she proceeded in her quaint way without being tied down to geography or continuity of events. At times her narrative became tragic and again witty. W. D. Haywood, of the I. W. W., finished his statement to the commission denouncing Socialism as wholly incapable of bettering the labor world.

"Mother" Jones May 14 told the story of the Colorado coal mine strike. When the time came for her to give her ideas of remedial measures in the labor struggle she demanded that all private detective agencies and organizations should be prohibited by law and with them the system of gunmen employment agencies. She advocated government ownership.

Anton Johannsen, a labor organizer, testified May 15 as to conditions in the structural iron workers strikes and in labor struggles in California, and Daniel Davenport, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, and Thomas Spelling, ex-counsel for the American Federation of Labor, also were questioned. Both Davenport and Spelling criticised the Clayton act, recently passed.

The Commission made public May 16 the letters that passed between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Ivy Lee, his publicity agent, in regard to the Colorado strike situation, upon which Chairman Walsh based his public attack on Mr. Rockefeller.

Frank P. Walsh, in a statement made in Kansas City May 31, declared the Commission "has proved the absolute responsibility of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself, for everything that happened in Colorado." Mr. Walsh added, the men who led the Colorado strike were fighting the same fight for liberty "against an enemy as powerful and menacing as any ever faced by our Revolutionary forefathers."

Walter Drew, chief counsel for the National Erectors' Association and representative of open shop employers, May 17 charged that combinations between employers and labor unions based on the "closed shop" power of the unions had practically barred the building industries of New York, Chicago and other large cities to outside contractors.

Clarence S. Darrow, who defended the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles dynamiting case, discussed industrial and social conditions in America May 18. He expressed the hope that J. B. McNamara, serving a life prison sentence, would be pardoned.

The Commission listened May 19 to an arraignment of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

method by Rev. Eugene S. Gaddis, a Methodist clergyman, formerly in charge of the company's sociological department. Rev. Mr. Gaddis said he was discharged from the sociological department of the Colorado company in February after making personal appeal to Mr. Rockefeller to be allowed to continue important betterment work among the miners. He justified the revolt of the strikers against military and other constitutional authority in Colorado on the ground that laws for improvement of the miners' condition had been ignored and there was no other way left to seek a remedy.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., read a detailed statement May 20 at the resumption of his examination in connection with the Colorado strike. He reaffirmed his denial that he was the directing mind in the strike, and detailed the suggestions he made for bringing an end to the industrial strife.

Frequent sharp clashes between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Chairman Walsh marked the session May 21, with Mr. Rockefeller again on the stand. Although two members of the commission had protested against what they regarded as the hostile attitude of the chairman, Mr. Walsh throughout the day put the witness through a grilling examination, time after time rousing him to expressions of resentment.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on the following day underwent four hours more of questioning by Chairman Walsh. The general line of questions on the 21st was intended to establish responsibility of the Rockefellers, father and son, for the labor conditions in the Colorado coal field.

Mackenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller foundation and a former Canadian Cabinet officer, interrupted his testimony before the Commission May 24 to roundly denounce the methods of Chairman Walsh in conducting the commission's Colorado strike inquiry. L. M. Bowers, veteran former treasurer of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and now a member of the personal business staff of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., disclaimed responsibility for the violence and bloodshed which characterized the strike.

Walsh was the target of charges filed at the White House May 28 by Brainard H. Warner, who said he was acting in conjunction with certain unnamed business men. These charges refer chiefly to the treatment of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and W. L. Mackenzie King. Mr. Warner cited the stenographic reports of the proceedings of the commission.

Chairman Walsh adjourned the commission sine die May 28. It was scheduled to meet in executive session in Chicago about June 1 to frame its report to Congress, to be submitted early in the winter session.

A reply to the bitter denunciation of the Rockefeller Fund and other capitalistic institutions made by the Walsh committee was made in the pamphlet for Sept of the National City Bank.

"The burden of most of the attacks upon the existing order is that vast wealth is being accumulated in the hands of a few," says the pamphlet, "from which it is assumed nobody but the owners receive any benefit. Now, to begin with, the wealth of the United States is not in the hands of a few; the lands of the United States are not in the hands of a few; the ownership is widely distributed. In the second place, it is extremely superficial to assume that nobody receives any benefit from wealth unless he has an owner's interest in it.

"Every attempt on the part of the capitalist to increase his wealth requires him, first, to enter the labor market as a competitor with other employers, and, second, to use the labor he hires in rendering some public service. Thus the promptings of self-interest in the individual effect a wide-spread distribution of benefits, and what the wage earners seem to lose at the source comes back to them or to their children in the general fruits of industrial progress."

See also

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

—Final Reports of

Summaries of the reports, three in number, of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as to findings and recommendations for the information of Congress, were made public in Chicago, Aug 22. The Commission ceased to exist on the following day.

The report of the representatives of the employes, known as the "staff" report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the Commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. In connection with the main reports these commissioners issued three "supplemental opinions and suggestions," as follows: One by Mr. Walsh, one by Mr. Garretson and one by Mr. Lennon and Mr. O'Connell jointly.

The report of the commissioners representing the public, and the summary thereof, were written by Commissioner Commons. He and Mrs. Harriman signed it without reservation. Commissioners Aishton, Ballard and Weinstock approved it in large part. Their dissent to portions of it, and to the Manly report are expressed in the so-called Weinstock report, signed by Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard. The reports are identified as the Manly or Staff report; the Commons, or report of the commissioners for the public, and the Weinstock report, which among other things expressed dissent from the findings of the other two reports.

The Manly summary finds "that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources, which include all the others. They are:

"1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

"2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.

"3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.

"4. Denial of the right and opportunity to

form effective organizations." Remedies are suggested.

On the same subject the Commons report says:

"The greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown of the labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people." The report outlines a plan for remedying conditions through the institution of a permanent "Industrial Commission and Advisory Council" with comprehensive powers.

The Weinstock report dissents from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized, finds that employes have many just grievances and are thoroughly justified in organizing. It explains the prime objections employers have to recognizing and dealing with organized labor as follows: Sympathetic strikes, jurisdictional disputes, labor union politics, contract breaking, restriction of output, prohibition of the use of non-union made tools and materials, closed shop, contests for supremacy between rival unions, acts of violence against non-union workers and the properties of employers, and apprenticeship rules.

Owing to its length it was impossible for the printers to provide the full summary of the Manly report. This latter report consisted of three sections, only the first of which was given out on Aug 22. The second section was made public on Aug 24, and the third section was made public on Aug 25. The full text of the three reports contained more than 200,000 words. For this reason summaries were prepared for publication. That of the Manly report was epitomized by George P. West, director of publicity for the Commission; that of the employers by Mr. Weinstock and that of the representatives of the public by Mr. Commons.

The "Supplemental Opinions and Suggestions" of Commissioners Garretson and Ballard were made public Aug 23, while those of Walsh, O'Connell and Lennon were made public Aug 28. The Commission conducted hearings during 154 days and heard 740 witnesses. Of the latter 230 were affiliated with the employers, 245 with labor and 265 were not affiliated with either group.

In addition there were reports of field agents and investigators of the Commission. There was a difference of opinion in the Commission as to the value of the work of the field agents. The Manly report accepted the reports of these investigators as impartial and the Manly summary explained that "Where interests are affected statements of fact are based entirely on the testimony of those witnesses whose interests might be regarded as adversely affected."

The Commons summary says on this subject:

"In giving reasons for disregarding the reports of investigators for the Commission the report says that its signers do not consider that the investigations were complete, as they were not submitted to all parties at interest to be checked up as to facts."

The Weinstock summary says concerning the work of the field agents:

"We find that the alleged findings of fact and, in a general way, the comments made thereon in the report of the staff of this Commission, under the direction of Basil M. Manly, which has been made a part of the records of this Commission, without the indorsement, however, of the Commission, so manifestly partisan and unfair that we cannot give them our indorsement."

In addition to the three main reports and the individual opinions and suggestions the Commission made public on Aug 27 a report on the Colorado strike and Aug 30 a report on the situation of the structural iron workers.

Commissioner A. B. Garretson, in supplemental opinions, approved by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon and O'Connell, suggested the idea that usury laws might be applied to curb the rate of returns on investments. His "supplemental opinions and suggestions" follows in part:

"I am favorable to the extension of the provisions of the Newlands act to all classes of interstate employes who can constitutionally be brought under its provisions and would favor the enlargement of the body administering it to meet the added responsibilities which would thereby be placed upon it, but limiting the powers thereof to the settlement of industrial disagreements and to the gathering of information germane to their mission.

"I heartily concur with the report of Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell, except on those points where disagreement is herein noted, and I render individual opinion and suggestion only on causes underlying industrial unrest.

"To me, there appears to be four of these basic causes.

"The first lies in the inequitable distribution of the fruits of industry. Our industrial system makes it possible for one man, in only a portion of the span of human productive life, to take unto himself to claim as his own a fortune of a hundred million dollars, or more, while millions of deserving men, availing themselves of every opportunity for unremitting toil, are only able to secure a grave in the Potter's field or else burden their families with an installment debt for the cost of interment.

"The creation of such colossal fortune naturally breeds in the mind of the possessor the sentiment, belief and practice that he is superior to society and not subject to the law. The possession thereof makes him unregardful of the opinions of society or of the mandates of the law, incites him to disregard and hold himself independent of, the normal precepts and beliefs of society and tends toward the effect to prostitute the administration of justice, and, under the present system, renders him practically immune from the penalties prescribed by the law. * * *

"As to the remedy for these evils, an income and inheritance tax that would be, above a certain figure, absolutely confiscatory, would make impossible, first, the creation, and second, the transmission of the dominating accumulation of wealth in the hands of any individual, group or family. When the unlimited

power of reward or purchase had ceased to exist, the subconscious tendency of legislatures and of those who interpret and administer the law to be subservient to property interests would, of necessity, disappear."

Commissioner S. Thurston Ballard in his opinion placed the causes of industrial unrest in five groups, chief among which he holds is low wages. The other four causes which he finds are: Unemployment through seasonal occupations, periods of depression, accidents and sickness; the development of large industries; long working hours and unsanitary conditions, and unsatisfactory rural conditions. Commissioner Ballard holds that inefficiency of unskilled workers is a contributory cause of the evil of low wages. He also places himself on record as strongly in favor of Federal co-operation with State and municipal efforts for more efficient mediums for the promotion of vocational education.

The second section of the summary of the Manly report was made public Aug 24, as was the full text of the "Supplemental Findings and Recommendations" by Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell.

The second section of the summary sketched evidence gathered to the effect that industrial unrest is caused by low wages, and that low wages are due to the lack of strong labor organizations. Many remedial measures were recommended, including inferentially equal suffrage, and various public utilities companies were criticized. These included the telegraph and telephone companies and the Pullman Palace Car Company. The report recommended that the Government take over the telegraph and telephone lines, and in the case of the Pullman Company the penalizing of tipping.

Commissioners Lennon and O'Connell in their findings took issue with the assertion by Commissioners Aishton, Ballard and Weinstock that faults that may exist in trade unions can properly be considered among the causes of industrial unrest. They urged strong labor organizations as a remedy, and suggested that instead of forming a new Federal industrial commission, with large powers, to deal with industrial unrest, the Department of Labor be developed and receive larger funds for carrying on its work.

A bitter attack on the Rockefeller Foundation was the chief feature in the third and final section of the Manly report made public Aug 25. The Rockefellers were charged with acting in bad faith, with concentrating in their own hands and for their own purposes the vast power of the foundation, which, it was charged, is constructed to evade governmental control, and with planning to use literature they knew to be untrue in their "union educational campaign."

"The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests," the report says, "is not limited to their employees, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and social service of the nation. The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations constitutes a menace to the national

welfare to which the attention not only of Congress but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Congress was urged by the report to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed \$1,000,000, shall be compelled to take out a Federal charter. This should provide, it was proposed, for strict Federal control of the work of the foundations.

The report, embodying the personal findings of Mr. Walsh and concurred in by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, and Austin B. Garretson, was made public in Chicago, Aug 28. In part it says:

"We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages, or, stated in another way, the fact that the workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil.

"We further find that unrest among the workers in industry has grown to proportions that already menace the social good will and the peace of the nation. Citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression.

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and national conventions of labor organizations, numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers.

"Employers have created and maintained small private armies and used these forces to intimidate and suppress their striking employees by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of State troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system.

"Courts, legislatures and governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice; and, while counter-charges come from employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage-earners who believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the employer.

—Report on Coal Miners' Strike, Colorado

The responsibility for the strike of the coal miners in Colorado in 1913 and 1914 and for the suffering and disorder that followed lies with John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., their "incompetent and reactionary agents," and the Colorado officials whom they were able to use for their own purposes, according to a report written by George P. West and made public Aug 27 by the Commission.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, controlled by the Rockefellers, was declared to have been the leader in formulating and carrying out strike policies, and the Rockefellers

were charged with having given their heartiest indorsement and support to policies which precipitated the worst of the troubles.

Of the miners there was little said in blame. Any deeds of violence of which the miners were guilty were brushed aside as having been perfectly natural.

—Report on Dynamiting Conspiracy

"There can be no peace in the bridge and structural steel industry until the rights of employers and employees are clearly defined. This entails collective bargaining." This is the conclusion of the report of the Commission made public Aug 30 on the troubles between the National Erectors Association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The report condemned the dynamiting outrages perpetrated by the union bridge and iron workers, but added: "When the members of the union knew, or suspected, that these paid spies of the employers infested every local, were they not justified in believing that the employers were secretly aiming at the disruption of the union? Is it strange that they should resort to secret methods of retaliation? It was natural that they should feel bitter toward the employers who were hiring secret spies to destroy that union.

"The employment of spies by the employers was as indefensible as was the resort to dynamite and the destruction of property by the ironworkers, although the one was within the law and the other was not."

—Report on Railroad Labor Camps

An inspection of railroad labor camps by the United States Public Health Service was recommended in the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations made public in Washington, D. C., Sept 21. This was said to be the final report of the commission, and it contained drastic criticism of railroad construction camps, railroad "benefit associations" conducted by the managers of the roads, and the "private armies" maintained by many railroads.

The Industrial Commission recommended an investigation by the Public Health Service and the passage of several laws by Congress. Finally the commission recommended the assumption by the States of the task of protecting private property as remedies of the alleged evils pointed out. Some of the existing abuses described by the experts of the commission are as follows:

Unsanitary railroad construction camps, overcrowded and improperly equipped; overcharging at the commissary and grafting by foremen, so-called "voluntary" benefit associations in which membership is often compulsory and in which the employees have no voice, the establishment by some railroads of large arsenals of arms and ammunition, the recruiting of gunmen from detective agencies, the usurpation by these forces of the functions of the State and the encroachments on the rights of private citizens.

The commission urged Congress to make public several additional reports on labor questions, including one by Peter A. Speck on

"Conditions in Labor Camps," and one on mediation and arbitration by Dr. George E. Barnett and D. A. McCabe.

—Report on Railroad Wage Schedule

Important recommendations for the establishment of Federal machinery to adjust railroad wage schedules was suggested in a report to the Commission made public Sept 14. This report, which urged the enlargement of the Newlands act, was signed by Chairman Frank P. Walsh, Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson.

The Commission recommended:

1. Extension of the Newlands act to cover all classes of railroad employees and all employees of public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

2. The creation of boards of investigation, to be appointed by both sides or parties and to report facts and recommendations, not binding upon either side.

3. The creation of an advisory council, composed of equal number of employers and employees, to select a list of names from which to choose impartial arbitrators.

The Manly report declares that the investigations of the commission warrant the following three criticisms of the present method of settling railroad wage schedules:

1. The scope of the Newlands act, which applies only to employees engaged in the operation of interstate railroads, is too narrow and leaves the public service in the transmission of intelligence and in the handling of interstate commerce likely to be interrupted by labor disputes without any adequate legal provision either for mediation and conciliation or for making the facts involved in the dispute known to the public.

2. Even as applied to train service employees, the Newlands act provides no means of bringing the facts before the public, except when both sides agree to arbitration.

3. The selection of impartial members of arbitration boards has almost without exception devolved upon the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, owing to the inability of the parties to agree. This not only imposes an unpleasant and burdensome task upon the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, but tends greatly to weaken its influence. The experience in Great Britain shows that agreement can be reached by joint conference of employers and employees during a period of industrial peace for the selection of a panel of impartial persons from which arbitrators can be selected when they are needed, and seems to indicate that in the United States the inability of the parties to agree upon impartial arbitrators is due in part at least to the fact that they are always selected during the heat of the conflict.

—Report on Standard Oil Strike, Bayonne

The report of George P. West and C. T. Chenery, who investigated the July, 1915, strike of Standard Oil Company employees at Bayonne, N. J., for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public Aug 15 by F. P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. The report said in part:

"The company is the most important of the Standard Oil group, and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige, and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family. The facts regarding the company's labor policies must, therefore, be regarded as of special significance because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry, and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view to widening their influence and actively propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should

govern the relations between employer and employee."

The following findings of facts are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

"The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise, pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis.

"It fixes wages not with relations to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality and then fixing the wage as low as or lower than the prevailing wage in that locality.

"The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any labor organization or 'professional labor man,' and even refuses to permit those employees who cannot speak English intelligently to engage an attorney as their spokesman and representative."

COMMISSIONS, PUBLIC UTILITIES

See

PUBLIC UTILITIES

COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mayor Mitchel of New York City announced Nov 14 the personnel of the Committee of One Thousand on National Defense, and in so doing he stated that among the functions of the committee should be that of rendering all possible assistance to the President in his efforts to have the coming Congress pass legislation to put the United States in an adequate state of military and naval preparedness. The membership of the committee included men prominent in all walks of life, among them being the entire Board of Estimate, with the single exception of the Mayor. The members of the Executive Committee were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cleveland H. Dodge, Alexander M. White, George W. Perkins, William N. Dykman, Bernard M. Baruch, and Willard D. Straight. Cardinal Farley was named as a member of the General Committee.

COMMODITY PRICES

Investigations made by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics into retail prices in 1914 showed that the cost of living in the United States was higher in 1914 than at any other time in the history of the country. In a calculation based upon relative price figures the Bureau found that the expenditure of the average wage-earner's family for food was \$6.68 higher than it was in 1913, and \$60.43 higher than it was in 1907. These figures represent the prices of fifteen articles which account for about two-thirds of the family food expenditure. The cost of these articles in 1913 was \$333.90, making the 1914 cost \$340.58, while in 1907 it was \$280.15. Calculating these amounts as two-thirds of the workingman's family food expenditure, the total spent for food in these years would be: In 1913, \$500.85; 1914, \$510.87; and 1907, \$410.20. The Bureau's investigation covered prices in forty-four important industrial cities, representing thirty-three States. Flour, however, was 5.3 per cent higher in 1909 than in 1914.

Sugar, which reached a remarkably high point, 145.3 per cent, in August, 1914, was 7.9 per cent lower for the year 1914 than for the year 1911 and was also lower for the year 1914 than for the years 1910 and 1912. All meats were higher in 1914 than in any of the seven preceding years. The figures show that the highest point during 1914 was reached in September, when the price of all food was 7.1 per cent higher than the average price for 1913, and the lowest point was reached in April, when the price was 3.5 per cent lower than the average price for 1913. Except for lard, and such articles as are affected by seasonal changes, the highest price during the year was either in August or September.

The effects following the outbreak of the war on the wholesale prices of various commodities in the way of increases as well as decreases are reflected in a statistical bulletin showing wholesale prices for 1914 and preceding years, which was issued by the bureau of labor statistics, Dec. 26.

The most marked fluctuations during 1914 occurred in the prices of articles belonging to the farm products, food, metals and lighting groups.

Wholesale prices in the United States as measured by the aggregate value in exchange of 340 representative commodities were nearly 1 per cent. lower in 1914 than in 1913. The majority of articles which showed a decided increase belong to food and farm products groups, a fact of some interest in connection with the cost of living problem.

"Farm products increased in price from Jan. to Aug.," the bulletin said, "after which they steadily declined until the end of the year. In the food group prices were lowest in Mar., Apr., and May, increasing to their maximum in Sept., while in the metals and metal producing group and also in that of fuel and lighting materials prices were highest for the first three months of the year and lowest in the last three.

"Drugs and chemicals were lowest during the first eight months and highest during the last four months of the year. In the remaining groups taken as a whole prices showed a rising tendency during the latter part of 1914."

See also subhead FOOD SUPPLY under names of countries.

Austria-Hungary

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publishes in *Commerce Reports* for Jan 16th a report of the vice-consul at Vienna as to the maximum war prices fixed by imperial decree on Dec 10th. For potatoes for table use the maximum wholesale prices range from 50 cents per bushel in Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Silesia, to 65 cents a bushel in Dalmatia. The local authorities in each province are authorized to fix the maximum retail prices. The owner of potatoes is required to sell on demand so much of his store as is not needed for his own household use. Infractions of the decree are punishable with fine or imprisonment. The maximum price of wheat has been established by civil magistrates in

several cities, ranging from \$2.07 per bushel at Gyor, to \$2.67 at Fiume. Wheat flour is 7 to 7½ cents a pound. Rye flour is \$5.04 per 100 pounds, and cornmeal, \$3.60 to \$4.40 per 100 pounds.

Germany.

The New York Times Annalist has tabulated the percentage of increase in the price of foodstuffs in Germany since July, 1914, as follows:

Article.	Aug. P. C.	Sept. P. C.	Oct. P. C.	Nov. P. C.
Rye bread	14.3	10.7	14.3	10.7
Wheat bread (in rolls) ..	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7
Wheat flour	14.3	4.8	7.1	9.5
Rye-flour	33.3	26.7	33.3	33.3
Butter	7.7	7.7	11.5	17.3
Lard	15.4	15.4	23.1	53.8
Sugar	10.0			
Coffee	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Eggs	28.6	42.9	71.4	71.4
Milk				
Beef	8.2	5.3	4.7	7.1
Mutton	6.4	0.5	12.9	14.4
Veal	5.4	12.0	11.0	0.5
Pork	7.4	4.3	8.0	11.7
Bacon	16.9	23.5	29.5	34.9
Potatoes	37.5		12.5	12.5
Rice	20.0	20.0	40.0	60.0
Split peas	57.5	60.0	110.0	142.5
Haricot beans	32.0	40.0	64.0	92.0
Lentils	30.0	40.0	75.0	116.7
All above articles (weighted net percentage in- crease)	13.3	10.5	16.4	20.9

*No change. †Decrease.

Great Britain

The New York Times Annalist has tabulated the percentage of increase in the price of foodstuffs in England since July, 1914, as follows:

Article.	P. C. Inc. since July.	
	Large Towns.	Small Towns and Villages.
Beef—British—		
Ribs	8	6
Thin flank	15	8
Chilled or Frozen—		
Ribs	18	15
Thin flank	32	21
Mutton—British—		
Legs	6	5
Breast	16	7
Frozen—		
Breast	28	21
Legs	19	14
Bacon (streaky)	9	5
Fish	51	31
Flour (household)	18	23
Bread	18	14
Tea	14	13
Sugar (granulated)	69	65
Milk	6	7
Potatoes	*11	*22
Margarine	5	4
Butter—Fresh	12	16
Salt	10	14
Cheese	10	10
Eggs (fresh)	62	65
All above articles (weighted net percentage increase)	19	17

*Decrease.

The Statist, May 28, said: "The rise [in prices] has occurred mainly in foodstuffs, upon which the nation necessarily has to spend a large part of its income. Since the beginning of the war prices of foodstuffs have advanced 43 per cent, and inasmuch as the cost of food in its raw state consumed in this country is nearly £500,000,000, this advance in price means an increase of about £200,000,000 in the

sum expended, if the quantity consumed is not reduced and if prices are maintained at their current level for twelve months. Raw materials, having regard to the relative quantities of the various kinds imported, have not risen appreciably, as advances have been offset by declines. The fall of 31 per cent in the price of cotton, for instance, has been a big offset to the advance of 40 per cent in the price of wool, and the still greater percentage advance in flax and hemp. On balance, raw materials are costing more than they did before the war, but not very much more."

The London Statist's index number for Nov., which is a continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, is 113.1 against 110.0 for Oct. and 88.8 for Nov., 1914. Foodstuffs advanced from 106.2 in Oct. to 106.5 in Nov., while materials rose from 112.7 to 117.9.

The following are the Statist's index numbers of the prices of forty-five commodities, the average for the eleven years 1866-77 being 100:

ANNUAL NUMBERS	MONTHLY NUMBERS
Period—	Month—
Average.	Index No.
1873	July, 1896..... 59.2
1878-87	February, 1909.... 71.9
1890-99	June, 1914..... 81.2
1905-14	August, 1914..... 87.9
1880	November, 1914.... 88.8
1896	December, 1914.... 91.6
1905	January, 1915..... 96.4
1906	February, 1915.... 100.9
1907	March, 1915..... 103.7
1908	April, 1915..... 105.9
1909	May, 1915..... 107.2
1910	June-July, 1915.... 106.4
1911	August, 1915..... 107.0
1912	September, 1915.... 107.0
1913	October, 1915..... 110.0
1914	November, 1915.... 113.1

Taking articles of food and materials separately, the index numbers for Nov. compare thus (1866-77 equals 100 in both cases):

	Foodstuffs. Materials.	
Year 1873.....	107	114
Average 1878-87.....	84	76
Average 1890-99.....	68	64
Average 1905-14.....	75	82
July, 1896.....	60.0	58.6
May, 1907.....	73.5	88.9
February, 1909.....	70.8	72.6
June, 1914.....	74.8	85.7
May, 1915.....	111.1	104.3
June, 1915.....	105.8	106.9
July, 1915.....	107.7	105.5
August, 1915.....	108.1	106.3
September, 1915.....	105.2	109.6
October, 1915.....	106.2	112.7
November, 1915.....	106.5	117.9

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

See

GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE
NEW ZEALAND—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

COMSTOCK, Anthony

Anthony Comstock, Sec. of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice died at Summit, N. J., Sept 21 at the age of 71.

CONANT, Alban Jasper

Alban Jasper Conant, poet-artist, whose war pictures of "The Smiling Lincoln" made him famous, died in New York City, Feb 3, aged 93. Death was due to old age.

CONANT, Charles Arthur

Charles A. Conant, of New York, father of the Philippine currency, died in Havana, Cuba, July 6, aged 54.

CONATY, Bp. Thomas James

The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, for many years Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey, died at Coronado, Cal., Sept 18. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

CONCRETE

The important lessons to be learned from the serious fire in the reinforced concrete plant of the Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange, N. J., were pointed out in a report prepared (Feb) jointly on behalf of the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. After reviewing in detail the extent of the damage in this fire, the report concluded that confidence in the reliability of reinforced concrete as a fire resistive construction should not be destroyed because of the Edison disaster.

CONDON, Capt. Edward O'Meager

Capt. Edward O'Meager Condon, Civil War veteran and Irish patriot, died in New York City, Dec. 15, aged 74 years.

CONGO

See

AFRICA—TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY

CONNECTICUT

See

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—CONNECTICUT
"JITNEY" BUSES—CONNECTICUT
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Chartered by the General Assembly in 1911, this college made possible through the generosity of Commodore Morton F. Plant was formally opened Oct 9 at New London. The city provided the site. The total of Mr. Plant's gifts amounted to \$1,125,000. Two dormitories, known as the Blackmore and Plant halls were endowed by Mr. Plant in memory of his father and mother. A group of buildings for administrative purposes, lectures and dormitories had been completed. The first class of women, numbering about 125, had already been enrolled.

CONRAD, Major Holmes

Major Holmes Conrad, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, died Sept 4 at the age of 75.

CONSCRIPTION

See

GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE
NEW ZEALAND—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

CONSERVATION

The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on the Mid West Oil Company's case, arising in Wyoming and involving the title to the mineral rights in more than 3,000,000 acres of oil lands in that State. The court divided. The majority opinion of Justice Lamar held that the President had the right,

even before the enactment of a special statute in 1909, to withdraw public lands from mineral entry.

President Taft brought this question to the attention of Congress in a special message in which he pointed out that the power of the President to make withdrawals of mineral lands was being questioned, and expressed the opinion that it was doubtful if the Executive had such power. Mr. Roosevelt had asserted that the President did have this right, and President Taft's attitude at the time aroused keen criticism from conservationists of the Gifford Pinchot school. The court has sustained the Roosevelt view.

President Taft, although expressing doubt of this right, exercised it, and a test suit was brought by the Mid West Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, which took title by assignment to mineral entries in the oil lands of Wyoming.

Three justices—Day, McKenna and Van Devanter—dissented, Feb 23, from the majority opinion holding that the President had the power to make withdrawals, even before the special statute recommended by President Taft had been passed. The court held that the power had been exercised by the President for more than eighty years and never been questioned by Congress.

CONSTANTINE, King of Greece

See

GREECE

CONSTANTINOVITCH, Grand Duke Constantine

Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, president of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and head of the department of military schools, died Je 15 at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a member of the reigning family and a general of infantry. He had not been exempt from revolutionist plots, for an attempt was made in 1907 to blow up at Orel the train on which he was a passenger. He was severely arraigned with other grand dukes in 1908 for attempting to influence the actions of the Duma.

The Grand Duke always was deeply interested in the sciences, arts and literature. In 1909 he staged a play, "The Bride of Messina," before Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family. He married in 1884 Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg. His heir is Prince Jean Constantinovitch.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

See

LINDSEY, JUDGE BEN B.

CONTRABAND

See

COTTON—CONTRABAND QUESTION

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

CONWAY, Rev. John A., S.J.

Rev. John A. Conway former president of the Catholic Education Association died Oct 7 aged 62.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Great Britain

Complete figures (issued December, 1914) for the half-year ended September 22, show the total sales of the City of Bradford Co-operative Stores for that period at \$1,418,176, and the dividend to shareholders at 13 per cent. on the amount of their purchases.

In the same period, the Great Horton Industrial Society made sales amounting to \$362,588, and paid a dividend to shareholders of 14 per cent. on the amount of their purchases.

The stocks of goods on hand at the beginning of the war enabled the co-operative stores to keep their prices down to the normal level for several weeks, and this action forced a similar action on the part of all private stores in the city.

COPPER

See

ALASKA—MINING PRODUCTION
GERMANY

United States.

The advance of copper in price to 15¼ cents a pound was accompanied by great activity of the brass mills of the country, but without a corresponding increase of business in wire drawing. The inference was that a great deal of the metal was being used in extraordinary manufactures of war munitions. The price for the metal ranged considerably above the average quotation recorded by many producing companies in the sales of their product in 1914.

—Commerce.

Among the exports of the United States copper occupies fourth place in point of value, following (1) cotton, (2) manufactures of iron and steel, and (3) meat products. The figures below reflect the disturbance in copper exports due to the war, and the seizures of copper cargoes as contraband of war. (The figures for November and December are estimated in part.) The total for the year was 333,467 tons (381,368 tons in 1913).

January	35,566 tons.
February	34,384 tons.
March	45,973 tons.
April	34,787 tons.
May	31,948 tons.
June	35,182 tons.
July	34,145 tons.
August	19,676 tons.
September	19,402 tons.
October	23,414 tons.
November	8,990 tons.
December	10,000 tons.

—Production

The refinery output of the United States was \$1,379,000,000 in 1914, as against \$1,622,540,820, 1913; \$1,581,920,287, 1912.

A revised statement published in Apr by the United States Geological Survey, gives the smelter production of primary copper in the United States in 1914 as 1,150,137,192 pounds, compared with 1,224,484,098 pounds in 1913, a decrease of about 6.1%.

The total value of the 1914 output at an average price of 13.3 cents a pound is \$152,968,246, compared with \$189,795,035 in 1913.

The following table gives the smelter production by states in 1914, compared with 1913, in pounds:

	1914	1913
Alaska	24,985,847	23,423,070
Arizona	382,449,922	404,278,809
California	29,784,173	32,492,265
Colorado	7,316,066	8,052,104
Idaho	5,875,205	8,711,490
Maryland	12,248	.....
Michigan	158,009,748	155,715,286
Missouri	53,519	576,204
Montana	236,805,845	285,719,918
Nevada	60,122,904	85,209,536
New Mexico	64,804,703	50,196,881
North Carolina	19,712	180
Oklahoma .....	.....	11
Oregon	5,599	77,812
Pennsylvania	422,741	245,337
Philippine Islands .....	.....	22
South Dakota .....	.....	4,549
Tennessee	18,661,112	19,489,664
Texas	34,272	39,008
Utah	160,589,660	148,057,450
Vermont .....	.....	5,771
Virginia	17,753	46,961
Washington	683,602	732,742
Wisconsin	10,098	.....
Wyoming	17,082	362,235
Undistributed	55,381	46,803
Total	1,150,037,192	1,224,484,098

It will be seen that the four leading states, in the order of their rank, are Arizona, Montana, Utah and Michigan. Utah increased its output from 148,057,450 pounds in 1913 to 160,589,660 pounds in 1914, thus displacing Michigan from third place. Michigan increased its output something over 2,000,000 pounds.

The total production of new refined copper in 1914 was 1,533,781,394 pounds, a decrease of 81,286,388 pounds from the 1913 output.

The following table gives details of production, consumption and stocks in 1914, compared with 1913:

	1914	1913
Total refinery output of new copper	1,533,781,394	1,615,067,782
Stock at beginning of yr.	90,385,402	105,497,683
Total available supply.	1,634,166,796	1,720,565,465
Refined copper exported.	748,902,137	817,911,424
Stocks at end of year.	173,640,501	90,385,402
Total with'dn fr. supply	922,542,638	908,296,826
Apparent consumption.	711,624,158	812,268,639

If to the 711,624,158 pounds of new refined copper is added 256,000,000 pounds of secondary copper and copper in alloys produced during the year, it is found that a total of about 968,000,000 pounds of new and old copper was available for domestic consumption.

COPPET, Camille de

See

SWITZERLAND

COREY, William E.

See

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

CORN

United States.

The corn crop of the United States was 2,672,804,000 bu. in 1914, as against 2,446,988,000, 1913; 3,124,746,000, 1912. Its value was \$1,702,599,000 in 1914; \$1,692,092,000, 1913; \$1,520,454,000, 1912.

See also

UNITED STATES—CROPS

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Competitive conditions in the glucose market before the organization of the Corn Products Refining Company were described at the taking of testimony in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, in the government suit to dissolve the so-called "Starch and Glucose Trust." The government suit was directed against the Corn Products Refining Company, the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company, and other corporations. Recently testimony had been taken on the Pacific coast, and was begun on Mar 1, 1913.

The testimony was given by George B. Williams, president of the St. Paul Syrup Refining Company. Before the organization of the Corn Products Company, he said, there was keen competition in the glucose market, and prices fell to 60 or 70 cents on the hundred pounds. After the organization of the company prices advanced and competition disappeared.

Hearings were resumed Apr 2 before Special Examiner Roland Phillips in New York City. Special Assistant Attorney Generals Van Sinderen Lindsley and Jesse C. Adkins examined James F. Bruff, a special agent of the Department of Justice, concerning the records of the defendant companies as to their production from March 1, 1906, to March 1, 1913, and the figures were put in evidence subject to the objection of Preston Davies, counsel for the defendants.

An agreement was reached between officials of the Department of Justice and the Corn Products Refining Company Apr 17 in Washington, D. C., under which an "agreed decree" will be handed down and further prosecution of the company dropped by the department.

No details as to what the company had agreed to do or the terms of the "agreed verdict" would be divulged by the attorneys on the case.

The history of the Corn Products Refining Company was reviewed in New York City Sept 27 by Frederick T. Fisher, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, at the hearing of the Government suit in the Whitehall Building to determine whether the company was maintaining a monopoly. The federal court upheld the merger Dec 9.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

It was announced on Ja 16 that Cornell University had received a further anonymous gift of \$100,000 in addition to the \$150,000 previously given by the same person.

COROT, Jean Baptiste Camille

A Corot, known as "Le Matin," said to be the best in America, was sold by the Gage Galleries in Cleveland, Ohio, acting for M. Knoedler & Co. of New York, June 6. The sale price was \$60,000.

CORPORATIONS.

Corporation financing in the United States amounted to \$1,270,000,000 in 1914, as against \$1,690,282,000, 1913; \$1,779,482,000, 1912.

The following are the comparative figures as compiled by *The Journal of Commerce*

and *Commercial Bulletin* of companies incorporated in the Eastern States with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 or more:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Jan.	\$120,050,000	\$332,450,000	\$210,520,000
Feb.	51,575,000	191,500,000	166,300,000
March	57,700,000	166,030,000	159,578,000
April	136,185,000	198,718,000	281,457,000
May	62,700,000	172,300,000	140,384,000
June	70,050,000	79,550,000	280,170,000
July	68,700,000	83,650,000	253,518,000
Aug.	50,600,000	63,500,000	164,500,000
Sept.	54,800,000	42,750,000	115,050,000
Oct.	35,487,500	70,856,300	169,495,000
Nov.	81,650,000	77,800,000	154,200,000
Dec.	105,450,000	55,250,000	200,100,000

Total \$894,947,500 \$1,534,254,300 \$2,295,172,000

New Jersey

Figures compiled in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton, N. J., Ja 2, showed a marked falling off in the number of corporations seeking charters in New Jersey. The number chartered in 1914 was 1,279, the receipts from which aggregated \$86,510.74. In 1913 the number was 1743 and the receipts \$123,246.82. Compared with 1912, the year preceding the enactment of the Seven Sisters act, the falling off is 602. Decrease in capital stock was also marked in 1914.

United States

For the first six months of 1915 the corporate financing recorded amounted to only \$768,174,600. This is the smallest amount for any similar period on record, and is \$314,026,200 less than in 1914. The first half of 1912 holds the distinction of contributing the unprecedentedly large total of \$1,507,146,000. New securities announced by railroad, industrial and miscellaneous corporations during June, involved only \$67,054,500. This compares with \$187,751,000 in the corresponding period for 1914. As customary, no inconsiderable part of the totals was used to pay off or refund maturing obligations. What throws strong light on this point is the fact that the maturities will amount to about \$64,099,000. The totals as given do not include State or municipal bonds.

See also

BUSINESS**—Rights of minority stockholders**

See

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP—SUIT OF MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS

COST OF LIVING

See

COMMODITY PRICES**COSTA, Afonso**

Dr. Afonso Costa, leader of the Portuguese democrats, died at Lisbon early in July. Dr. Costa for years had been regarded as one of the strongest men politically in Portugal. He had been premier, minister of finance and minister of justice, and was the author of the law providing for the separation of the church and state in Portugal. He was said to have been an uncompromising advocate of armed revolution and several times was sent into exile. He was imprisoned as the ringleader of the abortive revolution in January, 1908.

COSTA RICA*See also*BANKS AND BANKING
CALVO, JOAQUIN BERNARD**COTTON***See also*UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE—
ANNUAL REPORT
WOOD-PULP—SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON IN
EXPLOSIVES*United States*

The reduction in the acreage planted with cotton in 1915, as compared to that of 1914, was 15.4 per cent., according to reports of correspondents of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, May 31. Planting was more generally completed than is usual at that time of the year, so that the above estimate was regarded as being based upon almost complete data. Diversified feed crops had taken the place of cotton in many fields. The condition of the crop, compared to normal, was estimated at 80.2 per cent. This compared with 74.3 per cent. on May 25, 1914.

According to a special estimate made by the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* in June, the cotton acreage of the United States for 1915 showed a reduction of 10.86 per cent. The conclusions of the report are briefly as follows:

Acreage:—The tendency to decrease the area devoted to cotton is very clearly defined this season, but has not been as radical as, under existing conditions, early indications pointed to.

In the real cotton belt of the country decreases are the rule, ranging from 5 per cent in Florida to 18 per cent in Oklahoma. In considering the bearing of this loss in acreage upon the probable size of the crop, it must be borne in mind that the decreased use of fertilizers, which in some of the older States are an important aid to fertility, must in itself serve to reduce the productivity of the area planted. The changes in acreage are as follows:

States.	Acreage, —Est'd for 1915—	
	1914	Decr'ce Acres, 1915
Virginia	42,796	15% 36,377
North Carolina	1,664,583	13% 1,448,187
South Carolina	2,749,070	12% 2,419,182
Georgia	5,519,959	8% 5,078,363
Florida	299,330	5% 284,364
Alabama	4,169,045	10% 3,752,140
Mississippi	3,633,812	7% 3,379,445
Louisiana	1,329,043	10% 1,196,139
Texas	13,083,912	11% 11,644,582
Arkansas	2,487,626	12% 2,189,111
Tennessee	876,536	10% 788,882
Oklahoma	3,413,659	18% 2,799,200
Missouri	119,995	15% 101,996
California, etc.	88,201	18% 72,425
Total	39,477,567	10.86% 35,190,493

*Germany**See*

GERMANY, JUNE 30

—Absorbent—Substitute

German firms were trying to manufacture a substitute for absorbent cotton, according to a report received Sept 15 by the State Department of Commerce from the American consulate at Berlin. The report said:

"Although several firms in Germany advertise that they manufacture substitutes for absorbent cotton, such substitutes are not generally sold to the retail trade nor can they be obtained at every drug store.

"Since the present war began the demand for cotton substitutes has increased. The high prices of cotton and the possibility that they may soar higher, have caused many experiments to be made with paper pulp and cellulose materials. The substitutes so far produced are generally much cheaper than cotton, but their sale has been retarded by the fact that they do not possess all its good qualities.

"The only substitute for absorbent cotton that has found a large sale in Berlin is the Zellstoff-Watte 'lingnin' sold by Fritz Seyffert, Barbarossastrasse 32 A.

This particular substitute is made of pine cellulose and can be commercially produced much more cheaply than absorbent cotton. It is chiefly used to stop bleeding. It is claimed that it absorbs blood better than cotton, but it cannot compete with that fiber as a dressing for a wound. Physicians state, however, that 'lignin' serves very satisfactorily as a second dressing."

—Bankruptcies

The American Round Bale Press Company, of 49 Wall st., went into voluntary bankruptcy on Ja 5, blaming the war, which paralyzed the cotton export trade and practically stopped the operation of all the company's presses except in Oklahoma and a few in Texas. The total liabilities were \$934,607, of which \$874,740 were to bondholders for principal and interest, and were secured. The available assets were \$27,850.

Federal Judge Clayton appointed a receiver on Ja 29 for W. V. Bell, said to be the largest cotton planter in Alabama. Liabilities were placed at \$287,000, with assets of \$425,039. Low price of cotton was said to be the reason for the bankruptcy proceedings.

—Colored

A. W. Brabham of Olar, S. C., was reported Sept 10 to have succeeded in producing cotton which ranged in color from white to deep olive green. Brabham sent samples of his colored cottons to Savannah, where they were placed on exhibition in the Cotton Exchange. The seeds used were of Egyptian staple. He practiced seed selection extensively, and in four years secured in regular order from the Egyptian seed a cream, tan, yellow, green, light brown, olive green and bronze.

The samples sent to Savannah are not to be confused with tinges in cotton which might be the result of exposure or weather conditions. Neither was there any suspicion that dyes had been used.

Brabham believes that the spinners and manufacturers eventually will be enabled to secure cotton in the raw or unmanufactured state in any desired shade or color.

—Commerce

The following table presents the comparison of weekly cotton exports from the United States since the outbreak of Europe's war,

totals being set against those of the corresponding weeks of 1913 and 1914:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Feb. 13	329,504	141,288	111,446
Feb. 6	482,799	207,931	127,984
Jan. 30	284,636	263,937	199,350
Jan. 23	265,613	143,263	195,933
Jan. 16	239,645	297,185	206,093
Jan. 9	343,613	227,967	205,981
Jan. 2	149,600	244,110	334,725
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	1914.	1913.	1912.
Dec. 26	264,531	251,564	195,342
Dec. 19	292,408	261,552	258,939
Dec. 12	264,344	315,638	438,605
Dec. 5	219,824	287,963	313,176
Nov. 28	249,901	385,805	390,611
Nov. 21	171,429	334,323	397,848
Nov. 14	159,517	348,486	376,832
Nov. 7	128,363	391,531	300,834
Oct. 31	152,579	434,753	517,534
Oct. 24	81,817	319,208	393,258
Oct. 17	87,829	379,130	324,252
Oct. 10	88,303	203,871	276,689
Oct. 3	65,883	397,487	384,575
Sept. 26	29,445	219,717	184,948
Sept. 19	13,375	214,771	172,593
Sept. 12	7,419	98,041	72,724
Sept. 5	9,796	140,016	87,731
Aug. 29	5,032	59,622	79,468
Aug. 22	3,577	42,051	29,435
Aug. 15	1,308	21,755	11,969
Aug. 8	2,660	33,302	13,608

—Commerce—Exports

While American cotton exports during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1915, decreased by only 739,003 bales, their value was \$234,257,329 less than those of the preceding year, according to figures issued in Aug by the Department of Commerce, says *Dun's Review*. The decrease was due to depressed prices compared with those of one year before. Despite an increase of 27,562 bales in June exports over June, 1914, the planter received only \$15,844,362, as against \$18,725,444 in June, 1914. Exports to Great Britain, Spain and Italy showed material increases in quantity for the year. Direct exports to Germany, Austria and Belgium were negligible, and France and Japan showed material decreases. "All other Europe," which embraces the neutral countries, except Spain, took 1,382,624 bales, valued at \$60,492,889, in the fiscal year, as against 94,896 bales, valued at \$5,830,097, in 1914.

—Contraband question

A British royal proclamation placing cotton on the absolute contraband list was published Aug 21. The Government announced that it would endeavor to relieve any abnormal market depressions which might thereby result. Following England's example France also declared cotton contraband.

—Cost of Growing

The November, 1914, issue of the *Farm Manager's Monthly*, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives the cost of growing cotton in 1914 on 243 farms in the Mississippi Delta as ranging from 5 2-3 cents to 15 1-3 cents a pound; with the general average of 10 1-10 cents. The yield ranged from 186 pounds to 435 pounds per acre; with the general average of 311 pounds. On 97 farms in Sumter County, Georgia, the cost ranged from 10 1-5 cents to 13 cents a pound; with the general average of 11 1-10th cents (fertilizer being necessary). The yield ranged from 172 pounds to 411 pounds per acre; with the general average of 268 pounds. The aver-

age market price of cotton on November 1 was 6.3 cents per pound. For the preceding 5-year period the average was 12.1 cents per pound.

—Cotton Futures Act

The Cotton Futures Act, passed by Congress Aug, 1914, went into effect Feb 18. The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated rules and regulations for the administration of the new law. The feature of the act is the imposition of a prohibitive excise tax of two cents per pound upon the execution of contracts for the future delivery of cotton in the event that the form of contract does not conform in every detail to the specifications and conditions enumerated in the act and the regulations. The law is applicable to orders for the sale of American cotton for future delivery which are transmitted to exchanges located in foreign countries. Sales of spot cotton are exempt from taxation.

Officials of the Treasury and Agriculture Departments decided, after a conference, Oct 16, that provisions of the Cotton Futures Act, held unconstitutional by United States Judge Hough in New York, should be enforced pending the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge Hough declared that as a revenue measure the act should have originated in the House, not the Senate. It was contended that the tax provision of the bill did originate in the House as an amendment to the Senate measure.

—Cotton Pool

The Cotton Loan Committee announced on Ja 2 that formal subscriptions for the entire \$100,000,000 to be supplied by the North and West were in hand, and that it was in position to pass on applications for loans. On Ja 6 the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas declared that the loan scheme was a failure.

Letters were sent out, Feb 8, by the central committee of the \$135,000,000 cotton pool and the Cotton Loan Committee to the subscribers of classes "A" and "B" and to the State chairmen of the various local committees throughout the South, announcing that the fund was closed and that no further applications for aid would be received. The committee had made loans aggregating only \$28,000.

—Federal aid to growers

It became known July 2 that the Federal Reserve Board had decided to take every possible precaution to prevent a recurrence in the fall of conditions such as confronted the South in 1914 as a result of the European War. In carrying out its plan the board appointed a committee with W. P. G. Herding as chairman to examine into conditions and determine the best way in which the coming crop may be taken care of.

Secretary McAdoo Aug 23 announced through the Treasury Department that he would meet the British Order in Council declaring cotton absolute contraband by depositing, if necessary, \$30,000,000 in the Reserve

Banks at Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas to enable them to assist in financing the cotton crop. He was prepared, he said, to deposit this cotton money without interest, and he believed it could be lent to farmers at not more than 6 per cent on cotton warehouse certificates.

The Federal Reserve Board Sept 3 issued new regulations authorizing Federal reserve banks to give special rediscount rates on promissory notes secured by warehouse receipts for staple agricultural products with the restriction that member banks which avail themselves of this rate must not charge more than 6 per cent to the borrower.

On the same day, Mr. McAdoo, Sec. of the Treasury, announced he would soon deposit \$5,000,000 in gold in each of the Federal reserve banks at Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas. In a statement the Secretary said that if conditions showed the need of deposits elsewhere to aid in handling any other crop he would extend similar Government aid. The new regulations were broad enough to apply to all staple readily marketable crops.

—Injurious insects and diseases

The acting Secretary of Agriculture, Sept 15, signed a regulation requiring that after Feb 1, 1916, all imports of raw cotton must be fumigated at the port of entry before they could be released by the customs officials. The purpose of this was to make certain that the pink bollworm, found in Egyptian and other imported cotton, and other destructive cotton insects found abroad should not be introduced into American cotton fields. Fumigation was required after a thorough study and after hearings on the subject by the Department, which establish clearly that hydrocyanic acid gas, properly used, will kill all insects in the bale without damaging the quality of the cotton. The requirement of fumigation will be in addition to the previous regulation still in force, which requires that all mills using foreign cotton screen their buildings completely and burn all seed found in the foreign bales.

—Production, 1914

The Census Bureau announced Mar 20 that the 1914 cotton crop aggregated 16,012,143 bales. These figures compare with 14,156,586 bales in 1913; 13,703,421 bales in 1912; and 15,692,701 bales in 1911, the three largest crops prior to 1914. In addition to the great production of lint cotton, a record quantity of linter cotton, which is extensively used in the manufacture of military explosives, was obtained. This cotton, delinted from the seeds at oil mills, amounted to 395,732,000 pounds and brought the total 1914 crop to 16,893,604 bales. Unofficial estimates placed the value of the crop, which that season had been greatly reduced by the effect of the European war, at \$570,000,000 for lint. This was based on an average price of 7.2c. a pound to producers, and an estimate of 70 per cent. as the quantity already sold, with the remainder selling at an average of 7.8c. a pound. On the same basis the value of the seed was estimated at \$134,000,000. These together make the estimated

value of the 1914-15 crop to cotton farmers as \$704,000,000, compared with \$511,000,000, the value of the 1913-14 crop, estimated in the same manner.

Production of States in equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, with comparisons, follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Alabama	1,750,281	1,495,485	1,342,275
Arkansas	1,015,674	1,072,846	792,048
Florida	80,963	58,695	52,760
Georgia	2,713,470	2,316,601	1,776,546
Louisiana	447,861	443,821	376,096
Mississippi	1,244,703	1,310,743	1,046,418
Missouri	81,587	67,105	55,691
N. Carolina	925,233	792,545	865,653
Oklahoma	1,261,350	840,387	1,021,250
S. Carolina	1,524,595	1,377,814	1,182,128
Tennessee	382,431	379,471	276,546
Texas	4,584,933	3,944,970	4,880,210
Virginia	25,182	23,490	24,398
All other States....	63,880	32,513	11,402

COTTON GOODS

Japan

A 13 per cent increase in production and one of 22 per cent in exports of cotton yarn marked the activities of the Japanese cotton spinning and weaving mills in 1914, according to reports from an American consul, says *Dun's Review*, Oct 23, despite the unsettled conditions in the world markets that affected industry and trade everywhere during the last six months of the year. Piece goods, however remained practically stationary as to the total value of exports, although radical changes occurred in the shipments to China and Kwangtung—to China, 27,042,188 yen worth, against 19,874,882 yen in 1913; to Kwangtung, 3,408,548 yen, against 9,260,554 yen. At the close of 1914 the industry boasted 369,910 more spinning spindles, 19,094 more twisting spindles, and 1660 more looms than a year and a half previous.

—Commerce

United States

The gains made in the exporting of cotton manufactures for the fiscal year of 1915 were comprised chiefly in knit goods, yarns and wearing apparel. Exports of cotton cloths were less by 18,000,000 yards than in the preceding year, while the gains in the articles named amounted to approximately \$20,000,000, bringing the total cotton manufactures exported up to \$72,000,000, compared with about \$51,000,000 in the preceding year, says *Dun's Review*, Sept 4.

In normal times China is the great American market for export cotton cloths, but in the fiscal year 1915 the exports of cloths to the Philippines, Cuba, Canada, Central America, Aden and the West Indies, including Bermuda, exceeded in each instance those sent to China. China shipments in June totaled less than a million yards, while Canada took 2,891,824, United Kingdom 1,250,000, Central America 3,241,197, Cuba 4,461,519, Colombia 2,594,495, Aden 5,062,000, Philippines 13,537,204, and other countries not specified in detail, 4,247,588.

The value of cotton goods exports for the fiscal year was 40 per cent. in excess of the year previous and approximately that amount in excess of any previous year.

COTTON SEED

United States

The Census Bureau announced that the statistics of this report for 1914 are subject to slight corrections in the full report to be published early in May.

Amount of cotton seed crushed and cotton seed oil mills by States:—

	Amount Crushed.		Mills.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
United States			880	870
Alabama	472,199	428,447	92	85
Arkansas	291,397	305,042	42	43
Florida	32,998	23,650	4	4
Georgia	1,006,834	861,177	154	156
Louisiana	172,327	153,526	30	32
Mississippi	493,646	502,326	70	68
Missouri	31,720	27,994	4	4
North Carolina	374,165	317,955	65	64
Oklahoma	388,782	249,721	60	58
South Carolina	444,656	411,292	95	98
Tennessee	259,389	259,556	23	23
Texas	1,447,739	1,166,369	233	229
All others	78,047	60,747	8	6

See also

GOSYPOIL

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

The fact that there was a falling off in exports of cottonseed products from \$42,000,000 in 1913 to \$25,000,000 in 1914 led to an investigation of the entire foreign field by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The results of the investigation are embodied in "Cottonseed Industry in Foreign Lands," a compilation of information from consular reports and other sources by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent of the bureau.

Outside of cotton growing lands, Great Britain and Germany are the only countries in which cotton seed is regularly crushed on a very large scale. Egyptian cotton seed is employed in Germany; Egyptian and Indian chiefly in Great Britain. More success has been obtained in Germany in producing an edible oil, fairly rivaling the best grades of American oil, than has been the case with British crushers. The German manufacture is under the control of a leading American firm in this industry.

The monograph deals exhaustively with the question of cottonseed crushing in the countries where cotton is grown—especially India, Egypt, Asiatic Russia, Turkey and China, on the other side of the globe, and Mexico, Brazil and Peru in our hemisphere. In none of these countries is the industry so far developed as to threaten the markets for American oil and meal, with one exception—Asiatic Russia. Turkestan is peculiarly favored by soil and climate for cotton culture. A large group of the oil mills in that country are equipped with American machinery, and there is a marked ambition to produce grades equal to the choicest qualities of American oil.

After the first months of hostilities there was a rapid increase in the value of both cake and oil sold abroad.

COURTS

—Procedure

Albert Freeman, mining promoter convicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton of using the mails to defraud in the

sale of more than \$2,000,000 of worthless stock of the Hawthorne silver and iron mines, was granted a new trial, Aug 25, by Judge Henry Wade Rogers in the United States District Court, New York. In his opinion Judge Rogers ruled that the substitution of one trial judge for another is never permissible in a criminal case even with the consent of the defendants.

COUZENS, James

See

FORD MOTOR CO.

COWS

The revised figures of an official test of 365 days at the Finderne Farm of the Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company showed that *Frieson Fayne* gave 24,600 pounds of milk, containing 1,116 pounds of butter in the year. The previous world's record for a Holstein cow was 31,000 pounds of milk, and that of a Guernsey 24,004 pounds of milk. But the value of the milk is based on its butter, and *Frieson Fayne* had produced 105 pounds more butter than either of the previous world's record cows.

CRAMP SHIPBUILDING CO.

A private sale of the holdings of the Charles H. Cramp estate in the Cramp Shipbuilding Company in Philadelphia, June 11, marked the passing of the Cramp family control of the organization. The transaction involved 7000 shares of stock.

CRANE, Walter

Walter Crane, R.W.S., the painter, decorator, designer, book illustrator, writer, lecturer and socialist, died in London Mar 15. He was born in 1845.

CRAWFORD, James Ludovic Lindsay,
Earl of

See

STAMPS—POSTAGE

CREAM OF WHEAT CO.

See

PRICE MAINTENANCE

CREELMAN, James

James Creelman, the American journalist, died in Berlin, Germany, Feb 12. Mr. Creelman underwent an operation in a sanitarium two days before for Bright's disease. He was fifty-five years old.

CRICHTON-STUART, Lord Ninian Edward,
M.P.

The name of Lord Crichton-Stuart appeared in the casualty lists of Oct 6. He was born in 1883 and was the 5th M.P. killed during the war.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

—Pleading

Federal prisoners must plead guilty or not guilty, according to Attorney General Gregory's orders. In a circular letter sent out in Feb, he declared that the plea of "nolo contendere," "is being misused in some districts," and directed the District Attorneys to refuse to consent to this plea in any case where the statute under which indictment was brought required "either imprisonment alone or both

fine and imprisonment. The plea is properly acceptable only in cases punishable either by fine alone or by alternative fine or imprisonment."

CROCKER LAND

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—McMILLAN EXPEDITION

CROOK, Col. W. H.

Col. W. H. Crook, executive officer at the White House under 12 presidents, died Mar 13, aged 76.

CROPS

See

Subhead CROPS under names of countries

CROSBY, Frances Jane

Fanny Crosby, the well known hymn writer, died at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb 12, in her ninety-fifth year.

CRUMP, E. H.

See

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CUBA.

Members of the lower house of Cuba brought charges of misappropriation against Secretary of the Treasury Cancio (Ja 26) regarding the recent \$10,000,000 loan negotiated with J. P. Morgan & Co. They declared the loan bill is limited to total liabilities of \$10,000,000, whereas with costs it exceeded that sum by \$250,000.

The U. S. Department of Commerce announced Mar 18 that the Cuban decree promulgated Nov 7, 1914, which authorized the granting of a bounty on raw tobacco and on cigars manufactured in Cuba and shipped direct to a foreign country had not been enforced and is not to be put into effect.

Enrique Mazas, editor of *La Tribuna*, was arrested May 19 charged with libeling President Menocal in an article demanding that the President either resign his position as General Inspector of the Chappara Sugar Company or the Presidency of Cuba. Mazas was sentenced to several years' imprisonment for assaulting Hugh Gibson, then First Secretary of the United States Legation. President Menocal recently pardoned him for that offense after he had served nearly two years. Mazas had just started his paper, the alleged libel appearing May 19 in the second issue.

See also

BOXING

BUBONIC PLAGUE—CUBA

"MAINE" (battleship) MONUMENT

—Crops

The heavy, unseasonable rains of the week ending Ja 7, completed the destruction of the tobacco crop in almost all parts of the island. The sugar cane also was injured seriously, being so saturated with water that in many places it was yielding only about half the normal proportion of saccharine. Many sugar mills suspended grinding, awaiting the drying-out of the fields. This postponement, it was feared, would result in a large part of the crop

remaining unground when the regular rainy season should begin.

—Murder and manlaughter

The senate Feb 1 passed, over the presidential veto, the amnesty bill designed to effect the release of Ernesto Asbert, former governor of Havana province, who was convicted of killing Chief of Police Riva in 1913 and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. The house previously passed the bill.

Asbert was released from prison Feb 2 and made a triumphal progress through the Prado amid the acclaims of the rabble. The Asbertistas started a boom for Señor Asbert for the Presidency.

Because of the refusal of President Menocal to pardon ex-Congressman Arias, also concerned in the murder of Riva, a bill to grant amnesty was introduced in the House of Representatives Mar 16.

President Menocal granted a pardon, Dec. 20, to Arias, on receipt of a medical certificate submitted by a cousin of the imprisoned man, saying that longer imprisonment would result in his death. Arias was sentenced to twelve years and had served two and a half years of his term. The Secretary of Justice, in forwarding the medical certificate to the President, said that the assertions made in the certificate were exaggerated and not sufficient reason for a pardon.

—Navy

See

"PRINCETON" (GUNBOAT)

CUDAHY, John

John Cudahy, millionaire packer, protégé of the late P. D. Armour and once rated as the greatest speculator on 'Change, died in Chicago Apr 23. He was born in 1843. He left an estate valued at \$1,500,000, according to his will filed in the Probate Court in Chicago, May 3. The document bequeathed the estate to the widow, Mrs. Margaret F. Cudahy, and their four children.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.

The Cunard Steamship Company's accounts to the end of the year showed a profit of £1,417,326 (\$7,086,630). The directors recommended that a dividend of 10 per cent., and, in addition, a bonus of 10 per cent., be paid.

CURRENCY

—Pan-American Coin.

The January issue of *The American*, the periodical issued by the National City Bank of New York, describes the new Pan-American coin, proposed as common money for the 21 Republics of North and South America and Antilles. The plan is to have the coin issued as a souvenir of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is to be of gold, and of the value of \$5. The design accepted for the coin shows on the face two heads, one male and the other female. One is to represent the Incas, as the earliest known American commonwealth, and the other the refined features of the modern Columbia. At the top will be the words, "Peace, Brotherhood, Justice," in Latin. At the bottom will be the inscription, "5—Dollars —5." A group of 21 stars will typify the 21

Republics. The reverse of the coin is to bear a different design for each nation.

See also

COINS AND COINAGE

CURTIS, Ex-Judge George M.

G. M. Curtis, a prominent New York lawyer, died in New York City, May 14, aged 72.

CURTIS, James L.

See

LIBERIA

CURTIS, Oakley C.

See

MAINE, JA.

CUSTOMS

See

SUGAR

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.—CUSTOMS

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM

See

INSECTICIDES

CYCLING

—Championship

Frank L. Kramer, Oct 3 won the American national cycle racing championship for the fifteenth consecutive year, defeating Alfred Goulet, the Australian in a five-mile race at the Velodrome, Newark, N. J. Time 10 min. 32-1-5; last eighth of a mile, 11-4-5 sec., one-fifth of a second only under record. Kramer, the present world's cycling champion has been riding as a professional since 1889, and has been the American champion continuously since 1900.

—Records

In a ten-mile bicycle race at the Velodrome, Newark, N. J., Oct 10, Alfred Goulet of Australia created a new record for the distance of 21 min. 12-2-5 leading R. McNamara six inches at the finish.

CYPRUS

See

GREECE

DALLES-CEILO CANAL

The Dalles-Celilo Canal was opened at Big Eddy, Oregon, Apr 28. It was completed after ten years of work at an expenditure of \$4-850,000 by the federal government.

The canal opens the Columbia River to steamer traffic from the Pacific ocean to Priest Rapids, Wash., a distance of 450 miles, and to Lewiston, Idaho, 475 miles up the Snake River, a tributary of the Columbia.

DAMAGES

See

BURIAL AT SEA—DAMAGES

DAMS

See

ARROWROCK DAM

"DANBURY HATTERS CASE"

Eleven years litigation over the Danbury hatters' case came to an end Jan 5 when the United States Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the decision of the lower courts awarding to D. E. Lowe & Co. of Danbury, Ct., \$250,130.09 damages for a nation wide boycott declared by the American Federation of

Labor against the plaintiff for refusal to unionize his shops. The property of the defendants, 186 members of the United Hatters of North America, who caused the American Federation of Labor to declare the boycott, had been under attachment for 3 years.

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made an announcement in the *American Federationist* for Feb that, having financed the Danbury hatters' case through all the higher courts, and having secured amendments in the Clayton Anti-Trust bill which "precludes the possibility of any similar suit being brought in the Federal courts," that body was through with the case.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker of New York and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations Feb 20 to urge favorable action on a request that Congress appropriate \$290,000 to enable the defendants to pay the fines and costs for which they were held liable. The case was without parallel in the history of Congress. For the first time the government was called on to pay the fines of men adjudged by the courts to be guilty of unlawful acts.

The Committee on Appropriations refused to include in the general deficiency bill, reported to the House Feb 24, a provision appropriating \$290,000 for the relief of the Danbury hatters.

Counsel for the United Hatters of North America began sequestration proceedings Feb 26 against two local savings banks and one in South Norwalk to prevent interest of \$30,000 from being paid to D. E. Lowe & Co. as a part of the judgment ordered by the United States Supreme Court. When the original action was brought, thirteen years before, \$60,000 in three savings banks, belonging to members of the Hatters' Union, was attached. Counsel for the hatters claimed that the accrued interest on this sum—\$30,000—should not be used to help pay the judgment.

Suits aggregating \$25,000 were brought, May 14, in Norwalk, Conn., by the United Hatters of North America against banks in Norwalk and Danbury and against D. E. Lowe & Co. of Danbury to recover accrued interest on funds of the hatters which were attached when the Lowe company brought the boycott action against the hatters in 1903. The cases were returnable to the Superior Court of Fairfield County June 1. The hatters made no objection to payment of the amounts on deposit at the time of the attachment, but claimed that the interest, which amounted to nearly as much as the original principal, belonged to them. In addition they asked for an injunction restraining D. E. Lowe & Co. from collecting, and the defendant banks from paying, "said dividends or interest money" to any one except the plaintiff.

The United Hatters of North America, in convention in New York City, May 22, officially declined to raise a fund to satisfy the judgment. It was decided by the national union, however, to attempt to relieve the individual union members whose homes and bank accounts had been attached.

Writs and subpoenas were served July 28, in Danbury, Ct., upon the 166 individual defendants named in the 111 foreclosures demanded by the plaintiffs. Twenty similar writs were served in Bethel and ten in Norwalk. The defendants were summoned to answer in the United States District Court in Hartford, Sept. 4.

DANVILLE, ILL.

On Jan 15 U. S. District Attorney Karch began mapping out plans for a Federal investigation of alleged election frauds at the recent election in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois, from which ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was returned.

See also

ELECTION FRAUDS

d'APERY, Mrs. Helen Burrell ["Oliver Harper," pseud.]

"Oliver Harper," the novelist, died May 2, aged 73.

DARAHONA, Gen. Luis Alonzo

General Luis Alonzo Darahona, the Minister of War of Salvador, died at San Salvador, Oct 20. He had occupied a prominent place in public life and was a candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, Nov 21, resigned from the presidency of Dartmouth College, and his resignation, to take effect June, 1916, was reluctantly accepted by the trustees. President Nichols planned to return to the work in which he had won distinction before assuming the presidency of Dartmouth, namely, research in physical science, a chair in which subject had been tendered to him by Yale University.

DATO, Eduardo

See

SPAIN

DAVIS, Theodore M.

Theodore M. Davis, the noted Egyptologist, died Feb 23 at the estate of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, at Miami, Fla. He was 78 years of age.

In a bill in equity filed in the Superior Court, Newport, R. I., Mar 24, Mrs. Annie B. Davis asserted that the famous collection of Egyptian antiquities possessed by her husband, the late Theodore M. Davis, could not go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York under the terms of his will; but she offered conditionally, to give \$50,000 to purchase the main Egyptian collection for the museum.

The will came up for probate Apr 5, but the bill in equity, filed by Mrs. Davis, acted, as a stay. As a result, the qualification of Thomas L. Manson, of New York, as executor, after heated arguments between him and counsel for Mrs. Davis, was the only official progress in the case.

It developed that probably there were not sufficient funds in the estate for the \$200,000 in personal bequests made by Mr. Davis, and it might be necessary to sell part of his famous Egyptian collection.

One condition of the bequest to the Metropolitan was that, should the estate prove insufficient to meet the several other bequests, the collection, or part of it, should be sold.

DAWBARN, Robert Hugh Mackay

Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, the New York surgeon, died July 18, aged 65.

DAYTON, Alston G.

The House Judiciary Committee Feb 8 decided to investigate charges made against Federal Judge Alston C. Dayton of West Virginia. An investigation of several charges, including that of misuse of office, was conducted by a sub-committee at Wheeling, W. Va., adjourning Feb 17. Emphatic denial of the impeachment charges pending against him was made Feb 22, by Judge Dayton.

The House Judiciary Committee voted, Mar 3, 11 to 4, to drop the impeachment proceedings, although the majority report held that the judge's conduct in some instances had been "reprehensible." A minority report, drawn by Chairman McGillicuddy, of the sub-committee, which investigated the judge, recommending impeachment, was rejected.

DEAFNESS

It was announced Feb 16 that Professor Albe, of Lahore, India, has invented a "phonoscope," the use of which enables the totally deaf to perceive sounds, such as speech and music, by means of the eye. The report has not been confirmed.

DEATH RATE

There had never been a lower death rate in the United States than in 1914, according to the Census Bureau's figures made public Dec 21. The rate was 13.6 to 1,000 of estimated population within the continental bounds of the country. This result was derived from statistics gathered in registration districts, but not all communities register vital statistics accurately. Only twenty-five States and the District of Columbia were comprised in the returns and, in addition, thirty-two cities in States that do not require vital statistics.

Thus, it was estimated that the returns comprised practically 66.8 per cent. of the population of the United States and were trustworthy. In 1900 it was possible to get these statistics from only about 40.5 per cent. of the country's population.

The rate now established was for the year 1914, and it was 16 per cent. lower than it was for the period of 1901 to 1905, inclusive. With allowance for the addition of many States to the registration area since 1905 it was estimated that the present rate was 9.4 less than it was for 1901-1905.

Some surprising reductions of the death rate were shown. The rate of the City of New York was 25.8 less than for 1901-1905. Jersey City's rate decreased 28.5 per cent. Newark recorded a reduction of 22.5 per cent., Paterson 20.1, San Francisco 23.6, Denver 23.2, and Pittsburgh 21.9.

Among the States that showed a reduction New York had 14 per cent., New Jersey 11.8, Massachusetts 11.4, Connecticut 3.8, Rhode Island 17.4, Vermont 7.4, and Maine 1.9.

Michigan alone showed an increase, eight tenths of 1 per cent.

DE BAKER, Mrs. Arcadia

\$423,000, on a valuation of \$7,000,000, said to be one of the largest inheritance taxes ever fixed in the state of California, was levied on the estate of Mrs. Arcadia de Baker, Apr 21.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, Hon. Charles Eugene Boucher

Hon. Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, former Premier of Quebec died Sept 10 at the age of 93.

DEBT

United States

The summary below* shows the total and per capita net indebtedness of the national Government, States, and minor civil divisions for 1913, 1902, and 1890, according to the decennial investigation of the Census Bureau for the fiscal year, 1913.

The public indebtedness less sinking fund assets and funds available for payment of debt of the nation, the States, and all minor civil divisions of government in the United States amounted to \$4,850,460,713 in 1913, or 70.9 per cent. more than in 1902. During the period from 1890 to 1902 the total indebtedness increased 42.7 per cent. The per capita indebtedness increased 38.8 per cent. and 13.3 per cent., respectively, during the two periods mentioned.

The net indebtedness of the national government increased 6.1 per cent. from 1902 to 1913, and 13.8 per cent. from 1890 to 1902. Owing to the rapid growth in the population, the per capita net debt decreased 13.3 per cent. from 1902 to 1913, and 10.1 per cent. from 1890 to 1902.

During the period 1902 to 1913, the debt incurred by the forty-eight State Governments increased 44.5 per cent. and the per capita debt increased 17.8 per cent. From 1890 to 1902 the net indebtedness of the State increased 13.3 per cent., and the per capita decreased 10.1 per cent.

DEFECTIVES

Much interest was aroused in Nov in the question as to whether a child born deformed in body and probably in mind, should be permitted to die, or allowed to live through the medium of a simple operation. The case in point was that of the six-day-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bollenger, upon whom Dr. H. J. Haiselden, of the German-American Hospital in Chicago, refused to operate. Prior to the death of the child a storm of protest arose not alone in Chicago, but in remote parts of the United States. Many persons, including clergy of all denominations, took the ground that the child's life should be saved at all hazards.

A coroner's jury, composed of six leading

physicians and surgeons, declared, Nov 19, that the chief of the staff of the German-American Hospital was "morally and ethically" within his rights in refusing to perform the operation. But the vindication had its reserve clause. The jury declared it found no evidence that the baby would have become mentally or morally defective, and expressed the belief that its physical defects in a measure might have yielded to plastic treatment. They recommended strongly that in all doubtful cases of this character a consultation of two or more surgeons of known reputation for skill, ethical standing and broad experience, should decide upon the advisability or inadvisability of operative measures.

The jury was composed of these physicians: John F. Golden, Mercy Hospital; Arthur Rankin, professor anatomy, Loyola University; D. Howard Chislett, dean of Hahnemann College; D. A. K. Steele, dean of the Physicians and Surgeons College of the University of Illinois; Henry F. Lewis, professor of obstetrics, Cook County Hospital; and Ludwig Hektoen, professor of pathology, Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago.

The jury, after assigning the cause of death to the incomplete digestive tract, described various malformations, including fusion of the two kidneys into one located on the left side, absence of the right external ear and of the external auditory canal, and a defective development of the skin over the shoulders, especially the right, causing an apparent shortening of the neck.

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, Nov 20, began the formation of a scientific board to pass judgment in future cases in which physicians favor permitting the death of infants supposed to be doomed to mental and moral defects. Mr. Robertson, city health commissioner, co-operated with the coroner.

Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Sec. of the Ill. State Board of Health, announced, Dec 9, that a thorough investigation was to be made of the circumstances attending the death of the Bollinger baby. The inquiry was scheduled to begin in Jan.

The Ethical Relations Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, Dec 14, recommended that Dr. Haiselden be expelled from the society not because he refused to operate on the Bollinger baby, but because he permitted to be published over his name in a daily newspaper a serial account of the baby's case, and because the case had been exploited in moving picture shows.

State's Attorney Hoyne, Dec 23, refused to prosecute Dr. Haiselden, though he was requested by Attorney General Lucey to bring Haiselden before the Grand Jury. Attorney Hoyne declared that the doctor only obeyed the parents of the child.

Division of Government.	Total net indebtedness			Per capita net indebtedness.		
	1913.	1902.	1890.	1913.	1902.	1890.
Total	\$4,850,460,713	\$2,838,896,122	\$1,989,112,842	\$49.97	\$35.99	\$31.76
Nation	1,028,564,055	969,457,241	851,912,752	10.59	12.22	13.60
States	345,942,305	239,369,271	211,210,487	3.57	3.03	3.37
Minor divisions	3,475,954,353	1,630,069,610	925,989,603	35.81	20.74	14.79

DE GOU MONT, Remy

The poet, Remy de Goumont, died in Paris, Sept 28. He was editor of the *Mercur de France*, and a Director of *Revue des Idées*. He was born in 1858.

DE HORSEY, Lieut. Gen. William Henry Beaumont

Lieutenant General William Henry Beaumont De Horsey, who commanded a division of the famous Light Brigade in its charge at Balaklava, died in London, May 6, aged 89 yrs.

DELAFIELD, Francis G., M.D.

Dr. Francis G. Delafield, the New York physician, surgeon and pathologist, died July 17, aged 74.

DELANY, Justice John Joseph

John Joseph Delany, of the Supreme Court of New York, died July 14, aged 64.

DELARUE, Gen. Rene Joseph

It was announced Mar 25 that General Rene Joseph Delarue, Chief of a division of the French Army, was shot and killed while inspecting a trench at the front.

DELAWARE

See

CHILDREN'S LAWS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—DELAWARE

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Delaware College, at Newark, Del., Oct 23, received a gift of \$500,000 from a donor whose name was withheld, for the construction and maintenance of buildings.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for the year ending Dec 31, 1914, shows net earnings of \$13,831,908, a decrease of \$1,378,398. The balance available for dividends was \$11,969,639, equal to 28.31 per cent earned on \$42,220,400 stock, against 32.03 per cent earned on \$30,277,000 the previous year. The income account compares as follows:

	1914.	Increase.
Total revenues	\$39,449,789	*\$1,531,358
Total expenses	25,417,481	155,960
Net revenues	\$13,831,908	*\$1,378,398
Outside oper. net	350,842	*160,958
Total net revenue	\$14,182,750	*\$1,539,356
Taxes	2,060,832	80,832
Balance	\$12,121,918	*\$1,620,188
Other income	6,829,196	2,501,102
Total income	\$18,951,114	\$880,914
Total charges	6,981,475	*1,389,100
Balance	\$11,969,639	\$2,270,023
Dividends	4,222,040	1,207,640
Extra divs. pd. Dec 21.....	4,222,040	1,207,640
Total divs.	\$8,444,080	\$2,415,280
Surplus	\$3,525,559	*\$145,257

*Decrease.

The Federal Grand Jury in New York returned an indictment under the Elkins amendment to the interstate commerce law Oct 4, charging the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with failing to charge the Dela-

ware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company the full amount due under the Federal tariffs for shipments of coal made by the coal company over the Lackawanna lines. Twenty specific occasions were mentioned in the indictment in which the railroad failed to collect from the coal company the demurrage which should have been charged for the delay in the shipment of the anthracite caused by the holding up of the coal barges at the Lackawanna piers in Hoboken.

See also

RAILROADS—FREIGHT RATES

DE LA WARRE, Gilbert George Reginald Sackville, Earle

Earle de la Warre, head of the family for whom the State of Delaware was named, died Dec 16, at Messina, at the age of 46.

DELCASSE, Théophile

See

FRANCE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Democratic National Committee in session in Washington, D. C., Dec 7, selected St. Louis as the meeting place of the 1916 Democratic National Convention. The vote on the first ballot was: St. Louis, 26; Dallas, 14; and Chicago, 12. Texas then moved to make it unanimous for St. Louis, and this was done. June 14 was fixed as the date for the convention. The Committee then adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

DENMARK

The Danish parliament on June 5th, the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution, by Frederick VII in 1849, unanimously passed the new constitution, conferring the suffrage on women and abolishing the special electoral privileges heretofore exercised by the wealthier classes. The King signed the constitution the same day.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—DENMARK

MEDICAL BROTHERHOOD

OVERSEA CORPORATIONS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—DENMARK

DEPARTMENT STORES

See

GREENHUT, J. B., Co.

SIEGEL, HENRY, & Co.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CORPORATION

DERBY, Orville Adelbert

Orville Adelbert Derby, the American geologist, committed suicide at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov 29. He was born in 1851.

DESCLEAUX CASE

See

FRANCE—DESCLEAUX CASE

DE WET, Gen. Christian

See

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA

DE WIART, Mme. Carton

Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, who was arrested in Belgium late in May and sentenced to three

months' imprisonment, charged with corresponding with her husband, was released Sept 4. She will not be allowed to return to Belgium.

DIABETES

Two years of research and experiment by two physicians of the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. S. J. Meltzer and I. S. Kleiner, resulted in the discovery that diabetes is apparently due to a defect in the operation of the pancreas. The discovery, made public Aug 11, indicated that pancreatic action, or non-action, is the origin and cause of the development of excessive dextrose, a form of sugar, in the blood.

A cure for diabetes was announced Oct 9 as having been developed by the Rockefeller Foundation of Medical Research, Cleveland, O. The basis of the remedy is bicarbonate of sodium with a small amount of salt. In extreme cases the treatment may be given hypodermically. The treatment is simple and consists almost entirely in starving out the disease. Carbohydrates or foods containing starch are eliminated from the patient's diet and a normal supply of fats and proteins alone is allowed. According to New York physicians familiar with it, the discovery at present is only a new treatment, and cannot be called a cure, at least until there has been sufficient time to ascertain whether the disease will return after the patient has been discharged from a hospital.

DIATHERMY

A new process, called "diathermy," whereby the human body may be heated by electricity, not from the outside, but from the inside, is described in a series of articles contributed to *The Archives of the Roentgen Ray* by Dr. Cumberbatch, in charge of the electric department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The process is described in *Knowledge* (London, February) as follows:

"The electric current provides a unique method of supplying heat to the deep tissues of the body; other methods of heating the body act on the skin. When high-frequency current is employed no pain is felt, no muscular contraction is produced, and no sensation other than warmth is perceived. D'Arsonval showed in 1891 that a current of three amperes could be passed through the human body with impunity, provided that the frequency of alternation was great. Currents of such strength had not been used previously in electrotherapeutics; and, as they became better known, it was soon evident that the curative effects which followed their use were due to heat; hence the term 'diathermy,' to distinguish the method from the older ways of applying high-frequency currents in medicine. The apparatus for the production of the currents used in diathermy consists of two transformers, the first to raise the alternating current from the mains to a few thousand volts. The secondary current from this transformer charges a condenser, which is discharged through a spark-gap and through the primary coil of the second transformer. The

oscillations of the current in this condenser-circuit have a frequency of the order of a million a second, and produce in the secondary of the second transformer the current (of the same frequency) which is passed through the patient. . . . The sparks take the form of blue films that occupy the air-space between the disks. The intervals between the successive trains of high-frequency oscillations are very small, so that the blue film appears to be continuous to the eye; the discharge is accompanied by a hissing sound. The diathermy current is led to the electrodes, which are in contact with the patient by short, well-insulated, flexible leads, the contacts made with the body by the electrodes being moistened with salt solution. The frequency of the oscillations is not exceedingly high; and, since the resistance of the tissues is great, the current is not confined to the outer parts of the conducting tissues, as would occur with better conductors and higher frequency. The electrodes and currents can be arranged so as to cause a rise of temperature of a few degrees only, or the electrical heating may be concentrated on a portion of tissue which it is desired to coagulate and destroy. When the former method of application is employed the whole body is heated, and the skin becomes bathed in sweat, owing to the convection of the heat by the blood. Some interesting experiments are described, in one of which albumen is coagulated in the space between the electrodes connected to the diathermy apparatus, and in another a cube of raw meat is charred. Two disk electrodes, one inch in diameter, are placed on opposite sides of the cube. A central bridge of meat is soon cooked, and is finally charred."

DIAZ, Gen. Porfirio

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, 85, former president of Mexico, died at Paris, July 2.

DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette

Marquis Fayette Dickinson distinguished lawyer of Amherst, Massachusetts died Sept 18, at the age of 75.

DICKINSON, Susan E.

Susan E. Dickinson, author, died in Scranton, Pa., Nov 16, aged 82 years.

DICKSON, Samuel

Samuel Dickson, one of Philadelphia's oldest and most widely known lawyers, died in that city May 28. He was 78 years of age.

DINKEY, Alva C.

See

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDINANCE CO.

DIPHTHERIA

The advantages of the use of antitoxin in diphtheria cases since its introduction in this country 20 years before by the New York City Department of Health were reviewed in a health hint issued in February by the State Department of Health. The report asserts that if the diphtheria antitoxin is used on the first or second day of the disease 98 per cent. of the cases recover. The reduction of the general death rate in New York city from 15.5 to 2.4 per 10,000 is attributed to this serum.

DISEASES**—Preventable**

Educational publicity was prescribed as a remedy for the loss of 650,000 lives annually in the United States by preventable diseases by Hugh M. Willet, of Atlanta, Pa., president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, in his annual address at the twenty-sixth annual convention which opened in San Francisco, Aug 10.

"While we stand appalled by the enormous destruction of life and treasure which has been going on in Europe," Mr. Willet said, "650,000 lives are destroyed annually in the United States by diseases of the preventable class. The annual economic loss from this source is estimated at \$1,500,000,000, or six times the amount of our fire loss."

DISPENSARIES

See

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

See

PROHIBITION—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DIVING RECORDS

See

"F-4" (SUBMARINE)

DIVORCE.

Nevada

The Assembly, Feb 3, passed the so-called "easy divorce" bill by a vote of 43 to 10, restoring the six months residence requirement. The bill was then sent to the Senate. Business men and women of all classes made demonstrations in favor of the measure.

After a stormy ten days in the Senate, the law was passed with the constitutional 12 votes Feb 17. Governor Boyle affixed his signature Feb 23.

Gov. Boyle's final attempt to obtain a referendum on the "easy divorce law" was rejected by the Legislature Mar 2, and as a result there can be no change in the measure by a vote of the people within the next two years. It went into effect Apr 13.

DIXIE HIGHWAY

C. F. James, president of the Dixie Highway Association, announced, Apr 8, at Chattanooga, that the association had selected part of the route of the projected road from Chicago to Miami, Fla., and that a call had been issued for two conferences to determine the location of the remainder of the highway.

Under a resolution adopted at the Governors' Conference at Chattanooga, Apr 3, the location of the entire route was to be determined by a commission to be appointed by the governors of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. A motion to give a voice in the selection of the route to the seven incorporators of the association was rejected.

Gov. Ralston of Indiana, on Apr 8, appointed as the two Indiana members of the commission Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, and Carl C. Fisher, builder of the Indianapolis Speedway.

The Dixie Highway was given definite form in Chattanooga, Tenn., when the com-

missioners from seven states adopted the route of the highway after a three-days' session. Chicago was selected as the northern terminus and Miami as the southern. The commission designated a west and an east route on various rival links of the thoroughfare between Indianapolis and Miami, but a plan was finally adopted looking toward connecting up the north portion of the two lines with a road along the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan and connecting the southern portion with a road from Miami along the west coast of Florida, thus making a continuous loop of the highway. This scheme was suggested by Commissioner Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis, who proposed extending the road from Chicago to South Bend, Ind., thence north to Mackinaw and south via Bay City to Detroit.

DODGE, Arthur Pillsbury

Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, lawyer, inventor, publisher, and member of the bars of New York, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Massachusetts, died Oct 12 at Freeport, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year.

DODGE, Frederick Warren

Frederick Warren Dodge, publisher of architectural and building-trade periodicals, died Nov 10, aged 51 years.

DODGE, Grace Hoadley.

By the will of Miss Dodge, filed Ja 4 in New York City, the bulk of her \$2,000,000 estate went to institutions. Two bequests to the Young Woman's Christian Association, were for \$700,000.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

It was announced June 26 that the Robert Dollar Steamship Company would transfer its fleet of big freighters to the British flag and would make Vancouver their place of entry. The cause of the change was the Seaman's act. Mr. Dollar said it would be difficult if not impossible for him to operate under the new law, wages being much higher in American ships.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

United States

The Department of Agriculture on Jan 18 issued the following figures as to the number and value of the farm animals of the United States on January 1, 1915: The aggregate value is placed at \$5,969,253,000, an increase of \$78,024,000 (1.3 per cent.) since January 1, 1914. Horses numbered 21,195,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent. They were valued at \$2,190,102,000—an average of \$103.33 per head. Mules numbered 4,479,000, valued at \$503,271,000. Milch cattle numbered 21,262,000, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Their value was \$1,176,838,000. Other cattle numbered 37,067,000, an increase of 3.4 per cent., aggregating in value \$1,237,376,000. Sheep numbered 49,956,000, an increase of 0.5 per cent., and were valued at \$224,687,000. Swine numbered 64,618,000, an increase of 9.6 per cent., and were valued at \$637,479,000.

The *Agricultural Outlook* said in April, regarding losses and condition of live stock:

"The losses from disease of live stock in the United States amount to about \$150,000,000 a year. This figure is based upon the average rate of loss during the past thirty years applied to numbers and values of live stock Jan 1 last. The losses from exposure, estimated in the same way, amount to about \$44,000,000 a year. In the past few years loss from disease is somewhat greater than the figure given above, largely on account of the hog cholera epidemic; but losses from exposure have been diminishing in recent years by reason of better shelter and care.

"The written comments of agents and reporters indicate that during the past year the losses of hogs from cholera were still larger than in a normal year, but smaller than in the preceding year; the disease is being better controlled and losses are diminishing. The losses of swine from disease in the year ending Mar 31, 1914, were estimated at 119 per thousand, and it is probable that the losses last year were 100 per thousand, and possibly a little less. It may be remembered that a year ago Iowa lost 25 per cent of her hogs and Minnesota and South Dakota each more than 20 per cent. The losses in the past year have been but little more than half as much. However, in a section comprised by Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas losses the past year appear to be slightly heavier than in the preceding year. About 90 per cent of swine losses from diseases is due to cholera.

"On Apr 1, 1915, the condition of horses was higher than a year ago, and higher than the ten-year average; the condition of cattle was slightly lower than a year ago, but still above the ten-year average; the condition of sheep was higher than any previous date shown, and the condition of hogs, although still below the average, was higher than a year ago and two years ago, indicating the diminishing of cholera. The comparatively high condition of cattle, notwithstanding the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, indicates that drastic measures have resulted beneficially in keeping this dangerous disease in check. The actual losses of cattle during the year from foot-and-mouth disease, although severe in individual herds, does not bulk large in comparison with usual losses from disease; the average yearly loss of cattle from all diseases is nearly 2 per cent of the total supply; the losses from foot-and-mouth disease probably will not exceed 0.002 per cent. of the total supply.

"Condition of live stock in the United States on dates indicated (100 equals normal):

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
April 1, 1915.....	96.6	96.2	97.1	93.5
April 1, 1914.....	96.4	96.5	96.6	91.6
April 1, 1913.....	96.7	96.0	96.0	91.4
April 1, 1912.....	93.6	91.5	92.9	89.9
April 1, 1911.....	96.7	95.9	96.2	95.9
April 1, 1910.....	95.8	94.6	93.6	95.4
Average, 1905-14..	96.1	94.6	95.2	94.2

"Sheep wintered unusually well in the western sheep section; losses were smaller than usual and their condition above average.

"In general, with the exception of hog cholera and foot-and-mouth disease, the past

year was more favorable than usual for live stock; swine losses are becoming less, and foot and mouth disease is believed to be nearly stamped out."

See also

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
LIVE STOCK

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

What was said to be the first class for housemaids ever organized in the United States received their diplomas from the Montclair (N. J.) Board of Education Apr 17 and returned to their duties. To demonstrate their fitness the twenty girls composing the class gave a graduating luncheon, to which each girl invited her mistress. They had completed twelve lessons in the domestic science branch of the public schools. So successful has the venture been that a graduate course for advance students in the fall was promised.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

See

SANTO DOMINGO

DONALDSON, Sir James

Sir James Donaldson, vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's and principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, died in London, Mar 9, at the age of 84.

D'OOGHE, Martin Luther

Martin Luther D'Ooge, professor of Greek at the University of Michigan from 1867 to 1912, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept 12. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

DOUGHERTY, Brig. Gen. William Edgworth

Brig. Gen. Dougherty, U.S.A., retired, of Fruitvale, Cal., died July 13, aged 73.

DOUGLAS, Dr. James

See

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

DOUGLAS FIR EXPLORATION AND EXPORT CO.

The lumber manufacturers of the Pacific Northwest, it was learned June 25, were already well along with their plans for organizing a co-operative corporation to control the export lumber selling business of the Pacific Coast. The combination had taken the title of the Douglass Fir Exploration and Export Company and had been incorporated in the State of Washington with a capital of \$200,000. Ownership of the stock was to be confined to lumber manufacturers, and any manufacturer could enter the corporation by agreeing to turn over exclusively to the corporation the handling of his entire export trade. The corporation, according to its by-laws, would engage only in foreign trade, doing no business in the United States or its possessions.

DOW, Mrs. Martha Cora

See

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DRAMA**—Anti-trust litigation**

Assistant United States District-Attorneys Thompson, Guiler, and Williamson on Apr 6 started a preliminary investigation of complaints in New York that the "theatrical trust" was violating the Sherman anti-trust law by restricting the bookings so that an independent manager is unable to rent theaters. The complaints also charged that the "trust" had secured control of the output of favored authors and has been making agreements in restraint of interstate trade. Charles A. Dillingham and a number of other managers, producers and booking agents, had been interrogated.

—Barker, Granville, productions

Granville Barker, the English theatrical producer, presented in February at Wallack's Theatre, New York, George Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion," "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," by Anatole France, and Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The last, the first New York production of this play in nearly a decade, followed that of the London production in being staged after Gordon Craig models. This was the first application of the "new theater" to Shakespeare in New York.

More than eight years after its initial performance in London, but for the first time in New York, "The Doctor's Dilemma," by George Bernard Shaw, was presented Mar 28 at Wallack's Theatre by Granville Barker.

See also

DRAMA—GREEK PLAYS**—Greek plays**

Granville Barker presented "Iphigenia in Taurus" in the "Yale Bowl" at New Haven, Ct., before 15,000 persons May 19. The music for the drama was prepared in a style which resembled the ancient models as closely as the conditions of a modern performance would allow.

—Portmanteau theatre

The tiniest playhouse in the world, known as the Portmanteau Theatre because its stage can be folded up and tucked away in an extra large sized box, was opened July 15 in New York City. It takes just twenty seconds to set it up—scenery, properties and all. Yet its mechanical devices are perfect.

—Right of exclusion from theatre

On Apr 13 the Mills bill, making it a misdemeanor for theatrical managers or their representatives to exclude any person within the jurisdiction of the state of New York from their playhouses "without just cause or excuse," was killed by the Senate Codes Committee. The vote was four to one against reporting the bill.

The action of the Codes Committee was taken at a meeting, of which no notice had been given from the Senate rostrum, as is the custom. Only five members of the nine on the committee—a bare quorum—were in attendance. There was no discussion regarding the merits of the measure on the part of those recorded against it.

Justice Hendrick, of the New York Supreme Court, granted May 18 a decision in favor of Alexander Woolcott, dramatic critic of the New York Times, and against the Shubert theatrical interests. This decision sustained the right of dramatic critics to be present at performances in theatres to which they may purchase tickets of admission. The decision carried with it a temporary writ of injunction, restraining the defendants, pending trial, from preventing Woolcott from entering any of their show houses. An injunction was entered against the Shuberts May 24.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court rendered a decision in New York City, July 9, in favor of the Shuberts. The court stated that it was impossible for Mr. Woolcott to secure admission to the Shubert houses by injunction, and that his only remedy at law lay in a civil suit. The Appellate Division granted Walcott's petition for appeal Nov 26.

—Wallack's theatre

The final performance in New York's historic playhouse was given May 1. The building was pulled down to make way for a skyscraper.

DRAINAGE LAWS*Missouri*

The Missouri drainage law was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court Nov 29.

Nebraska

The Nebraska drainage law was, Nov 29, upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court.

DRAPER, Henry, Medal

See

ASTRONOMY

DRESSER, Daniel LeRoy

Daniel LeRoy Dresser, whose rise and fall in finance was one of the greatest sensations of the banking history of the first decade of the century, shot and killed himself July 10, in New York City.

DREYFUS, Gaston

Gaston Dreyfus, head of the Governing Committee of the Paris Bourse, died in Paris, Sept 14, in his sixty-first year. He was one of the best known bankers in Europe and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, an Officer of Takowo, a Chevalier of Francis-Joseph, and had received the silver medal of the Mutuality. M. Dreyfus was also President of a number of charitable organizations. He was a member of the Automobile Club and was active in the movement for improving the breed of the horses of France.

DRUG HABIT.

A report of the Public Health Service, issued D. 1, '14, bases an estimate of the number of persons addicted to the drug habit in the United States upon the recent experience of the State of Tennessee under its anti-narcotic law. During the first six months of the Tennessee law, 1403 permits were issued to persons petitioning for the privilege of using narcotic drugs, the amount consumed being about 8,498,200 of the usual doses of such drugs. Assuming that the ratio of drug users in

Tennessee (2 per cent.) would hold good throughout the United States, the Public Health board concludes that the number of drug habitues in the whole country is about 70,000, and that the number of doses of narcotic drugs they consume annually is about 850,000,000. In 1912, the United States imported of such drugs 2,308,000,000 average doses.

DRUGS

Martin I. Wilbert, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, of the United States Public Health Service, reported in Aug that his investigations showed that practically all the opium and coca used in this country are imported through legitimate channels. The records show that for several years the total amount of such drugs imported has been fairly uniform and will aggregate an average of approximately 2,500,000,000 doses of opium, its derivatives and alkaloids, and 325,000,000 doses of coca leaves and cocaine.

The investigator found a rather interesting source of information regarding the actual number and kind of addicts through the reports of the enforcement of the Tennessee anti-narcotic law of 1913. Lucian P. Brown, the State Food and Drugs Commissioner of Tennessee, in a report says that after twelve months of operation there were registered in the State of Tennessee under the provisions of the anti-narcotic law 2370 persons of all ages and color. These included 784, or 33.1 per cent., males, and 1586, or 66.9 per cent., females.

"The average consumption per day of morphine addicts was 8.5 grains, or approximately 1000 doses each month, or 12,000 doses a year," said Mr. Wilbert. "Tennessee contains slightly more than 2 per cent of the total population of the United States, and on the supposition that the same ratio of addicts and the amount of material consumed will hold good throughout the country, we would have a total of something more than 118,000 drug habitues, consuming approximately 1,416,000,000 average doses a year.

"Granting the somewhat improbable assertion that 90 per cent of the opium imported is used illegitimately, at the rate that it is said to be consumed in Tennessee, we could have as a maximum not more than 187,000 users of opium, its derivatives and alkaloids, in all parts of the United States.

"In regard to the use of cocaine, a recent authority asserts that one ounce of cocaine is enough to keep fifty fiends thoroughly well doped for a week, or in other words, that one ounce of cocaine is enough to keep one fiend thoroughly well doped for a year. Granting that all the available 150,000 ounces of cocaine were used illegitimately, there could be at this rate a total of 150,000 cocaine fiends in the United States.

"That this estimate is somewhat high would appear from a report by C. G. Steinmetz, who made a study of fifteen men who acquired the habit while employed where the drug is manufactured. The daily quantity taken varied from twenty to thirty grains; the method of

taking it was solely by snuffing it. Even on the basis of the lower quality the consumption per annum would be in the neighborhood of fifteen ounces, and this would reduce the possible number of cocaine fiends very materially.

"Pharmacists will appreciate that the figures given by Steinmetz are much more in accord with actual practice than are the figures previously quoted. Taking all the available facts into consideration, it would appear that the estimate made by the Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association some years ago that the drug addicts in this country do not exceed 200,000 in number is approximately correct, even at the present time.

"That other previously made estimates of the number of addicts in this country were altogether erroneous is further evidenced by the published reports on hospital admissions since the Federal anti-narcotic law came into effect. It had been predicted that the result of the enforcement of that law would be a besieging of hospitals by drug addicts and a crime wave of national scope accompanied by a trail of suicide and death. While the effects of the enforcement of the Federal law has been clearly evidenced by hospital reports, the results have been by no means so far-reaching or so startling as had been expected.

The cause of the drug habit is discussed by Mr. Wilbert. He quotes the result of study made by Health Officer C. E. Terry of Jacksonville, Fla., who studied 213 cases. He found the habit was formed by 54.6 per cent through physicians' prescriptions, 21.6 per cent because of the advice of acquaintances, for the most part drug users; 21.6 per cent dissipation and evil companions; 2.4 per cent because of chronic or incurable diseases.

One conclusion reached by investigators is that from 90 to 95 per cent of narcotic users do so unnecessarily. It has been asserted, he found, that the average person will develop an addiction to opium or one of its alkaloids after thirty days of daily use, and after continuing the use for three months or more it is impossible to discontinue its use without medical aid.

See also
OPIUM

DRUG STORES

See
UNITED DRUG CO.

DU BOIS, Augustus Jay

Augustus Jay Du Bois, professor of civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, died in New Haven, Ct., Oct 19, at the age of 66.

DUCKWORTH, Sir James.

The ex-member of Parliament and leader in the Methodist Church, died at London, aged 75, on Ja 1.

DUGGAN, Brig.-Gen. Walter Teeling.

After a long illness, Gen. Duggan, U. S. A., retired, died on Ja 2 at the General Hospital, Washington. He was born in 1863.

DUMBA, Ambassador Constantin Theodor

James Frances Jewell Archibald, the American correspondent who was temporarily de-

tained by the naval authorities in Falmouth, England, Aug. 31, as a suspicious person, owing to his pro-German writings, was found to have in his possession important manuscripts bearing the signatures of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Ambassador Dumba of Austria, Capt. von Papen, the German Military Attaché in Washington, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German secret fiscal agent in New York. Ambassador Dumba's letter to his home Government revealed the fact that the Austrian Ambassador had advised the instigation of strikes among Austrian and Polish laborers employed in the Bethlehem and other munitions works in the United States which had contracts for supplying the Allies. As a result of these disclosures Ambassador Penfield at Vienna was instructed by cable to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government that Dr. Constantin Dumba no longer was acceptable as an ambassador to the United States, and to ask for his recall. Secretary Lansing formally announced the action Sept. 9. It was the answer of the American Government to Dr. Dumba's explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for hand-capping plants in this country making war supplies for the Allies. Archibald, having been released by the British authorities, proceeded to Holland where the American Minister, Dr. Henry van Dyke, on Sept. 11, stopped him, took up his passport, and sent him back to America aboard the *Rotterdam*, to report to the Department of State.

Sept. 18 Ambassador Dumba sent a letter to Secretary of State Lansing protesting against his recall. His main defense was that he tried to find work for his countrymen who were employed in munition factories. The Ambassador did not say anything about the charge made against him, that he tried to cripple American industrial plants in Bethlehem and other places by fomenting strikes. Dr. Dumba called attention to the difficulties he has been laboring under in his efforts to communicate with his Government and complained strongly against the American censorship of wireless messages which he sought to transmit. Dr. Dumba said he thought it perfectly proper for him to send letters by American citizens such as Archibald, in view of the fact that he had no other safe means of communication.

Among the letters intrusted to J. F. J. Archibald, which were seized by the British and made public Sept. 21, was one which criticised Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Baron von Burian's protest against the large deliveries of weapons to the Allies. The letter declared the legal arguments of Mr. Lansing were "certainly very weak," but added that to return to the question was useless, "having regard to the self-willed temperament of the President."

The State Department informed Dr. Dumba Sept. 23, in response to his requests for passports and a safe conduct, Sept. 22, that it could not take up the question of his departure directly with him, but would have to deal with his government. No reply had yet been received from the Austrian government to the

demand for Dr. Dumba's recall, and until it came the department would not consider any informal disposition of the case.

It was announced Sept. 25 that Ambassador Penfield at Vienna had been instructed to make clear to the Austro-Hungarian Government informally that the United States must insist on the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and that his departure "on leave of absence" would not be satisfactory.

It was announced from Washington Sept. 27 that Dumba would be formally recalled, according to assurances given Ambassador Penfield at the Vienna Foreign Office.

The State Department Oct. 28 received a telegram from Dr. Dumba, saying he had been recalled, and asking for a safe conduct. The British and French Embassies had already given the necessary assurances. A safe conduct for Mme. Dumba was arranged for several days before. A safe conduct for Dr. Dumba was delivered to the State Department Sept. 30 by British Ambassador Spring-Rice. The papers stipulated that the former envoy must sail from New York on Oct. 5. Dr. Dumba accordingly sailed on that date.

DUMONT, Very Rev. F. M. L.

Very Rev. F. M. L. Dumont, president of St. Austin's College, Catholic University, died May 11 in Washington, D. C., aged 77.

DUNBAR, James Robert

James Robert Dunbar, of Boston, formerly justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died Aug. 20, aged 68.

DU PONT, Gen. T. Coleman

See

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, E. I., CO.

Stockholders of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, at a special meeting, Apr. 6, in Camden, N. J., agreed to sell the plant, franchises, patents, etc., for \$5,760,000 to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. It is figured that the holders of the 180,000 shares of common stock will receive about \$28.66 per share through the sale. The purchasers in their offer agreed to assume all obligations.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, July 2, affirmed the verdict rendered in the Federal District Court in the case of the Buckeye Powder Company against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and the International Smokeless Powder Company, the action against the du Pont concerns being to recover \$4,000,000 for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. It was charged that the defendants stifled competition in the manufacture and sale of black blasting powder. A jury in the lower court had found for the defendants, deciding that the evidence produced did not sustain the charges.

A plan involving the sale of all the properties of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company for \$120,000,000 to a new company to be known as E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., was announced Aug. 19.

Application for a charter for the proposed reorganization of the E. I. du Pont Nemours Powder Co. was filed in Dover, Del., Sept. 4. The capitalization of the new concern was \$240,000,000, and is name, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. It is the largest Delaware corporation. The incorporators included Pierre S. du Pont, Christiana Hundred, John J. Roskob, Brandywine Hundred, and John P. Laffey, all of Delaware. The State tax filed with the charter was \$12,000. The capital stock will be divided into 2,400,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each. Of the stock, 1,500,000 will be non-voting and 100,000 shares voting debenture stock. Eight hundred thousand shares will be common stock.

The financial reorganization of the company in accordance with recently announced plans was accomplished Sept. 8. The directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company held a meeting at which all the assets and business of the company were sold to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. The personnel of the officers and directors of the new company was the same as the old company, Pierre S. du Pont being president.

The new company will take possession of the assets and business as of Oct. 1, 1915, and will assume and discharge all the liabilities of the old company, including the bonus, pension, benefit and welfare plans of the old company.

The company was building a plant to manufacture explosives at Carney's Point, Salem County.

See also

DU PONT POWDER CO.

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Company, sold his entire holdings in that company (Feb. 26) to Pierre S. du Pont and others active in the management of the du Pont Company. No outside interests are included. It is understood the purchase involved \$20,000,000.

Approximately 50,000 employes of the Du Pont Powder Company were notified, Aug. 5, that their working day would be reduced to eight hours and that the wages would remain the same as they had been receiving for ten hours. The order covered plants throughout the country. The new schedule will start Aug. 6 in some of the plants, and by Sept. 15 it will be in effect at all of them. The reduction in hours will apply to employes in all departments of the company. It was estimated by officials that the new order would increase the operating expenses about one-third.

See also

EXPLOSIONS

FIRES—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

DURNOVO, Peter Nikolaievich

The death of Peter Nikolaievich Durnovo, one time Russian Minister of the Interior, a member of the Council of the Empire, and leader of the Party of the Right in the Council, was announced at Petrograd Sept. 24.

Durnovo came of a noble family of the Province of Chernigoff and first became prom-

inent while Minister of the Interior during the repressions that followed the "Charter of Liberties" granted by Alexander III. He entered the Government service as an official of the Interior Department, later joining the Police Department, where he finally became head of the entire department. As the sequence to a scandal in the department, he was dismissed and for a time disappeared from sight, to emerge as Governor of one of the Volga provinces under Nicholas II. Then Plehve, Minister of the Interior, brought him back to Petrograd and made him the head of the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs shortly before the Russo-Japanese war in 1904. When Plehve was killed he acted in his place until his successor was appointed. Later Premier Witte made him Minister of the Interior, and he resigned in May, 1906. His resignation was brought about by Witte himself, who found that Minister Durnovo was his enemy. Witte went to the Emperor and asked him to choose between himself and Durnovo and his associate Akimoff, and it was said at the time that both were sacrificed to pacify the Constitutional Democrats. Durnovo later became a member of the Council of the Empire, and in March, 1911, in company with M. Treppoff, was suspended from all sittings of the council until January, 1912, at the instigation of Premier Stolypin.

DUST

—In Subways

The report of a French commission, appointed by the Board of Health of the Department of the Seine, to investigate the dust content of subway air, reads as follows: "Air tests were taken in the stations, on the entrance stairs, and along the right of way. The average constituents of the dust in the 'metropolitan' section of the road were as follows: 46 per cent metallic iron, 14.5 per cent iron oxid, 12.1 per cent lime and plaster, 1.12 per cent grease, 12.6 per cent water and organic matter. [Remaining constituents not reported.] The quantity of the dust varies according to the time of day. In the morning, when traffic has been quiet for several hours, the air is pretty clear. When the traffic begins the dust is stirred up and the air becomes laden. The maximum is reached in the late afternoon." An attempt to conquer the dust was made by sprinkling the subway three times a day with water containing potassium chlorid and zinc chlorid in solution. A still more successful process consisted in strewing it with a mixture of sand, oil and sawdust, to bind the dust before sweeping. This process was abandoned, however, because of the expense.

DUTTON, Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin Dutton, said to have originated the department store idea in Massachusetts, died June 2, aged 83.

DUVEEN BROS.

Henry J. and Joseph J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, dealers in works of art and antiques, were sued May 6 in the New York Supreme Court for \$575,000 damages by Edgar Groer,

also a dealer in antiques. There were two suits, one against each of the defendants. One, for \$500,000, was against Joseph J. Duveen, and comprised six causes of action.

Mr. Groer alleged that the Duveens spoke disparagingly of certain Chinese vases spoiling their sale to H. C. Frick, and also asserted that Mr. Groer was not a real expert in antiquities.

DYCHE, Prof. Louis Lindsay.

Prof. Louis Lindsay Dyche, the eminent zoologist and explorer, died at a hospital in Topeka, Kan., on Jan 20 from pneumonia. He was born at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and was in his 59th year.

DYES

United States

According to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, of June 17 relief from the nation-wide scarcity of dyestuffs, due to the war, was imminent. Steel companies all over the country, profiting by the enormous war orders, were planning to turn out hundreds of thousands of gallons of crude benzol daily. Benzol, which is recovered from the coke used in the process of steel making, is the basis of all aniline dyes. It was predicted that the domestic manufacture of dyeing materials in this country was facing a tremendous boom, and, following normal conditions in Europe, the United States would be in a position to export benzol in large quantities.

The Lackawanna Steel Company of Philadelphia, it became known on the 16th, took the lead in the manufacture of benzol. At the office of the company, in the Morris Building, it was asserted that the "new dye plant" was near completion. It was located at the Buffalo, N. Y., works of the company.

"The manufacture of benzol in large quantities," an official of the National Aniline & Chemical Co. said, "as planned, will mean for the American dyestuff industry the most beneficial results. It undoubtedly will mean that this country will be in a position to compete with the German dyestuff manufacturers in a great many instances. It is expected that by the latter part of July many steel works will have their benzol operations under way sufficiently to meet all domestic demands."

Not only will dyestuff manufacturers of benzol from coke be busy, but also chemical manufacturers who need the carbolic and picric acids, which also are reduced from coke. The latter is in a great demand now by European countries which need the acid for explosives.

The United States Steel Corporation had at this time three plants under construction for the manufacture of benzol, one at Farrell, which was nearly completed, one at Gary and one at Birmingham. When the two plants last named are completed in the early autumn, the Steel Corporation will have an annual output of benzol of 9,500,000 gallons.

Negotiations were begun July 12 through the trade advisors in the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for co-operation between dye manufacturers of the United States and Switzerland to meet the scarcity of dyestuffs re-

sulting from the cutting off of German coal tar dyes.

Announcement was made Sept 3 by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Federal investigator of the chemical industry, that a new process for manufacturing dyestuffs had been perfected, which will revolutionize the industry. It developed that the Pearsite Company of New York and Pittsburgh, a newly formed corporation, controlled the invention.

See also

COTTON—COLORED

FEDERAL DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.

Through an arrangement with the British Government fifty tons of coal-tar dyes of German manufacture arrived in New York Oct 13, consigned to Sec. of Commerce Redfield. The British Government permitted the shipment under an agreement that none of the dye-stuffs should be re-exported to an enemy country. The German Government had made the official statement that it would not permit German manufacturers to ship dyestuffs to the United States unless the American Government secured from Great Britain the privilege of exchanging the dyestuffs for equal value in American cotton. This concession the British Government refused to grant and since Feb 1915 no large consignments of German colors came through. The consignment had been lying at Rotterdam for several months having been shipped into Holland before the embargo was imposed.

Prospects for establishing the dyestuffs industry in the United States were fully discussed Nov 20 in a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. It was declared that Congress would give ample protection to the capital that was encouraged to go into the domestic industry under the existing conditions. The department stated that:

"Nearly all of the retort coke ovens in the United States are now supplied with the necessary equipment for rescuing benzol and toluol, which serve as raw materials for the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs. Unfortunately, the demand of manufacturers of high explosives for these two hydro-carbons is so urgent that their prices still remain at very high figures. About a dozen plants are now engaged in the production of coal-tar intermediates which serve for the manufacture of finished dyestuffs. Their output is being constantly increased. The seven different firms regularly engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs are increasing each day their output of completed coloring materials. A notable feature is the rapid introduction of small aniline plants into various textile mills. These plants manufacture 100 pounds a day of aniline or more. They are of especial value for hosiery works, as the bulk of hosiery is dyed black. Aniline black is now used very extensively in place of sulphur black, formerly entirely in vogue for this purpose.

"The American production of synthetic indigo is small, but is distinctly helpful in relieving the general shortage. The output will be notably increased in the early future.

"The use of natural dyestuffs in place of synthetic colors in rapidly increasing on every hand. Methods are being perfected to insure a much higher degree of fastness than was formerly deemed possible.

"There is increased interest in the use of American native dyestuff isolated from Osage orange, which is found to replace most admirably fustic (a light yellow dye from a Mexican tree).

"There is an increased confidence among both manufacturers and consumers of dyestuffs that an early date legislation may be secured from Congress which will give the necessary security to American manufacturers of synthetic colors that their industry will not be threatened by organized underselling at the close of the present war. This confidence is reflected in the increased amount of capital being invested in dyestuff plants, as well as in the steady expansion of existing color works.

"The present production of American coal-tar dyestuffs is at the rate of approximately 9000 short tons per annum. Sixteen months ago the rate was 3000 tons. It is now confidently expected that by the end of 1916 the output will reach 16,000 tons."

The British Embassy, Dec 3, advised the State Department that the Foreign Office had decided to abridge the orders in council to the extent of allowing Americans to get their supply of dyestuffs from Germany.

Jamaica

England, early in Dec, put an embargo on the export of logwood to any country except Great Britain. On the 15th the Governor of Jamaica issued a proclamation forbidding its export.

Logwood had been used by the American manufacturers recently in making colors in place of the aniline dyes which formerly came from Germany.

The British Embassy announced, Dec 21, that permission had been granted by the British Government for exportation from Jamaica to the United States of dyewood shipments aggregating 4,700 tons. The question of lifting permanently the embargo against exports of Jamaica dyewoods, the Embassy stated, would be taken up as soon as the shortage of the product in Great Britain was relieved.

Japan

An outline of the plan of the Japanese Government to subsidize the dyestuff and chemical industry in order to make Japan independent of German concerns, was published Oct 2. In normal times the imports of dyes were valued at about \$3,500,000 a year, the bulk from Germany. Under a bill passed by both houses of the Japanese Diet, subsidies will be granted for ten years to all corporations and firms engaged in the manufacture of dyes in Japan, provided more than half of the capital of such concerns is subscribed by Japanese subjects. Medicines or perfumery manufactured from coal-tar by-products will be re-

garded as manufactured dyes and chemicals. The manufacture of the material for gunpowder will also be regarded as the manufacture of dyes and chemicals.

—Osage orange wood

Director Howard F. Weiss, of the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture made the announcement May 5 that in the cheap Osage orange, common in Illinois, Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas, can be found excellent material for a long series of shades in orange and yellow. Experiments with Eastern fabric manufacturers demonstrated the practicability of the product, and in a bulletin soon to be issued Director Weiss' department will give details of how to extract the dye from the wood. Meanwhile his men continued working upon other American woods in search of dyes for the red and blue shades.

Director Weiss said that the coloring matter was secured with comparatively little expense, and that the dyes of this group will prove to be far less expensive than German coal-tar and allied colorings.

DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY (IRON-WORKERS')

Matthew A. Schmidt, one of the men indicted in Los Angeles in 1910 for blowing up the *Los Angeles Times* building, was arrested in New York City Feb 13 and held without bail for ten days to await the arrival of extradition papers from California. He was charged with homicide.

David Caplan, arrested near Seattle, Wash., Feb 18 for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the *Los Angeles Times* building, was held on a fugitive warrant until extradition papers could be received from Los Angeles. Two indictments stood against him, one for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the *Times* building; the other for alleged illegal transportation of dynamite. All those indicted for the blowing up of the building were now said to be under arrest.

The Department of Justice announced, Apr 27, that a parole had been granted to Henry W. Legleitner, of Pittsburgh, one of the McNamara dynamiters, who was dying of tuberculosis in the Leavenworth Penitentiary. Legleitner was sentenced to serve three years. He had already served more than a year of his sentence, and under the law was eligible for parole.

See also

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS—
REPORT ON DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

"EAGLE" (newspaper), The

See

NEWSPAPERS

EAMES, Dr. Charles J.

Dr. Charles J. Eames, the chemist, noted for researches in the use of carboic acid, celluloid and crematories, died Mar 4, aged 84.

EARTHQUAKES

United States

Two slight but distinct earthquake shocks were felt generally throughout the city of San Francisco June 6. No damage was re-

ported. Observers at Lassen Peak said that the volcano was somnolent, and that no earthquake had been felt in that region.

A severe earthquake, reported June 22 at El Centro in the Imperial Valley, Cal., 175 miles southeast of Los Angeles, killed eleven. The great \$5,000,000 irrigation system was shaken, but only slightly damaged. Damage estimated at \$400,000 was done in the district. Three severe shocks were felt on the 24th in the neighborhood of Calexico.

A series of earthquakes supposed to have originated in the fault underlying the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, were felt in Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho, Oct 2. The disturbances began in the afternoon, reaching as far north as Victoria, B. C. At Baker, Ore., and at Sacramento and Fresno, Cal., buildings swayed and residents rushed into the streets. In Nevada much damage was done for a hundred miles along the Southern Pacific Railroad, chiefly among the water tanks which toppled from their high supports.

Central America

A strong earthquake occurred in San Salvador and Guatemala Sept 7. Jutiapa, capital of the department of the same name in Guatemala was ruined. In the City of San Salvador no victims were reported. In Santa Anna there were a few casualties. The churches in that city, Sonsonate and other villages of the republic were in ruins.

A report from Santa Anna, Sept 22, said shocks had been felt at that place every second day for more than a month. In Santa Anna, a city of 50,000 population, 36 persons were killed and many valuable structures demolished or damaged. The military barracks and offices were among the buildings destroyed. In Huachapam, a town of 8,000, 40 of the most valuable buildings collapsed and numerous others were damaged. Reports from Juajuara, a large town, said only four structures were left standing. Heavy damage was reported in Sonsonate, Atacos, Tacubua, San Lorenzo, Jupitla, and a number of other towns in the Sonsonate volcanic area.

Germany

Severe earthquake shocks were reported June 13 in Wurttemberg, especially in the Woajz. No great damage was done.

Great Britain

Earth shocks occurred Feb 1 in several districts in Yorkshire, Eng. One miner was killed and many had narrow escapes owing to the shaking down of coal in the pits. In some cases the pits were rendered unworkable by the fall of coal.

Honduras

An earthquake destroyed the city of Gracias on Dec 27, but no lives were lost.

Iceland

A dispatch from Copenhagen stated that there were several serious earthquake shocks

Feb 20-21 at Reykjavik, and surrounding districts.

Italy

The greatest earthquake in Italy since the Messina disaster occurred on Jan 13. The loss of life was said to exceed 30,000, and the property damage \$60,000,000. The quake lasted 34 seconds. The whole of central Italy was shaken, the greatest loss being in the Abruzzi Mountains. At Avezzano only 1000 out of a population of 12,000 survived and the town was devastated. The great Fucino Tunnel near Avezzano, begun by the Romans to drain Lake Fucino, and finished by Prince Torlonia at a cost of \$8,000,000, was blocked. 6000 persons were made homeless at Sora, south of Avezzano. A second shock occurred on the 14th. In all 16 towns were destroyed and 12 badly damaged. King Victor Emmanuel personally directed the rescue work at Avezzano and contributed \$60,000 for relief work, and the Italian government appropriated \$1,000,000, and on Jan 18 declined the aid offered by other nations. On the 24th the king again visited the earthquake area.

A semi-official statement, Feb 11, placed the number of dead in the Jan earthquake at 24,203, distributed as follows: Province of Aquila, 23,747; Province of Caserta, 422; Rome, 34. This list includes those killed at Avezzano (in Aquila) numbering 10,719, which is 96 per cent. of the population of the town.

Renewed earthquake shocks occurred Feb 15 in parts of Central Italy. One person was killed and six injured in the collapse of a house at Nazhano. At Rocca Sinibaldi the belfry of the convent of Santa Maria fell upon several houses, burying ten persons. Cittaducale was entirely wrecked and at Veroli several houses were rendered uninhabitable. The population camped in the open air despite the torrential rain.

An official parliamentary report on the earthquake of Jan 13 gives the number of deaths reported to Mar 16 as 29,978, without including persons who afterwards died of injuries and illness caused by the disaster. The communes damaged by the earthquake numbered 372.

On Apr 5 the Abruzzi provinces, as well as Avezzano and vicinity, Italy, were visited by an earthquake. The absence of casualties was attributed to the fact that most of the inhabitants were still living in encampments put up after the disastrous earthquake of January. The shock was most violent at Tagliacozzo, where several houses were destroyed.

After the great earthquake (Jan) shocks continued with more or less frequency. The vibrations May 2 were strong enough to cause some of the old walls to collapse.

Panama

A slight earthquake was felt over the entire Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone Feb 11. The canal locks were not damaged. The cities of the Republic also were not damaged, although houses were badly shaken. The earthquake followed severe storms, unusual at this time of the year.

EASTERN DYNAMITE CO.*See*

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, E. I., POWDER CO.

"EASTLAND" Disaster

Nine hundred and eighty-one persons were drowned July 24 when the steel excursion steamer *Eastland* capsized at her wharf in the Chicago river at Chicago. Figures of federal inspectors show that more than 2400 had boarded the vessel, mostly women and children, her capacity being limited to 2500. The *Eastland* was about to leave her wharf with relatives and friends of employes of the Western Electric Company for an excursion across Lake Michigan. The ship rolled over on its side in 25 feet of water within five minutes after it began to list. During the day more than 700 bodies were taken from the river and from the hull of the overturned steamer, whose sides were cut open with gas flames to admit divers.

A coroner's jury, July 28, returned a verdict laying the blame on six men: William H. Hull, general manager of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Co., owner of the *Eastland*; Capt. Harry Pederson and Engineer J. M. Erickson of the *Eastland*, Robert Reed and J. C. Eckliff, federal inspectors of steamships and W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Co., lessee of the *Eastland*.

Six indictments charging manslaughter and criminal carelessness were returned in the Criminal Court in Chicago, Aug 11, in connection with the *Eastland* disaster.

Those indicted were:

George T. Arnold, President of the company, (St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company.)
William H. Hull, Vice President and General Manager.

W. C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer.
Ray W. Davis, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.
Harry Pedersen, Captain of the *Eastland*.
Joseph M. Erickson, engineer.

Bonds were fixed at \$20,000 each for the company officials and \$10,000 each for Pedersen and Erickson. The two last named were charged with criminal carelessness and the officials with manslaughter. Separate bills were returned against the Captain and the engineer, while the four officials were named in a joint indictment.

The bill against the officials contained five counts, charging:

1. That they knew the *Eastland* was unseaworthy and had no stability.
2. That they permitted 2500 passengers aboard the vessel, which is more than its carrying capacity.
3. That they were negligent in hiring an incompetent engineer, who because of his lack of skill was unable to control the boat properly.
4. That the crew did not number enough hands to manage and control the *Eastland* properly.
5. That the ballast tanks were allowed to be out of repair and were not filled.

Against Captain Pedersen these charges were made:

1. That he permitted aboard the boat a larger number of passengers than she could safely carry.
2. That he neglected to warn the passengers to leave the *Eastland* when it became apparent to him that she was about to overturn.
- 3 and 4. That he was negligent in not seeing that the ballast tanks were in repair and were properly filled.
5. That he was negligent in not seeing that the gangways were closed when the ship was loaded.

Counts in the indictments against Erickson were in essentials similar to those against Pedersen.

The report of the Grand Jury found that the disaster was caused by "instability under conditions of loading," and stated that the instability was due to "one of three main causes, or any two, or all of them" as follows:

1. The overloading of the vessel with passengers.
2. The mishandling of water ballast.
3. The construction of the vessel.

The report says that the *Eastland* began loading passengers without water ballast, and belated efforts to fill the tanks failed.

"That the instability of the boat was not corrected years before, we regard as indicating criminal carelessness or incompetence on the part of all persons connected with the design, construction, control, operation and inspection of the boat," says the report. It points out that Federal inspectors had the right to refuse a permit to the boat, but that they are generally not trained men, and failed to make stability tests.

"The handling of the ballast by the officers of the boat indicates an entire lack of understanding of the nature and proper use of water ballast and an absolute disregard of safety after repeated warnings and frequent indications of extreme instability," continues the report, which also adversely criticizes the system of water ballast employed as not preventing the shifting of the ballast.

The jury recommended that expert Federal approval thereafter be required for the construction of steam vessels, and constant inspection and supervision when in service.

W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, was indicted on the charge of manslaughter in Chicago, Aug 27, by the Grand Jury. He was later arraigned in court and released on a \$10,000 bond.

That the sinking of the *Eastland* was not due to overcrowding was the report made to the Secretary of Commerce Aug 28 by Supervising Inspectors Nelson of Cleveland and Westcott of Detroit. A thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected with the *Eastland* from the time she was launched in 1903 showed that her passenger list varied from 2050 to 3300. The report was an attempt to justify the United States inspectors for issuing a certificate to the *Eastland* which permitted her to carry 2500 passengers. When she capsized there were 2570 persons on board, of whom 70 were officers and crew.

The *Eastland* was restored to even keel Aug 14. No bodies were found in the hold.

Federal indictments, returned in Chicago, Sept 22, charged conspiracy and criminal carelessness in the operation of an unseaworthy boat.

Those named in the true bills were:

George T. Arnold, William H. Hull, Harry Pederson, Joseph Erickson.

Walter K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which chartered the *Eastland* for the excursion.

Robert Reed and Charles C. Eckliff, Government and Steamship Inspectors at Grand Haven, Mich.

W. C. Steele, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, and the Indiana Transportation Company, as corporations.

The steamship *Eastland*, by order of Judge Landis, in Chicago, Sept 21, will be sold to satisfy a claim of \$34,500 for the work of raising the boat from the river bottom. The auction will occur on Dec 20.

The steamer *Eastland* was sold at auction Dec 20 to Captain Edward A. Evers, of the Illinois naval reserve, for \$46,000, who announced that the boat would be used by the naval reserve after certain alterations had been made in the hull. The *Eastland* was said to have cost the original owners \$350,000.

See also

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGULATION OF

EASTMAN, George

See

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

That the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester was a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was the substance of a decision handed down at Rochester, Aug 24, by Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court. The decision granted the defendant company an opportunity to present a plan "for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly" on the first day of the November term.

Judge Hazel, in his opinion, stated that while it appeared that no irremediable hardship would result from a separation of the present business into two or more separate companies, it was not at the time intended to indicate either a dissolution, division or reorganization.

See also

MOTION PICTURES

ECCLES, David

Albert Geddes Eccles, in Salt Lake City, July 16, won his fight to be declared the son of the late David Eccles, the wealthy Mormon sugar and lumber dealer. The total value of the estate of the late David Eccles was said to be \$18,000,000.

All claims to the estate were waived, Sept 19, by Mrs. Margaret C. Geddes and her son Albert, on a settlement of \$160,000.

ECUADOR

Colonel Carlos Concha, leader of the revolution which had been in effect the past seventeen months, was captured Feb 24 at Esmeraldas.

Advices to the State Department, received Mar 26, said that Colonel Concha and his brother, had been brought to Quito, the capital, and placed in the penitentiary to await trial. Efforts of the American government to protect Concha from threatened death, officials believed had been successful. The Ecuadorean law does not permit capital punishment.

EDDYSTONE MUNITION WORKS

See

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION

EDISON, Thomas A.

The Civic Forum medal for distinguished public service was presented to Thomas A. Edison, in New York City May 6. The medal was established to give recognition to the person who in ways of peace has performed some signal service. It was first awarded in 1914 to Colonel George W. Goethals.

Thomas A. Edison was awarded a gold

medal of the first class by the jury of international scientists at the Panama-Pacific Exposition June 11 for a storage battery, this being fourth award he had received for the device, upon which he spent seven years labor and \$5,000,000. The other medals were given by the American Museum of Safety, the Civic Forum and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

See also

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY

See

SUBMARINES

EDUCATION

See also

BUSINESS—EDUCATION

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

GARY PLAN

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

SCHOOLS

TUBERCULOSIS—IN SCHOOLS

United States

There were about 22,000,000 persons enrolled in the educational institutions of the United States in 1914, according to the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education, completed in July. Over 19,000,000 of these were in the elementary schools, 1,370,000 in secondary schools, public and private, and 216,000 in colleges and universities. Close to another 100,000 were in normal schools preparing to be teachers. In professional schools there were 67,000.

The teachers numbered 700,000, of whom 566,000 were in the public schools. The enrollments in high schools for 1914 was 84,000 over the previous year.

As nearly as can be estimated, the cost of education for the year was \$750,000,000. This is less by \$300,000,000 than the cost of running the Federal Government and one-third of the nation's expenditures for alcoholic liquors; it is a little over three times the estimated cost of admission to moving-picture theaters the same year; it is somewhat more than the value of the nation's cotton crop for the year, and somewhat less than the value of its wheat crop. Figures show that 60 per cent of all the money spent in the United States in 1914 for education was spent for elementary schooling.

General and school population both remained predominantly rural. By the census estimates for 1913 46.3 per cent of the population was urban and 53.7 per cent rural, if the census definition of a city as anything over 2500 be accepted. In population from 6 to 20 years of age the cities have 41.6 per cent of the total; the rural 58.4.

Statistics for 1914 emphasize the fact that private elementary schools in the United States were confined almost entirely to church schools. The parish school system of the Roman Catholic Church in 1914 comprised 5403 schools and 1,429,859 pupils—an increase of 147 schools and 69,098 pupils over 1913. The

Lutheran parochial school system for 1914 reported 4881 schools with 259,467 pupils—a decrease in schools and pupils.

Higher and secondary educational institutions still remain the stronghold of denominational education. Of 567 colleges and universities tabulated for 1914 in the annual report, 327 are listed under denominational control, and of 2199 private high schools and academies reporting, 1489 are under control of religious denominations. These secondary institutions, maintained by 28 different denominations, have 8762 instructors and 101,320 students.

There were 13,714 public and private high schools in 1914, with 1,373,661 students. The students increased 90,652 over the previous year and increased 100 per cent. over the enrollment of 1902. The number of girls exceeded the number of boys in both public and private secondary schools in 1914, the proportion of girls being 56.03 per cent.

On the other hand, the reports show men outnumber women in colleges about 2 to 1.

The junior high school, defined tentatively as "an organization of grades 7 and 8 or 7 to 9, to provide by various means for individual differences, especially by an earlier introduction of pre-vocational work and of subjects usually taught in the high schools," was endorsed by all but one of the school surveys published during the year, and by various educational associations. That the movement of the junior high school has advanced from the stage of theory to that of practice is indicated by 168 cities claiming to have junior high schools. After all deductions are made there remain 57 cities where junior high schools are organized in unmistakable form.

Students in colleges, universities and technological schools in 1914 increased 14,262 over 1913. Of the Bureau of Education's list of 567 institutions (a decrease of 29 over the previous year), 93 of them only are controlled by States or municipalities. There were 216,483 students (139,373 men) in 567 colleges, universities and technological schools in 1914.

Benefactions to colleges and universities total \$26,670,017—something over \$2,000,000 more than in the year previous. Six institutions received benefactions in excess of a million dollars each, and forty-five universities, colleges and technological schools reported gifts amounting to more than \$100,000. In the past seven years the largest increase in income has come through State and municipal appropriations, and the smallest from tuition and other fees. State and municipal appropriations grew from \$9,649,549 in 1908 to \$23,400,540 in 1914, while fees for tuition and other educational services increased from \$15,390,847 to \$22,504,529.

Degrees conferred by colleges and universities included 26,533 baccalaureate, 5248 graduate and 749 honorary. The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred by 46 institutions on but 446 men and 73 women.

As a result of the vigorous campaign for higher standards waged during the past few years, the number of "professional schools" has decreased materially. There was a falling off of three schools of theology, two law

schools, eight schools of medicine and three schools of pharmacy. On the other hand, there was an increase in students in professional schools from 14,252 to 15,686. Practically all of this increase is reported from the schools of dentistry, showing the increasing interest in dental hygiene as part of the public programme for good health.

In 1914 there were 4496 graduates in law, 4048 in medicine, 2290 in pharmacy, 2270 in dentistry, and only 1886 in theology. Yet while the receipts by professional schools of law totalled only \$1,831,163, the receipts of schools of theology amounted to \$4,246,501. The schools of medicine report the greatest receipts—\$11,444,992.

There are now only seventeen medical schools that admit students on high school education or less. This is a notable change since 1904, when over half the world's supply of medical colleges was in the United States. There were then 162 colleges, with 28,142 students; there are now 100 colleges, with 16,940 students.

The Bureau of Education estimates that between 40,000 and 50,000 teachers began work in the fall of 1914 with at least a measure of professional preparation; but it is clear that the supply of professionally prepared teachers is not sufficient for the number of teaching positions that must be filled. The need is most keenly felt in the rural schools, where, according to a careful investigation during the year, not two-thirds of the teachers have any professional preparation.

"Teacher training," says the annual report, "has become almost a public function; as a private function it is carried on mainly in schools for kindergartens, schools for gymnasium instructors or in institutions for the training of denominational teachers."

Public appropriation for normal schools totalled \$12,523,968 for the year, as compared with \$10,432,252 the year before and \$2,212,952 a quarter of a century ago. The pressing need for teachers in the rural schools who will lead in the upbuilding of rural life and the failure of existing normal schools, for the most part, to meet this and other needs, have led to serious questioning of the existing provision for teacher training.

Vocational training as a national problem attracted attention through the report of the commission of Federal aid for vocational education, rendered in June, 1914. While the comprehensive bill drawn up by the commission was not acted upon by Congress, favorable action is expected eventually by the friends of the plan. Congress had already voted the Federal aid asked for in the Smith-Lever bill for agricultural extension education.

The most serious problem met by those who sought to enlarge their facilities for vocational training has been that of finding teachers. It has been difficult to secure teachers who were proficient in the trade to be taught and at the same time with professional training or experience in teaching. Apparently the most satisfactory plan has been to take men who are expert in the trade and give them training as teachers. A number of experiments made

during the year in training trade workers for teachers of vocations by means of evening classes have proved successful.

Chicago has, in connection with its regular school system, a well-organized system of vocational education through public secondary and evening schools. The majority of the teachers are practical men from the trades, the others being school men with college training in technical subjects, but no trade experience.

In the girls' courses, women with experience as milliners, dressmakers, managers of dining rooms and shop workers are in many cases in charge of classes in the high schools throughout the city. The night schools are taught largely by men from the trades. Special efforts have recently been put forth by means of home projects and otherwise to give a definite vocational bent to agriculture as taught in high schools. In both college and high school work there has been increased emphasis on the practical side of farming as opposed to "book agriculture."

In cities where investigations preparatory to the introduction of vocational training have been made, attention has been quite generally paid to the problem of vocational guidance. Philadelphia's new official is director of both vocational education and guidance.

Significant in the progress of the movement of vocational guidance is the taking over by the public schools in whole or in part of the function of vocational counselling. The vocational guidance movement in Boston, for example, has now extended to nearly all of the public schools. In Chicago the system of vocational advisers has become clearly identified with the administration of vocational training in the public schools.

Some indication of the spread of the vocational guidance idea may be had from a preliminary investigation recently made by the Bureau of Education. Of over 7078 public high schools replying to inquiries sent out 3955 report that the principal or teachers give talks on different occupations and 2290 high schools have outside speakers come in at times to describe different vocations.

Little if any real systematic attempt at guidance is reported. Even the teachers in the National Vocational Guidance Association, formed during the year, appear anxious lest the movement should become definitely fixed at its present point of development.

Medical inspection is reported by 704 cities of over 5000 population out of 1063 replying to the bureau's inquiries. Of these 704 cities 402 have school nurses numbering in all 911.

Investigations made during the year have driven home the fact that rural school children are more in need of health supervision than city children. The report of the joint committee of the council of education and the American Medical Association, presented during the year, showed that of 330,000 school children examined in New York City 70 per cent were defective; an examination of 204,000 rural children in Pennsylvania revealed that 75 per cent were defective.

The sixty-two public schools for the blind

report 665 teachers, 4971 pupils and an aggregate expenditure of \$2,563,173 for the year 1914. It costs \$360 a year on the average to instruct each blind child. This is an increase of \$32 for each child over the preceding year. Of the 151 schools for the deaf listed by the bureau sixty-eight are State schools. The expenditure of the sixty-eight State schools for the deaf in 1914 was \$3,777,162.

State schools for feeble minded children numbered thirty-eight for 1914. These are confined to twenty-eight States, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania each having three or more schools. State schools for feeble minded children reported 27,692 inmates, of whom 14,880 were actually under instruction. Expenditures for schools for feeble minded children amounted to nearly \$6,000,000.

Public day schools for subnormal children were reported from fifty-four cities. Thirty-six cities in twenty-four States made provision for exceptional children for the first time in 1913, and 162 cities in thirty-eight States extended the provision already made.

There are 112 institutions listed by the Bureau of Education as State "industrial" schools. There are schools for delinquents of both sexes, ranging from reform schools of the prison type to modern well equipped industrial schools for teaching useful trades.

There are 54,798 inmates in these institutions, of whom four-fifths are boys. Of the 21,655 boys and girls committed to such institutions during the year 2635 could neither read nor write. Of the 22,068 discharged during the year 1902 could neither read nor write.

Analysis of the parentage figures shows that American parentage prevails: Seventy-nine institutions report 20,617 inmates of American parentage on both sides; sixty schools report 2640 with one American parent and sixty-six report 6184 inmates with both foreign parents.

Chicago

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, resigned Oct 21, the resignation to take effect Dec 8. Constant wrangling and repeated heckling, Mrs. Young declared, caused her to give up her place.

Minnesota

The State Educational Commission established by the Minnesota Legislature in 1913 to devise an improved school system for the State, would report to the Legislature, it was announced in Jan, the following plan: Abolish the 7000 independent rural school districts, and create county districts, each under a county superintendent to be appointed by a county board of education. The larger cities of the State are to constitute independent districts. The county boards are to employ all teachers and purchase all books and supplies, in the interest of economy and uniformity. As practically half the taxes collected in the State are devoted to education, the question has commanded State-wide interest.

New York

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was elected temporary chairman, Jan 27) of the new organiza-

tion for the protection of teachers in public schools in such expression of opinion as shall have for its motive the best interest of pupil and public. "I wish the teachers would form a union," asserted Mrs. Belmont.

—Bureau of Education

Advocating a plan which would make a national standard of education practically by enlarging the Bureau of Education into a university, consisting of a corps of experts, who would pass upon the efficiency, thoroughness, and economy of the various school systems, ex-president Taft addressed the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association in Cincinnati Feb 25.

—"Equal Pay" question

Oregon has forbidden discrimination between male and female public school teachers in the payment of salaries.

—Industrial

C. A. Prosser, of New York, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, speaking before the General Convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in Cincinnati Feb 24, said that a nation-wide system of industrial education was necessary to the economic prosperity and supremacy of the country.

—Kentucky mountains

Salaries paid to school teachers in the mountain region of Kentucky are very small, according to a report compiled by Norman Frost, issued Apr 23 by the Federal Bureau of Education.

It shows that in one mountain county of Kentucky the average salaries paid to teachers are from \$220 to \$240 a year. In seven counties the average is \$240 to \$260. In ten counties the average is \$260 to \$280; in seven, \$280 to \$300; in three, \$300 to \$320; in two, \$320 to \$350, and in one, \$360 to \$380, this being the high-water mark.

The average value of school buildings in the Kentucky mountain region is correspondingly low. In one county the average value of school buildings is less than \$100. In eight it is from \$200 to \$300; in seven, from \$300 to \$400; in six, from \$400 to \$500; in five, from \$500 to \$600; in two, from \$600 to \$700, and in one, from \$800 to \$900.

There are still many school buildings of the log-cabin type, without glass in the windows and with home-made benches. The annual expenditure per child in ten of the Kentucky mountain counties is less than \$5, and in 17 other counties it is between \$5 and \$6.

—School lunches

The penny lunch system was started in Public School 85, in Long Island City on Ja 11. The penny purchased a cup of chocolate, biscuit and stewed fruit. The system was started in 24 other public schools on the twelfth.

—"Teacher-Mother" question

John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education for New York, decided on Ja 11 in the case of Mrs. Peixotto, that a teacher may not be dismissed because she absents herself from school to bear a child. Under existing laws,

there was no appeal from this decision. At a meeting of the Board of Education, held in New York City Ja 27, action on the teacher-mother question was deferred. On Ja 28 Supt. Maxwell offered Mrs. Peixotto her former position. Mrs. Peixotto resumed her duties as a teacher in New York's public schools Feb 1.

The Board of Education Feb 10 restored to duty Mrs. Lora M. Wagner of the Curtis High School, who was suspended on Nov 12, 1914, and sixteen other mother teachers in line with Commissioner Finley's recent decision. This left no mother teacher suspended or dismissed, against whom no charges but absence to bear children had been made.

An amendment to the by-laws of the Board of Education was made Feb 24 providing that leave of absence of two years, without pay, may be granted by the Board of Superintendents to principals and teachers for the purpose of bearing children. This required the repeal of the section of the by-laws which has prohibited the appointment of married women as teachers.

The appeal of Mrs. Henrietta Rodman de Fremery, usually known as Henrietta Rodman, was dismissed and her suspension by the New York Board of Education from Nov 13, 1914, to Sept 1, 1915, without pay, was affirmed on June 8th by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education. Charges were preferred against Henrietta Rodman for publishing in a New York paper a letter which characterized the action of the Board of Education in its consideration of the teacher-mother cases as "mother-baiting."

The Chicago school management committee instructed Superintendent Ella Flagg Young, Mar 12, to draw up a new rule providing that teachers in public schools may become mothers without suffering the loss of their positions; but, once mothers, they must stay out of the schools for two years and devote these years entirely to the child's interest. When returning to school duties they must show that the child is receiving proper care and not being neglected because of its mother's teaching activities.

—Teachers' cottages

The completion in Jan of the sixth teacher's cottage in one of Alabama's rural counties illustrates anew one of the latest developments in education. The idea has passed the experimental stage, however, the State of Washington having over 100 of such cottages, and Texas nearly as many. It has been found that the cottage gives a factor of permanency to the teacher's position, and makes it easier for school boards to secure a higher grade of male teacher. The cottage also serves as a center for various educational activities, in some instances being provided with a tract of land on which agricultural instruction may be exemplified. In some cases the cottage provides a home for several teachers who live together on a co-operative plan.

—Teachers' unions

By a vote of 11 to 9, the Board of Education Sept 1 voted to adopt the resolution of

Jacob M. Loeb, calling for abolition of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. The edict prohibits any teacher from membership in the federation or any kind of so-called labor organization. Public school teachers are prohibited from belonging to the federation under penalty of a fine, suspension or dismissal. Teachers now members of the federation or any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must withdraw immediately. The Federation must disband within three months.

Suit in behalf of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, brought in the name of the State of Illinois against Mayor Thompson, City Treasurer Charles L. Sergel, City Controller Eugene R. Pike, members of the Board of Education and other defendants, was filed in Chicago, Sept 14. The bill sought to enjoin the defendants from enforcing the rule prohibiting public school teachers from belonging to the Teachers' Federation.

Judge O'Connor, Sept 23, granted a temporary injunction restraining in effect the board from enforcing the Loeb ouster order.

In wording the injunction restrains the board from sending out notices to the teachers that they must withdraw from the federation in order to be promoted, and from interfering with its members. It will continue in force until a decision is made on the original petition for an order restraining the board and declaring the Teachers' Federation an outlaw organization and prohibiting teachers from being members.

An amendment to the rule of the Board of Education prohibiting teachers from holding membership in the Chicago Teachers' Federation was passed Sept 20 at a meeting of the board. The amendment strikes out that part of the rule relating to the officers not being members of the teaching force.

EDWARDES, George

George Edwardes, the English theatrical manager, died in London, Oct 4. He was born in 1852.

EDWARDS, Capt. A. Noel

Captain A. Noel Edwards, one of Great Britain's famous polo players, died toward the end of May at Ypres from gas poisoning. He was a member of the international teams sent from England in 1911 and 1913 to play against the Meadowbrook, Long Island team for the international polo trophy.

EELWORM

The devastating eelworm, scientifically known as the *Tylenchus devastatrix*, again made its appearance in the Pacific Northwest, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture May 5. The pest, a tiny, threadlike organism, and a member of the family of nematodes, is particularly destructive to many forms of bulbous plants. Once a crop has become infested with these nematodes there is no known cure. It has proved extremely destructive in parts of Europe, particularly in Holland, and in Austria. Heretofore the United States had been practically free from the pest.

EGYPT

An attempt was made, Apr 8, to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt, Hussein Kemal. As the Sultan was leaving Abdin Palace in Cairo a native fired a shot at him. This went wild, and the native was immediately seized. The Sultan paid his intended visit to the officials, and a crowd assembled around the palace and gave him an ovation when he returned. His assailant was a young Egyptian merchant named Khalil, from Mansurah. On Apr 21 Khalil was sentenced by a military court to death by hanging. Another attempt was made on the life of the Sultan, July 9. While the Sultan was on his way to a mosque a bomb was dropped from the window of a house and fell at the feet of the horses drawing his carriage, but failed to explode. The assailant escaped and his identity was not learned.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA

EHRLICH, Paul, M.D.

Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan and of the antitoxin for diphtheria, died at Bad Homburg, Aug. 20, at the age of sixty-one years.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

See also

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

DU PONT DE NEMOURS (E. I.) POWDER CO.

RAILROADS—EIGHT HOUR DAY

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.

Uruguay

Under date of Nov 23, Consul Herman L. Spahr, of Montevideo, wrote the Dept. of Commerce that an act had been passed limiting the actual labor of workmen and employes in Uruguay to a maximum of eight hours daily. It applied to workmen in factories, shops, yards, quarries, etc., to employes or servants of industrial or commercial establishments, and of railway and street car lines, and in general to all persons engaged in tasks similar to those mentioned. Employes in government work were not exempt. The hours of adults might be increased in special cases, but not to exceed 48 hours, for each six days of work.

For every workman violating the law the employer shall be fined \$10 the first time and \$15 for each repetition. The workmen shall be fined the amount received for the excess work, but the fine shall not exceed the excess of one month.

The act was to go into effect three months from date of passage. The information was made public Dec 31.

ELBERON, N. J.

See

WILSON, WOODROW

ELECTION FRAUDS

By unanimous vote the U. S. senate elections committee on Feb 5 recommended investigation of senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and in any other states where charges of corruption had been made. This decision was later reconsidered, and an

attempt to reconsider the decision not to investigate charges of corruption failed Feb 19 by a tie vote.

See also

DANVILLE, ILL.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
KENTUCKY
NASHVILLE, TENN.
RHODE ISLAND
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

ELECTIONS

See

KENTUCKY
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
MISSISSIPPI
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIALIST PARTY
TENNESSEE

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

United States Census Bureau figures on electric railways for 1912, as compared with 1907, show the increasing tendency of corporations to finance with bonds rather than with stocks.

While the aggregate common stocks of electric railways of the country increased from \$1,776,920,076 in 1907 to \$1,970,385,003, or 10.8 per cent., and preferred stock from \$320,788,780 in 1907 to \$408,961,310 in 1912, or 27.5 per cent., the funded debt of the companies increased from \$1,677,063,240 to \$2,329,221,828, or 38.8 per cent. Floating debt and real estate mortgages of the companies increased from \$282,986,902 in 1907 to \$302,259,042 in 1912, or 6.7 per cent., making the aggregate capitalization of electric railways of the country in 1912 \$5,010,827,183, as compared with \$4,057,758,998 in 1907, an increase of 23.5 per cent.

Stocks and bonds of other electric railway companies and treasury securities increased from \$237,896,093 in 1907 to \$360,105,164 in 1912, a gain of 51.4 per cent. The net capitalization of the companies in 1912 was \$4,650,722,019, as against \$3,819,862,905 in 1907, a gain of 21.8 per cent. Investments in other securities and non-railway properties totaled \$105,145,250 in 1912, against \$136,768,104 in 1907, a decrease of 23.1 per cent. The net capitalization per mile of electric railways of the country in 1907, inclusive of floating debt and real estate mortgages, was \$107,942, while in 1912 it was \$112,405, an increase of 4.1 per cent. The net capitalization per mile, exclusive of floating debt and real estate mortgages, in 1907, was \$100,495, and \$104,930 in 1912, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

Gross income of operating companies for 1912 was \$585,980,517, as compared with \$429,744,254 in 1907 and \$250,504,627 in 1902, a gain of 133.9 per cent. for 1912 over 1902, and 36.3 per cent. for 1912 over 1907. For 1907 gross income of the companies increased 71.69 per cent. over that for 1902. While passenger revenues increased 115 per cent. in 1912 over 1902, freight revenues increased in the same time 879.3 per cent., and the revenue from baggage and milk increased 818 per cent. The

revenue from sale of current increased 373.8 per cent. in the ten years.

In 1912 there were 61 holding companies largely identified with the operation of electric railways. The aggregate amount of their assets was \$1,239,057,329, of which 61.7 per cent. was invested in stocks and bonds of electric railway companies. Only seven of these holding companies were located in New York, but they controlled 35.9 per cent. of the entire investment. From 1907 to 1912 the number of electric railway companies increased 3.8 per cent. The number of persons employed increased 27.6 per cent. from 1907 to 1912, but in the same time the amount of wages and salaries paid increased 33 per cent. The number of conductors employed increased 9.5 per cent., and the wages paid to them increased 23.2 per cent., while the number of motormen employed increased 18.2 per cent., and the aggregate amount of their compensation increased 29 per cent.

With the growth in regulation by commissions and the consequent enlarged number of reports and accounts which must be made, the largest percentage of increase in employees is shown in clerks and stenographers. From 1907 to 1912 the number of clerks and stenographers increased 128.3 per cent., and their compensation 174.7 per cent. While in 1907 \$5,476,847 was paid to 8,088 clerks and stenographers, in 1912 \$15,043,707 was paid to 18,462 of these classes of employees.

Taxes also have been increasing rapidly with all public service corporations, and the increase since 1912 has probably been ever larger than it was between 1907 and 1912. The ratio of taxes to gross income, less operating expenses, is shown in the following table:

Section.	1912.	1907.	1902.
United States.....	13.8%	11.1%	12.2%
New England	21.1	17.2	19.4
Middle Atlantic	12.6	9.4	11.9
East North Central.....	15.2	11.2	10.7
West North Central.....	14	11.4	10.6
South Atlantic	11.9	11.6	11.6
East South Central.....	14.4	15	11.7
West South Central.....	10.4	9.3	13.1
Mountain	10.7	6.6	8.5
Pacific	12.2	11.5	10

Traffic in 1912 showed an increase of 27.3 per cent. over 1907 and of 107.9 per cent. over 1902. Passenger traffic on the electric railways was 9½ times that on the steam railways, but the receipts from passengers were about 24 per cent. less, as the electric railways in 1912 carried 9,545,554,667 passengers for receipts of \$502,651,637, while the steam railways carried \$1,004,081,346 passengers for receipts of \$660,373,176.

At the present time says *The Engineering Magazine* (Apr) the replacement of steam-locomotives by electric has been accomplished on the following lines: At New York City, on the Hudson and Harlem divisions of the New York Central to Harlem and White Plains, respectively, a total of 60 miles; on the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as far as Stamford, Conn., 33½ miles; and on the Pennsylvania from its New York City station, 9 miles to a point near Newark, N. J., in addition to a

three-mile run to its Long Island yards. The Boston & Maine operates the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railways, the Detroit and St. Clair tunnels, respectively, by electric locomotives to the exclusion of steam. The Great Northern Railway has been using electric locomotives through its well-known tunnel in the Cascade Mountains for nearly four years; and the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific, a line somewhat more than 30 miles in length, entirely replaced its steam-locomotives with electric for all trains, most of which consist of heavily loaded ore-cars.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford has equipped its great Harlem River freight-yards with electric-switching locomotives exclusively, and on the 40 miles of its line between Stamford and New Haven, Conn., operates 70 per cent. of its traffic electrically with the Edison Company's power as mentioned. That part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Harlowton, Mont., and Avery, Idaho, 400 miles in length, will soon be equipped for operation by electric locomotives. The line crosses the Rockies as well as the Belt and Bitter Root mountain ranges, and there are maximum grades on the four subdivisions of the line of 2 per cent. 1.7, 1.0, and 4 per cent. By the end of the year 1914 there will be employed on a portion of the Norfolk & Western Railway electric locomotives for hauling coal-trains. This line is about 30 miles in length and has grades of more than 100 feet per mile. Trains of 3200 tons have been hauled over this division by three Mallet steam-locomotives, which will be supplanted by the electric locomotives.

The Government of Switzerland decided last year to operate all its railways by electricity. Many of the lines already use electric locomotives and motor-cars.

—Cars

Tests of a new subway car were made in New York Mar 31 by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The new cars are sixty-seven feet long and will seat seventy-eight persons in the rush hours and ninety-four in the non-rush hours, almost double the capacity of the present cars. Their distinguishing feature, however, is three side doors. Each train will have indicators in the motorman's cab to show when all doors are closed, also electrical coupling devices.

ELEVATED RAILROAD

See

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

—Fresh air coaches

Fresh-air coaches, with all windows removed, were tried as an experiment on the Chicago elevated railroads, Nov 1, and, according to company officials, met with success. The experiment followed complaints against poorly ventilated cars. The fresh-air cars were run one to a train.

ELKIN, John Pratt

John Pratt Elkin, Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died Oct 3, aged 55.

EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW.

By recent departmental decisions it is held that:

Coupons or interest notes attached to and forming part of a bond or principal note are not subject to tax as promissory notes, even though they are in the form of promissory notes.

Warehouse withdrawals for transportation to a bonded manufacturing warehouse, and withdrawals for transportation and exportation and bonds given therefor, are not subject to tax. (T. D. 35006-7.)

"Where a person who negotiates purchases or sales on commission, exclusively for certain persons or firms with whom he is under contract, is regarded as an agent of such persons or firms he does not incur special tax liability as commercial broker. However, if he is engaged in the business of negotiating on a commission basis purchases or sales of goods, wares, produce, or merchandise for any and all applicants, then special tax liability as commercial broker is incurred. The principle involved in the above applies with equal force to the doing of business as commission merchant." (T. D. 2107.)

Transfers of stock of building and loan associations are not subject to tax. Notes given by or to such associations are. (T. D. 2112.)

Bonds given by officials of State, township, county, or village for the faithful performance of duties are not subject to stamp tax.

Where entries are filed in *duplicate, triplicate, etc.*, stamps are required on the original only. (T. D. 35040.)

Certificates of the officer taking acknowledgment of bills of sale and mortgage of vessels are not subject to tax. (T. D. 35039.)

Certificates issued by the agent of the carrier at the port of exportation in connection with the *transportation and exportation of free goods*, as provided for in T. D. 34234; certificates of importation and *exportation of automobiles* are not subject to tax. (T. D. 35038.)

"Taxable bonds, under the revenue act of October 22, 1914, are divided into two distinct classes, having neither in form, purpose, nor law any resemblance whatever to each other. They are: First. Bonds issued as certificates of evidence of indebtedness, generally based upon mortgages or some other character of security founded upon real or personal property. Second: Bonds of indemnity for loss, to secure the performance of the duties of any office or position, or for the doing of any other thing therein specified. The first class is taxed under the law at 5 cents on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof when issued by any association, company, or corporation. If, however, they are issued simply by an individual, and based either upon his individual credit or property and obligating him to pay a certain sum or sums of money at a specific time or times, with or without coupons, simply marking and indicating interest due thereon and whether or not based upon a mortgage of either personal or real property, they fall

within the taxation imposed upon promissory notes; that is to say, 2 cents when promising to pay a sum not exceeding \$100, and 2 cents for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof. The second class—bonds or obligations of the nature of indemnity for loss, security, or guaranteeing official obligations—are accompanied usually by sureties, either personal or corporate. When such bonds are executed only by persons without charge therefor in the nature of premium, they fall under the subdivision of class 2, which the law designates as "bonds of any description *** not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents." Such personal indemnity bonds, therefore, without premium, are the only character of bonds within the revenue act subject to a 50-cent tax. Indemnity bonds issued by any person, association, or corporation transacting the business of indemnity insurance are taxable in all cases and for all purposes at the rate of one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof upon the total amount of premium charged. The first class of bonds are almost uniformly based upon mortgages of either personal property or real property, whereas the second class would rarely be issued in connection with a mortgage or other property used as security or collateral for the payment of a debt. The nature and purpose of the two bonds would fix their status for taxation, and not the extraneous facts as to whether they were issued with or without mortgages. Any inconsistent ruling heretofore made is modified in line with the foregoing." (T. D. 2111.)

Bills of lading:

The law makes it the duty of every railroad or steamship company, express company, carrier, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor or his agent or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, where a charge exceeding 5 cents is made, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding. Any failure to issue such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum shall subject such railroad or steamship company, carrier, etc., to a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

The following additional rulings have been made:

(1) Only the original bill of lading requires a stamp. Duplicate bills of lading should have written or stamped thereon, "Original duly stamped," or words to that effect.

(3) While it is the duty of the shipper under the law to pay the tax, this office holds the transportation company or carrier responsible jointly with the shipper in case the bill is not stamped.

(4) There is no objection to the carrier paying for the stamp and affixing it, or he can require the shipper to pay for the stamp and affix and cancel it.

(5) The law requires that the person affixing the stamp shall write or stamp thereon the initials of his name and the rate upon which the stamp is attached or used, so that the same may not be used again. It is not intended, however, that the initials of the individual employee must be used. The initials of the principal for whom he acts will be sufficient. A rubber stamp may be used for canceling the stamp or a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date aforesaid.

(6) In case of shipments from different consignors consigned to one commission merchant and included on one delivery slip, the stamps may be attached on the same slip in sufficient number to cover the ship-

ments made by each individual to the commission merchant.

(8) Any number of cars may be included in one shipment, and if the contents are shipped to the same consignee at one time, and to the same place of destination, and are covered by one bill of lading, one stamp only will be required.

(10) The rule is that where a through bill of lading has been issued and stamped it should be sufficient, but a supplementary or intermediate bill of lading should state that the original was duly stamped.

(11) The practice of consolidating shipments of freight from different shippers consigned to different dealers, making what is called a "pool car," and billing all the shipments as one carload and affixing one revenue stamp, does not comply with the law.

(12) Where bills of lading are exchanged for others under reconsignment, the new bills of lading require stamps.

(13) Revenue stamps should be affixed to exchange bills of lading covering merchandise diverted in transit from original destination.

(14) Shippers by express or freight are not required to make returns under section 23 of the act.

(15) If a shipment is refused by the consignee and is returned to the consignor, a new bill of lading will be required for return of shipment.

(16) If a shipment is refused by a consignee and ordered shipped to another person, another stamp may be attached by the agent at the point to which originally consigned and cost thereof may be collected either from the consignor or from the person to whom reconsigned as the agent of the consignor.

(17) If one shipment comprises so many different articles that it requires more than one of the forms generally used to enumerate them, it will be sufficient if the several forms be attached securely together and one stamp attached to all.

(18) If goods are consigned to a shipper's agent or to John Doe at an intermediate point and sold en route and reconsigned to another point than that named in the original bill of lading, stamps will be required on new bills of lading if any are issued.

(19) In case of shipments of material by a railroad or traction system and its subsidiary companies for exclusive uses of such companies, no internal revenue stamp will be required.

(20) A check given in case of excess baggage does not require a stamp.

(21) Export bills of lading to foreign countries are not required to be stamped. Through bills of lading for shipment from inland points to New York or other seaports by rail and from there by ocean passage are required to be stamped.

(22) When a shipment is made by land from New York to Montreal, Canada, the bill of lading is required to be stamped, as it is an inland shipment as well as an export shipment.

(23) Bills of lading for shipment to Porto Rico and other insular possessions of the United States require stamps.

(24) Bills of lading for export shipments to Cuba are not required to be stamped.

(25) No stamp is required upon State shipments of State property for which, if a stamp were issued, the State government would be required to pay.

(27) The law as to stamping bills of lading, etc., does not apply to shippers by parcel post.

(28) A stamp is not required to be placed on receipts issued for return of empty cars on which railroads make no charge for return haul of empty car, the charge made on loaded car covering the return of the empty car.

(29) An order given for return of refused or unclaimed freight should bear stamp if it takes place of bill of lading or other evidence of receipt and forwarding.

(30) Transfer receipts covering shipments for which a bill of lading has been issued at points of shipment, the transfer receipts being merely a passing record of shipment from the terminus of a line to a connecting line, are not regarded as subject to stamp tax as bills of lading.

(31) When a contractor ships goods to a bureau of the government or government officers for government use such goods under the terms of his contract being delivered f. o. b. at point of shipment, the contractor must pay for the stamp on the bill of lading, though a government bill of lading is used. Per contra, goods refused or rejected and shipped back to the contractor will not require stamp on the bill of lading, the government being then the shipper.

Local shipments.—(32) In connection with the inquiries presented to this office concerning the application of T. D. 2065 exempting receipts for packages

given by local operators from taxation under the act of October 22, 1914, this office now states that the said decision was primarily intended to apply to persons and concerns of small capital doing business of porters and messengers subject to call, such as the moving of furniture from house to house, of baggage to and from railroad depots, etc. This office holds such transactions exempt, even though they extend beyond actual municipal limits into suburbs, or into the territory and suburbs of immediately adjacent separate cities or municipalities, or of cities or towns separated by a river or other body of water, even though in a different State, if such cities are connected by bridges or common ferries running under regular schedule.

It was not intended that the exemption should be construed to extend to railroad companies, even though located entirely in one city, or steamboat companies, even though plying solely in waters adjacent to or between cities, or to the local business of the great cities of the large express companies having organizations extending over a number of States, or even to the large corporations and companies having highly organized systems within the great cities whereby large numbers of packages are gathered at a central office and there distributed, sometimes by the use of railroads, to branch offices for ultimate delivery.

(33) Street railway companies are subject to the requirements of the law when they accept for transportation goods, parcels, and packages as part of their regular business. In that case they do not come within the exemption of T. D. 2065, which applies to local deliveries.

(35) It is not necessary to attach a stamp to each receipt given to a truckman for transportation (1) packages from various wharves to appraisers' stores, when ordered there by the government for examination, or cartage of unclaimed and seized goods to public stores, or the local carriage of any government property.

(36) Bills of lading and manifests are not required in case of carters who make local deliveries in a town or city from one part of the city to another.

(37) If freight is moved by wagon, etc., to or from a railroad depot by a local hauling concern for which it gives receipts, such receipts do not require tax.

Conveyances: T. D. 2115 says:

The act provides that a deed, instrument, or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance thereon, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500 shall be subject to a tax of 50 cents, and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$500, 50 cents. For instance, where a property is sold for \$2,000, \$1,000 of which is received in cash and a promissory note for the balance, the tax is to be imposed upon the deed should be computed on the basis of the cash received and the said promissory note becomes subject to the tax imposed upon such instruments, i.e., \$1 on the deed and 20 cents on the note.

In the case of a deed which states that the transfer is made for a nominal consideration or a consideration of \$1, the tax must be computed upon the actual value of the interest or property conveyed, the amount of any lien or encumbrance being deducted, and the person who executes the deed is required to affix stamps thereto, and becomes liable to penalty if stamps in a sufficient amount, based upon the actual value of the consideration given, are not so affixed.

A deed which is executed, dated, and delivered prior to December 1, 1914, is not subject to tax under the provisions of the said act, and, therefore, may be accepted for record subsequent to that date without having documentary stamps affixed thereto.

A deed which was dated prior to December 1, 1914,

but was acknowledged before a notary public and delivered subsequent to that date, is taxable.

Section 13 of the said act provides that it shall not be lawful to record or register any instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped unless stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and canceled in the manner prescribed by law.

Where a deed is presented to a recording officer and it appears probable that an insufficient amount of internal-revenue stamps are attached thereto, and he is not satisfied with the explanation furnished by the party offering the same for record, he should notify the collector of internal revenue. It is not expected that the recording officer will institute an investigation to see whether there has been any violation of the law, nor is it thought that he should exact an affidavit showing the true consideration.

A contract for the sale of real estate which provides for the issuance of a deed at some future date upon the fulfillment of certain conditions is not subject to tax if executed by the owner of the land. If executed by a broker it is subject to a tax of 10 cents.

A partition deed which is operative in defining boundary lines or in showing by location each tenant in common's interest is not subject to tax.

A quitclaim deed given for no consideration or merely the nominal consideration of \$1 for the purpose of correcting a flaw in title is not subject to tax. No tax is imposed upon an option for the purchase of real property.

Oil leases, leases of mining property, long-term mining leases, etc., which in themselves convey no title to or interest in real property are exempt from tax.

Deeds in escrow do not become subject to the said tax until the final delivery is made. Therefore, if delivery of such a deed is made subsequent to December 1, 1914, it becomes subject to the tax imposed upon conveyances.

Deeds of release and deeds of trust are exempt from tax under the provisions of the said act.

Deeds issued by masters in chancery, sheriffs, etc., to cover transfer of property sold under a foreclosure or execution are subject to tax, the cost of which may be added to the court costs.

Deeds to burial sites which do not convey title to land, but only a right to sepulture, to erect monuments, etc., are exempt from tax.

A deed issued to cover a gift of property from husband to wife, or from parent to child, or from an individual to a municipality or other political subdivision wherein the consideration named is "natural love and affection," and "\$1," "desire to promote public welfare and \$1," or "\$1 and other valuable considerations" is not taxable.

In the case of an exchange of two properties, the deeds transferring title to each are subject to tax, which should in each case be computed on the basis of the actual value of the interest or property conveyed, the amount of any lien or incumbrance being deducted.

A deed executed by a debtor covering an assignment of property to a trustee to be held for the benefit of a creditor is not subject to tax. When, however, the trustee sells or conveys such property, either to the creditor or any other person, the deeds executed by him are taxable.

A deed transferring title to property to a building and loan association for the purpose of securing a loan on the property so conveyed, which property is immediately reconveyed to its owner, is not subject to tax, the deed of reconveyance being likewise exempt.

A deed given by a husband and wife to a "straw man" who immediately executes a deed reconveying the property to the wife is not subject to tax if given for no valuable consideration or merely the nominal consideration of \$1, and, likewise, the deed of reconveyance is exempt.

Certificates: "With reference to the provision of the Internal Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, that 'certificates of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this Act' are subject to a tax of ten cents, it is held that the first requirement necessary to subject the certificate to taxation, is that it shall be one *required by law*. Certificates which are not required by express statute, but by the regulations of any Executive Department, are not certificates required by law

within the meaning of the Act. A simple acknowledgment or jurat before a notary public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, is not taxable."—(*U. S. Postal Guide* Jan '15.)

Promissory notes: The following rulings have been recently made by the Internal Revenue Office with reference to the tax on promissory notes (T. D. 2170).

(1) In view of the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States *v. Iaham* (17 Wall, 496), that "the liability of an instrument to a stamp duty, as well as the amount of such duty, is determined by the form and face of the instrument, and cannot be affected by proof of facts outside of the instrument itself," this office is of the opinion that drafts, acceptances, overdrafts, and post-dated checks are not taxable under the above act as promissory notes, even though they are used in such a way as to perform some of the functions of a promissory note.

(2) A contract or agreement extending either a chattel or real estate mortgage is not taxable, but if such extension effects the renewal of promissory notes, either embodied in the mortgage or given in connection with the mortgage, the renewal of such notes is taxable under the above act.

(3) This office has received several inquiries regarding the taxability of contracts for the purchase of pianos, machinery, and other merchandise, in which among other conditions and provisions there is included an agreement to pay the vendor a stipulated sum of money at a certain time, with interest, for value received. If in such contracts, this agreement is in form and effect a good and valid promissory note, upon which the maker would be liable in a suit at law, such promissory note is taxable under the above act. If, however, the contract merely provides for the payment of the purchase price in installments and enumerates the dates upon which such payments are due, stating, as many of the contracts do, that in default of payment the vendor may take the property, such agreement is not a promissory note.

(4) A promissory note drawn in a foreign country and placed in the mails in that country for delivery to a person residing in the United States is not taxable under the above act. Delivery of commercial paper is necessary for its completion, and by the weight of authority such an instrument is delivered when placed in the mails. The laws of the foreign country, therefore, would determine the validity of the contract, even if the instrument is made payable in the United States. On the other hand, a promissory note drawn in the United States and placed in the mails for delivery to a person residing in a foreign country is taxable, for the reason above stated.

(5) A receipt given by a loan company for property received as security for a debt is not a promissory note; but, if in the receipt there is included a promise to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time, with interest, for value received, such a provision, in the opinion of this office, is a valid promissory note, upon which the maker would be liable in a suit at law and is taxable.

The Senate Dec 17 adopted the joint resolution, which passed the House the previous day, extending the emergency revenue law one year, or until Dec 31, 1916. The Senate adopted the resolution after a lively partisan debate by a vote of 45 to 29, Democrats supporting it solidly and Republicans unanimously opposing it. President Wilson signed the measure Dec 17.

This was done to prevent a lapse of the law Dec 31 with the understanding that the law would be taken up for amendment in order to increase the revenues as soon after the holidays as possible.

See also

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL REPORT
EMERSON, Luther Orlando

Luther O. Emerson, composer of church music and writer of hymns died at Hyde Park, Mass., Sept 29 at the age of 95.

EMERY, Mrs. Mary

See

GIFTS AND REQUESTS

EMMICH, Gen. Otto A. T. von

The death at Hanover of General von Emmich, the conqueror of Liege, was announced by the Overseas News Agency, Dec 22.

General von Emmich was commander of the Tenth Army Corps. He figured prominently in the early events of the war, being in command of the German troops which invaded Belgium. Afterwards he was employed continuously in high positions in the army, distinguishing himself in the Galician campaign and the winter battle in east Prussia.

Although of high military rank, General von Emmich never studied at the War Academy and never was connected with the General Staff, an almost unprecedented case.

EMPLOYMENT

See

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

The Engineering Foundation was organized May 25 at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, by the United Engineering Society, which represents the national organizations of electrical, mining and mechanical engineers, and is acting in co-operation with the national organization of civil engineers, the combined bodies having more than 30,000 members. The Foundation is the first of its kind which is devoted to research work in engineering lines and to the promotion of the interest of the engineering professions, and it starts with a gift of \$250,000 from Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and builder of the largest telescopes in the country. The gift is to be used "for the benefit of mankind through fostering engineering research."

The officers of the Foundation are Gano Dunn, Chairman; Edward D. Adams, Vice-Chairman; F. R. Hutton, Secretary, and Joseph Struthers, Treasurer.

ENGLIS, John

John Englis, the New York shipbuilder, died Apr 1, aged 82.

ENO, Amos F.

The will of Amos F. Eno which was filed in New York Oct 28 bequeathed to public institutions the following sums: General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, \$1,800,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and New York University, each \$250,000. Over \$4,600,000 was left to relatives. A contest to break the will was started in the Surrogates' Court, New York City, Nov 29. Undue influence in behalf of a bequest to Columbia University was alleged.

A copy of a will dated Jan. 9, 1914, was filed for probate in New York City, Dec 31, at the instance of Amos R. E. Pinchot, nephew of Mr. Eno. The instrument left the residuary

estate, estimated at more than \$7,000,000, to Henry C. Eno, a brother, and Mary E. Pinchot, sister of the testator, in equal shares.

EPILEPSY

See

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A deficit of \$93,000 and admission by trustees that the Church funds had been administered in a loose and unbusinesslike manner were brought forth Jan 27 when, at a meeting of the leading laymen, the Episcopal diocese of Colorado was reorganized and arrangements were made for incorporating it at once.

The Rev. Hiram Richard Hulse, archdeacon of Orange, was consecrated missionary Bishop of Episcopal work in Cuba on Jan 12, the ceremony taking place in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It was the first consecration of a Bishop to take place in this cathedral.

The Rev. Paul Matthews, of Faribault, Minn., was consecrated as Protestant Bishop of New Jersey on Jan 25 in St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., by Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Southern Ohio, who fifteen years before ordained him.

The Episcopal Church made greater progress in 1915 in numbers and in money gifts than in any recent year. Membership gained 26,167, reaching 1,058,804, with 550,000 Sunday school teachers and scholars. There were 100,000 communicants in the diocese of New York. There were 61,284 confirmations. The gifts passed the \$20,000,000 mark by nearly another million, making an average of \$20 a communicant, the highest average ever attained. The increase in gifts for missions was \$712,100, making a total of \$1,759,400. The growth was the largest ever recorded in this field. Yet with all this growth and progress the number both of clergymen and theological students decreased, though there was an increase in licensed lay readers of 318.

About \$400,000 of the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. G. Skinner of East Orange was left to branches of the Episcopal Church. The will disposing of an estate valued at half a million was probated Dec 17.

—Suffragan Bishop, Connecticut

The Rev. E. Campion Acheson, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, was elected Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut by the diocesan convention in Hartford, Ct., June 9, on the fourth ballot.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Payments to policyholders by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, during 1914, aggregated \$56,700,000. This amount was above \$2,000,000 more than was received in premiums from policyholders during the same period.

The mortality rate was the lowest in fifteen years, and of the 5454 domestic death claims

paid during the year, 98½ per cent. were settled within one day after receipt of due proof of death. Insurance now on the company's books amounts to almost a billion and a half, an increase of \$23,000,000 for the year. New insurance paid for during 1914 totaled \$136,867,000, exclusive of additions, increases and revivals.

It was announced June 12 that General T. Coleman du Pont had purchased the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from J. P. Morgan.

This was the stock which formerly was owned by James Hazen Hyde. The insurance scandals of 1905 revealed that it had been used to promote the interests of various financial groups in Wall Street, and the stock, consisting of 502 out of the society's total of 1000 shares, was bought by Thomas F. Ryan for \$2,510,000 on June 9, 1905. He placed the stock in the hands of three trustees, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse.

The stock was bought from Thomas F. Ryan by the late J. P. Morgan on Dec 9, 1909, for the price that Mr. Ryan had paid for it plus interest. The trusteeship expired on June 15, 1910, and soon after that it was renewed by J. P. Morgan.

Gen. Du Pont said it was his purpose to offer the stock to the policy holders, as part of his plan to complete the mutualization of the society.

ERIE, Pa.

See

STORMS

EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS

Indiana

A eugenic marriage bill was passed by the Indiana Senate on Jan 21, 32 to 12. It provides that health certificates must be obtained before marriage licenses are issued.

New Jersey

The enactment of a strict eugenic law in New Jersey was advocated by the Health Officers' Association of New Jersey at its meeting in the Jersey City Club, Nov 19. The proposed law would forbid all marriages unless both bride and bridegroom presented certificates of good health in the form of an oath made by their respective physicians. If, after the marriage, it should be found by either party that the other's health certificate was false, the physician who gave it should be made liable to a damage suit by the injured party, and also liable to prosecution by the state for perjury. The law also would provide that, in the case of persons going out of the state to marry in order to escape its consequences, their marriage shall be void.

Vermont

The Vermont Legislature, Mar 22, passed an act providing for eugenic marriages. A fine of \$500 was fixed for any person who should wed without fulfilling the requirements of the law.

Wisconsin

During 1914, the first year of operation of the eugenic marriage law, 4000 fewer mar-

riages were reported to the Wisconsin State Board of Health than for 1913. In 1914, 17,245 of the regular ceremonials were recorded and 87 common-law marriages. According, however, to the report of the State Board of Health, issued Feb 5, the fact that many persons went outside the state to be married, and others resorted to common-law marriage, was not necessarily due to their inability to comply with the law.

EUROPEAN WAR

The material upon the EUROPEAN WAR is arranged under the following subheads:

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GERMANY

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GREAT BRITAIN

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Losses in naval operations to Mar 1915

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Garibaldi, Destruction of the

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In the Baltic

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Merchantmen destroyed

"Lusitania," Destruction of the

In the Mediterranean

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"Ville de la Ciotat," Destruction of the

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"Emden," Destruction of the

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RUSSIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

RUSSIAN-TURKISH OPERATIONS

SAN MARINO

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SWEDEN

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 Cushing case
 Dacia case
 Dernburg, Dr. Bernhard
 "Falaba" case
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 "Indian Prince" case
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 Neutral mail inquiry
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 Odenwald case
 Passports to Europe
 Peace proposals
 "Persia," Destruction of the
 Poison shell advertisement
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," Internment of
 Pro-German activities
 Fay, Robert, case
 Hamburg-American Steamship Co. trial
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 UNITED STATES—COMMERCE—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS
 ZEPPELIN, COUNT

—Cost

The National City Bank of New York, in its monthly circular, May 6, reviewing the financial status of the European belligerents said: "The war loans to date stand as follows:

Great Britain	\$2,525,000,000
France	1,802,400,000
Russia	1,065,000,000
Germany	3,491,000,000
Austria-Hungary	730,000,000
Total	\$9,613,400,000

An exhaustive study of the cost of the European war appeared in Jan in the Berlin *Vorwaerts*. The military expenditures of the British empire are given as about \$4,250,000 per day or \$637,500,000 up to January 1. The cost of the war to France up to Dec 10, 1914, is given as \$1,288,200,000, or, difference in time considered, more than twice the amount spent by Great Britain. Taking the Russian expenditures to November 15 as a basis, it is shown that the Russian campaign has so far cost \$9,200,000 per day, or \$1,380,000,000 up to Jan 1. The expenditures of the Belgian, Servian and Japanese governments are given as about \$1,600,000 per day, or roundly, \$240,000,000 up to Jan 1. The figures also show that it costs the Allies \$2.05 per day to keep a man in the field.

No detailed amounts are given in relation to the cost of the war to Germany and Austro-Hungary. The statement is made, however, that the cost for the two is \$21,000,000 per day, or \$3,150,000,000 up to Jan 1. Adding the expenditures of all the nations at war, the daily total is about \$45,962,000, and the total up to Jan 1, \$6,894,300,000.

It is pointed out by *Vorwaerts* that from the French total expenditures so far made must be taken the following loans: To Belgium, \$50,000,000; to Serbia, \$16,000,000; to Greece, \$4,000,000, and to Montenegro, \$100,000,000, or a total of \$70,100,000, which would make the amount spent by the French government in military operations \$1,416,700,000 by the close of 1914.

For a year the European war would on this basis cost the tremendous sum of \$16,676,130,000. Making an allowance for the cost of mobilization, but keeping in mind that the sending of new troops into the field is in effect a lesser phase of mobilization, it will still be found that at the end of a year the powers at war would have spent at least \$16,500,000,000.

In this sum are not included the economic losses of the countries, nor the damage done to property in the various military terrains. The loss to Belgium from the destruction of property is estimated at \$133,000,000, while the damages sustained by East Prussia are said to be roundly \$88,000,000. No reliable estimates on the property losses in Poland, Galicia, Slavonia, Serbia, Bosnia, Alsace, and eastern France have so far been obtainable, but the impression prevails that together this would be no less than \$1,400,000,000.

To the cost of the European war must also be added the mobilization expenditures of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Rumania, Bulgaria; the cost of the Turkish operations;

the losses in naval craft, deterioration of war materials, and the economic losses due to a general disturbance of the world's commercial relations.

F. D. Acland, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at a meeting in London May 17, estimated the cost of the war to England at \$150 a second. This means an expenditure of \$12,960,000 a day. Lloyd George's recent estimate was \$10,500,000.

The national debts of the belligerent powers had been increased \$11,250,000,000 since the beginning of the war, according to figures compiled by Dr. Elmer Hantos, a Hungarian financial authority, May 25.

Austria, said Dr. Hantos, added \$745,000,000 to her previous debt of \$2,700,000,000, and Hungary \$425,000,000 to a previous debt of \$1,395,000,000.

Germany's national debt at the beginning of the war was \$6,420,000,000, and this had increased by \$2,895,000,000 at the end of March. Turkey increased her national debt from \$605,000,000 to \$715,000,000.

Great Britain's increase was set at \$2,150,000,000, France's at \$2,230,000,000, and Russia's at \$2,750,000,000. Smaller amounts were chargeable to Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium and Japan.

Jules Roche said in the Chamber, Dec 17, that the war had cost Europe 94,000,000,000 francs (\$38,800,000,000), that France's share of this had been 26,000,000,000 francs (\$5,200,000,000), and that her enemies had spent 47,000,000,000 francs, or \$9,400,000,000.

See also FINANCE—FOREIGN LOANS

—Declarations of war, 1914

(Noted in *Amer. Jour. Int. Law*, Jan, 1915, p. 227 and elsewhere.)

Compiled by William D. Goddard, Naval War College, Newport:

Declarations of War

1914	
Austria—Serbia	July 28..... Blue Book, Doc. 73.
Germany—Russia	Aug. 1..... Orange Book, Doc. 75.
Germany—France	Aug. 3..... Yellow Book Doc. 147.
Germany—Belgium	Aug. 4..... Grey Book, Doc. 30.
Britain—Germany	Aug. 4..... London Gazette, No. 28861.
Austria—Russia	Aug. 6..... Orange Book, Doc. 79.
Montenegro—Austria	Aug. 7..... London Times (10 Aug., '14), 6d.
Montenegro—Germany	Aug. 9..... London Times (12 Aug., '14), 6c.
Serbia—Germany	Aug. 9..... N. Y. Times (10 Aug., '14).
France—Austria	Aug. 13..... Dispatch to U. S. Dept. of State.
Britain—Austria	Aug. 13..... London Gazette, Nos. 28868, 28870.
Japan—Germany	Aug. 23..... Dispatch to U. S. State Dept.
Austria—Japan	Aug. 27..... Proc. Japanese Diet, Sept. 5, '14.
Austria—Belgium	Aug. 28..... Dispatch to U. S. State Dept.
Egypt—Germany	Sept. 9..... (Riv. Maritt, Sept. '14, p. 383.) [See also 7f.
Russia—Turkey	Nov. 3..... London Times (4 Nov.), 8d].
France—Turkey	Nov. 5..... London Times (6 Nov.), 8c (late ed.).
Britain—Turkey	Nov. 5..... London Gazette, No. 28963; also Times (6 Nov.), 8c.
Belgium—Turkey	Nov. 6..... London Times (7 Nov.), 9c.
Allies—Turkey	Nov. 9..... Am. J. Int. Law (Jan., '15), 227, citing Wash. Post (11 Nov., '14).
Turkey—Allies	Nov. 13..... London Times (14 Nov.), 7c.
1915	
Italy—Austria	May 23..... London Times (24 May), 6c.
San Marino	(about June 1)..... Declared itself in a state of war.—World Peace Foundation (June, '15).
Italy—Turkey	Aug. 21..... Nord. Allg. Zeit. (22 Aug., '15), 11. 10.
	Aug. 20..... au soir: <i>Moniteur de la Flotte</i> (28 Aug., '15), 1

(English Blue Book in Cd. 7467, 7445, 7628, 7716; 7627; of French Yellow Book in Cd. 7717; of Russian English translation of Belgian Grey Book in Cd. Orange Book in Cd. 7626.)

—Disease

Dardanelles

That stories of excessive sickness among the troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula had not been overdrawn was revealed Nov 2 in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who informed the House that approximately 78,000 officers and men had been removed from the peninsula on account of sickness between Apr 25 and Oct 20.

—Effects on travel

American travel to Europe decreased 196,385 during the year ending July 1, compared with the previous 12 months and there was also a decrease of 47,007 in the number of Americans arriving from abroad.

—Finance

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—LOANS

France

France's war expenditures to the beginning of 1916 will amount to 30,500,000,000 francs (\$6,100,000,000), according to the report of the French Budget Commission submitted Sept 22. Average monthly expenditures, the report said had increased from 1,300,000,000 francs to 2,070,000,000 francs (\$260,000,000 to \$414,000,000).

—Finance—Credit strain

The expenditure of the United Kingdom, said the London *Economist* of July 3, is now roughly £3,000,000 per day, while the daily average revenue for the first quarter of the present financial year was roughly only about £560,000 per day. An answer of Mr. McKenna's suggests that the net amount added to the debt is about £2,000,000 a day. As to credit, many of the present values are artificial, and supply no accurate criterion of the true position of our credit. In many instances minimum prices exist, which make stocks unmarketable and prevent values falling into line with existing conditions. Let us begin by showing how the credit of the present belligerents stood in the year 1907, and how prices stood on July 30, the last day before the closing of the London Stock Exchange:

Description—	Present mini- mum price.	Price end of July, 1907.	Yield. £ s d
British 2½% consols....	65	83	3 0 3
Belgian 3%	66½	..	.....
French 3% rentes.....	..	95	3 3 3
Italian 3½% rentes.....	..	103	3 18 0
Japanese 4½% ster- ling, red, 1925.....	83¾	93¾	5 1 6
Russian 5%, 1906.....	92	83¾	5 19 3
Servian 4% unified.....	..	79¾	5 0 9
Description—	Price end of July, 1914.	Yield. £ s d	Rise or fall in seven years. £ s d
British 2½% consols 70	3 11 6	—13	+0 11 3
Belgian 3%	76	3 19 0	.....
French 3% rentes.. 76½	3 18 6	—18½	+0 15 3
Italian 3½% rentes. 91½	3 16 6	..	—0 1 6
Japanese 4½% ster- ling, red, 1925.....	89	6 4 3	—4¾
Russian 5%, 1906....	93	5 8 9	+9¾
Servian 4% unified..	67	5 19 6	—12½

Prices since July 30, 1914, have been on the new basis under the restrictions imposed

by the Government, so that those quoted in the above table for 1914 can be said to represent the latest real prices of the securities of the allied nations. In some cases the Stock Exchange committee have fixed minimum prices. As business is entirely on a cash basis, values represent a buying or selling transaction rather than the views of the market as a whole. And, of course, many private transactions are arranged at lower levels. But our table shows how prices stood at the close of the pre-war slump, and are, therefore, valuable as affording a fairly accurate index to the credit of the countries at the time when they were about to engage in a great war. Russian credit, it will be remarked, contrasted favorably with the 1907 period. At that time she was only just beginning to recover from her war with Japan, which upset her credit for some years. The credit of the United Kingdom has felt the strain of international finance. For years before the war the price of British Consols had been gradually depreciating in market value. The depreciation over the seven years was no less than 13 points, ending in a yield of over 3½ per cent. The strain before the war is nothing compared to what our country will have to endure. We have, it should be remembered, entered upon a financial alliance with our Allies, which, besides the supplies of men and ammunition, makes further demands on British credit. It is remarkable, yet true, that for 2½ per cent Consols to yield 4½ per cent like the New War Loan they would stand at 55½. But with a free market they would probably stand well above that. Belgium entered our market in 1914, and the loan of £12,000,000 outstanding, bearing 3 per cent interest, now stands at 65½. But this is a minimum price. French Rentes show a depreciation of 18½ points over the seven years, and the yield on them has increased ¾ per cent. Italian 3½ per cents gave a return of 3 13-16 per cent at the end of last July. In 1907 they were 5 per cent. Our next table deals with the securities of the enemy countries:

Description—	Price end of July, 1907.	Yield. £ s d	Price end of July, 1914.	Yield. £ s d
Austrian 4% gold rentes	95½	4 4 9	81½	5 0 0
German 3%, 1891-3.....	82½	3 12 9	72	4 4 6
Hungarian 4% rentes, 1902	92½	4 6 6	74½	5 7 6
Prussian 3½ consols	91	3 17 0	81	4 6 6
Turkish 4%, 1902.....	96	4 3 3	82½	4 17 0
do 4% unified.....	94¾	4 6 6	78	5 2 6
Description—	Price end of July, 1914.	Yield. £ s d	Fall in price.	Rise in yield.
Austrian 4% gold rentes.....	81½	5 0 0	14	0 15 3
German 3%, 1891-3.....	72	4 4 6	10½	0 12 9
Hungarian 4% rentes, 1902.....	74½	5 7 6	18	1 1 0
Prussian 3½ consols.....	81	4 6 6	10	0 9 6
Turkish 4%, 1902.....	82½	4 17 0	13½	0 13 9
do 4% unified.....	78	5 2 6	16¾	0 16 0

Prior to the outbreak of the war the credit of enemy countries had depreciated to a rather marked extent. Prices fell considerably in each instance from the 1907 period. It is true they suffered severely from the pre-war slump, especially Austrian and German, but Turkish securities did not suffer much, because it was some time after before

that country entered the war. It is interesting to note that both Austria and Hungary issued loans in London shortly before the outbreak of war. The Hungarian Government issued a loan in February, 1914, for £20,833,333, of which £16,666,666 was offered abroad, London being offered \$3,000,000 in 4½ per cent at 90 per cent, giving a return to the investor of £4 19s 3d per cent. The Austrian Government issued a loan in April, 1914, of £16,525,000 in 4½ per cent notes, repayable in 15 years, £2,000,000 being offered in London at 95¼ per cent, giving a return of £4 19s per cent. Turkey has not been a borrower in London since the year 1909, when she issued a £2,000,000 loan at 89 per cent. The last transaction in London was on June 21 at 47 1-16. The second German war loan was issued in March, this year. According to the prospectus, the loan consisted of 5 per cent stock, redeemable in 1924, and 5 per cent Imperial Treasury bonds. The issue price for stock and bonds was 98.50 marks. Subscribers to the loan who agreed not to sell until Apr 18, 1916, paid 98.30 Taking a price of 98½ marks, the yield was £5 4s 3d per cent. To yield that percentage existing German 3 per cents would have to stand at 57½, but they now stand at 48½.

It is thus considerably more expensive for Germany to borrow internally than for us.

Coming now to the present time, we may set out the quotations of a number of securities of the belligerents in comparison with the mean prices on July 27 before the great pre-war slump set in:

Allice—	Mini- mum price.	Mean price July 27, 1914.	Last busi- ness done.	Fall since July 27.
British consols, 2½%	65	72½	65	7½
*June 2, 1915.				
Belgian 3%, 1914....	66½	79½	66½	12½
*Feb. 5, 1915.				
French 3% rentes....	..	77½	68½	9½
*April 1, 1915.				
Italian 3½% rentes..	..	94	73½	20½
*Jan. 2, 1915.				
Japan 4½%	82¾	93	86	7
*Feb. 15, 1915.				
do 4%	68	75	68	7
*June 1, 1915.				
Russian 5%, 1906....	92	98	92	6
*May 3, 1915.				
do 4½%, 1909.....	..	94	84½	9½
*Jan. 15, 1915.				
Servian 4% .....	..	67	..	..
*Jan. 13, 1915.				
Enemy—				
Austrian 4½% Treas- ury notes .....	..	91	56½	34½
*July 1, 1914.				
do 4% gold rentes ..	..	82½	60½	22½
*April 1, 1914.				
German 3% .....	..	74	48 1-3	25½
*April 1, 1914.				
Hun. 4% gold rentes ..	..	74½	57	17½
*July 1, 1914.				
do 4½% loan, 1914 ..	..	79½	53½	26
*With coupon, due March 1, 1914.				
Prussian 3% .....	..	74	50	24
*April 1, 1914.				
Turkish 4% unified..	..	79	59	20
*Sept. 14, 1914.				
do 4%, 1909.....	..	69	47	22
*June 15, 1914.				

*Last ex-dividend.

It will be seen that minimum prices have been fixed in a number of instances in the above table, so present values are artificial.

Where a minimum is fixed, business activity is not stimulated, and securities do not find their own level. Take, for instance, the case of Consols. We indicated last week that, in our opinion, it would be better to abolish the Consols minimum altogether. It is true the Stock Exchange Committee brought it down to 65 last week, but even at that level conversion rights at 66 2-3 were apparently not considered very attractive, for business has been very slack at the lower level, and only a very few transactions have been recorded. But in the case of the old War Loan, where no minimum price is fixed, there have been a very large number of transactions by holders desiring to convert into the new loan. The truth, no doubt, is that Consol holders would like to know the real value of their security before they convert into the new loan.

Although prices are at present more or less artificial, the slump in values of belligerent securities since the war began is clearly apparent. In the case of Italian 3½ per cents there is a fall of about 20 points, but there is no minimum fixed. Belgian Threes, although "protected" by a minimum, have come down 12½ since the war began. But Belgium has suffered severely, for not only has she lost a large number of her citizens, but her country has been sadly devastated by the Germans. Japanese securities have not fallen very much, and the 4½ per cents are well above the minimum. Japan is far away from the carnage in Europe, so one can view the future of her credit more hopefully. Russian credit was improving before the war, for she issued a 4½ per cent loan in 1909 against a 5 per cent in 1906, but the 1909 loan has fallen nearly 10 points, and has no minimum quotation to stop dealings. The interest on loans of the Allies is being fully met. The securities of enemy countries all show heavy declines in values, and interest, of course, is not being paid to British holders. Dealings have naturally not been on a heavy scale in the London market.

The present state of German and Austrian credit is made clear by some valuable information which we have just received from Amsterdam. Thence we learn that on June 27 the price of the new German War Loan in Berlin was 99½, which, with the exchange at 50.75, was equivalent to a price of 84.15 in Amsterdam. This means that the credit of the German Government in neutral countries is just under 6 per cent. The new Austrian 5½ per cent War Loan on the same day was quoted at 94½ in Vienna; the Austro-Dutch exchange was then 37.6, which meant that the price of the Austrian loan in Vienna was 71; in other words, the credit of the Austrian Government in neutral countries is just under 7½ per cent.

—International Peace Congress of Women

The International Peace Congress of Women, opened Apr 27 at the Hague. Miss Jane Addams, one of the American delegates, was unanimously appointed chairwoman.

Besides the 886 Dutch delegates, the gathering, which was presided over by Aletta Jacobs, comprised 51 women from America, 3 from

Austria, 9 from Denmark, 5 from Belgium (who arrived by special permission of the German military authorities), 9 from Hungary, 12 from Sweden, 15 from Norway, 12 from Germany, 2 from Great Britain, and 1 each from Chili, Armenia, Italy, and Canada. France refused to send delegates, declaring the meeting to be German propaganda manœuvring as international intervention.

The gathering adopted resolutions protesting against the madness and horror of war; opposing the assumption that women can be protected under conditions of modern warfare; recognizing women's responsibility in connection with wars, but declaring that their influence against wars could be effective only with equal political rights; pledging women to do all in their power to promote mutual understanding and good will, and urging the necessity of directing the education of children toward the ideal of constructive peace.

Other motions adopted expressed it as the conviction of the conference that international disputes should be referred to arbitration and conciliation, and urged the governments to come to an agreement to bring pressure to bear on any country resorting to arms, instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

The Congress ended its session at the Hague May 1. Many messages of approval of the congress were received from all over the world.

Miss Jane Addams and the other members of the committee appointed by the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague interviewed Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey in London May 17 and called upon Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg May 23. Later in the day the delegates left for Vienna, where an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph had been assured them.

Premier Knudsen and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ihlen received a delegation of women from the Hague Peace Conference in Copenhagen, May 29.

Women's meetings held in Stockholm and throughout Sweden unanimously adopted the peace resolutions passed at the recent International Congress of Women at The Hague, according to the Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. Similar meetings were held in Denmark and Norway.

—Loans

Details were published in Paris Mar 8 of loans to Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro of \$270,000,000 by Great Britain, France and Russia.

Following is a summary of the principal war loans of the European belligerents and of neutral States which were forced to borrow as a result of the war to the end of July:

ALLIED BORROWINGS.

Great Britain.	
3½% at 95, or 3.97 per cent basis.....	\$1,750,000,000
4½% at 100 (minus) or 4.58 per cent basis	3,000,000,000
Treasury bills, various 1¼ to 3¼ per cent	700,000,000
3 per cent five year Exchequer notes	239,000,000
4½ per cent Canadian, ten year loan	25,000,000
Total	\$5,714,000,000

France.	
National defense bonds at 5.17 to 5.31 per cent	\$1,230,000,000
Treasury notes	450,000,000
Bank of France advances.....	1,240,000,000
One year 5 per cents, London.....	60,500,000
One year 5 per cents, New York....	30,000,000
Bank credit New York.....	10,000,000

Total

Russia.	
First 5 per cent loan.....	\$257,500,000
Second 5 per cent internal loan.....	257,500,000
Third 5½ per cent internal loan....	515,000,000
Exterior, 4 per cent bonds.....	309,000,000
Treasury bills	979,500,000
Joint English and French advances....	277,000,000
Bank credit, New York	25,000,000

Total

Italy.	
First loan, 4.46 per cent basis.....	\$200,000,000
New loan (in progress) estimated....	200,000,000

Total

Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro.	
French and English advances (estimated)	\$75,000,000

Japan.	
Treasury notes and advances.....	\$50,000,000

Total miscellaneous	\$125,000,000
Grand total, Allied loans.....	\$11,880,000,000

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GROUP.

Germany.	
Original war loan 5% at 97½.....	\$1,115,000,000
Second war loan 5% at 98½.....	2,265,000,000
Nine months notes, United States....	10,000,000

Total

Austria-Hungary.	
Austrian 5% at 97½.....	\$433,000,000
Hungarian 6% at 97½.....	237,000,000
Second war loan (in progress).....	900,000,000
Loan by German bankers.....	76,000,000
Credit in Germany	60,000,000

Total

Turkey.	
Loan by Germany	\$250,000,000
Total for the Teutonic allies.....	\$5,346,000,000
Grand total of belligerents' loans....	\$17,226,000,000

NEUTRAL LOANS DUE TO WAR.

Netherlands.	
Internal 5 per cent loan.....	\$110,000,000
Dutch India loan	25,000,000
Treasury notes	8,000,000

Total

Rumania.	
Advanced by England.....	\$25,000,000
Interior 4 per cent loan.....	40,000,000

Total

Switzerland.	
Interior loan	\$16,000,000
Notes, United States	15,000,000

Total

Bulgaria.	
Advanced by Germany and Austria....	\$30,000,000

Egypt.	
Treasury bills	\$25,000,000

Denmark.	
Four and 5 per cent loan.....	\$16,000,000

Norway.	
Interior loan	\$8,000,000
Notes, United States	3,000,000

Total

Sweden.	
Interior loan	\$9,380,000
Notes, United States	5,000,000

Total

Total	\$14,380,000
Total neutrals	\$335,380,000
Grand total, all loans.....	\$17,561,380,000

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

—Losses

Figures on the losses of the principal powers engaged in the war, furnished by the Red Cross and compiled and issued June 18 by Dr. K. Ziegler, German Consul in Denver, Colo., state that the total killed in the first six months of fighting was 2,146,000, divided as follows:

Germany, 482,000; Austria, 341,000; France, 464,000; Great Britain, 116,000; Russia, 733,000. The losses of the Belgians, Serbians, Montenegrins, Turks and Japanese are not included in the summary, exact figures not being obtainable.

The Red Cross records show that every day of the war up to March 1 the losses of all the countries engaged averaged 41,300, divided as follows: Dead, 10,140; wounded, 23,000; prisoners, 8300. The total losses of the Allies averaged 28,000 daily, while those of the central powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, averaged 13,300 a day.

Following, according to Dr. Ziegler (and not corroborated) is the Red Cross complete table.*

More than 80 per cent of the heavy casualties are being caused by shells and shrapnel. Surgeon-General B— of the army corps which had borne the brunt of the French offensive, gave June 23, the following figures as the result of a statistical study of a single batch of wounded. Seventy per cent of the men were wounded by shells, 5 per cent were crushed when trenches were blown up, and 14 per cent were hit by bullets. Only half of 1 per cent were suffering from bayonet wounds, and 3½ per cent were wounded by hand grenades and all other causes.

The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French Ministry of War, Aug 4, were as follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
France ...	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England ..	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium ..	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia ...	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany ..	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria ..	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey ..	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000

Totals .. 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000 14,398,000

The losses of Serbia are not available, but as that country has suffered from plague in addition to war they must be large. The largest total loss is charged to Austria-Hungary. Enough persons have been killed to repopulate a country like Sweden.

The most astounding feature of this table is the ratio of killed to wounded. In previous modern wars the number of wounded has been to the number of dead as four or five to one. Here the two categories are much more nearly equal. Many of the wounded have joined their regiments, but many are crippled for life. The sick, who have been numerous in all the armies, are not listed here.

Col. Huessler, a Swiss military statistician calculated Nov 13 the total number killed on all sides at 5,000,000, this being the highest total estimated to date.

Canada

Casualties among the Canadian contingent in the fighting at Ypres were reported May 2 to have been nearly 6000. Of these 2000 were reported missing, the missing being chiefly the 13th and 14th battalions of Montreal Highlanders, each 1000 strong.

France

French casualties totalled 1,400,000 from the beginning of the war until June 1, 1915, according to an appeal issued July 7 by the French Relief Society. Of this number 400,000 were reported killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken prisoners.

Germany

The latest German casualty list published July 29 brought the total of the published losses of Germany to 2,500,000 men. It was estimated that the number unpublished would bring the casualties up to 3,500,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Prussian casualty lists from No. 302 to No. 309 give the names of 40,245 killed, wounded, and missing, according to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, Aug 28. The total number of Prussian losses published up to Aug 24 amounted to 1,740,836 killed, wounded, and missing, said the paper.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Times* stated, Dec 18, that the "Almanach de Gotha" for 1916 showed that in the first ten months of 1915, 186 German counts, 456 German barons, 592 members of the old nobility, and 552 members of the newer German nobility had been killed. Among those killed were sixteen members of the Von Wedel family and eleven members of the Von Buelow family.

"According to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*," the Prussian lists of losses Nos. 390 to 399 contained 42,825 names, making the total Prussian losses 2,287,083," said the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, Dec 21.

There were, besides, 234 Saxonian, 315 Württembergian and 240 Bavarian lists, 50 from the navy and some lists of German officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish army.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said in the House of Commons, Dec 21, that the number of casualties published in the official lists for Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg up to Nov 30

	Germany.	Austria.	France.	Great Britain.	Russia.	Totals.
Dead	482,000	341,000	464,000	116,000	733,000	2,146,000
Slightly wounded.....	760,000	618,000	718,000	185,000	1,500,000	3,781,000
Seriously wounded.....	97,000	83,000	439,000	49,000	482,000	1,150,000
Prisoners	233,000	183,000	495,000	83,000	770,000	1,764,000
Totals	1,572,000	1,225,000	2,116,000	433,000	3,485,000	8,831,000

were 2,524,460. Of this number, Mr. Tennant added, 484,228 men were killed or died of their wounds, 354,158 were severely wounded, 27,674 died of disease, and 381,149 were missing. Naval casualties, he said, were not included in these figures.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain

Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons Feb 8 said that the British casualties in all ranks in the western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to Feb 4, amounted to approximately 104,000 men, including killed, wounded, and missing.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, gave these figures regarding the total British naval casualties to date (Feb 16):

Killed—348 officers and 5812 men.

Wounded—45 officers and 352 men.

Missing—8 officers and 5 men.

To this list Mr. Churchill said, there should be added the casualties of the First Royal Naval Division, which participated in the defense of Antwerp, which were:

Killed—5 officers and 36 men.

Wounded—4 officers and 184 men.

Missing—7 officers and 868 men.

Interned—39 officers and 1524 men.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons June 9 that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,069 men killed, wounded and missing.

Divided into these categories, officers and men, the list shows the following:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	3,327	6,498	1,130
Other ranks	47,015	147,482	52,617
Total	50,342	153,980	53,747

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list. Mr. Asquith's statement of losses was for the Continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. Neither did the list include the forces of Great Britain engaged in the various smaller wars in Africa and the Near East.

The total number of men for the army and the navy sanctioned by Parliament for service up to June 10 in the present war was 3,200,000.

"This number will not be exceeded without authority of Parliament," said Premier Asquith, thus setting at rest the rumors that other forces had been mobilized without public knowledge.

13,547 officers and men of the British Navy, including marines and members of the naval division, were killed or wounded or reported missing from the beginning of the war up to May 31, according to announcement made in London June 15. Of this total, 8245 were killed.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons, July 1, that the British naval and military losses in killed, wounded and missing

in the operations against the Dardanelles up to May 31 aggregated 38,635 officers and men.

The figures showing the killed wounded and missing follow:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	495	1,134	92
Men	6,927	23,542	6,445
Total	7,422	24,676	6,537

The enormous British casualties reported, not only from the Dardanelles but also from Belgium and France, may, in a measurable degree, be accounted for from the fact that British method of recording the wounded is different from that of either France or Germany, or, indeed, of any other nation. In the British list every man injured, no matter how slightly, is recorded.

Premier Asquith told the House of Commons July 19 that the total casualty list of the Dardanelles expedition to date in killed, wounded and missing was 42,434 officers and men. This figures both naval and military branches of the service. Of this number 8084 were officers, of whom 1933 were killed.

The casualties in the British army and navy had reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith at London. The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9106 and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows: Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29; men killed, 7430; wounded, 787; missing, 274. The military losses were divided as follows:—

	Killed.	
	Officers.	Men.
France	3,288	48,372
Dardanelles (including naval division)	567	7,567
Other theaters of operations excluding German Southwest Africa	145	1,445
Total	4,000	57,384
	Wounded	
	Officers.	Men.
France	6,803	156,308
Dardanelles	1,379	28,635
Other theaters	248	3,247
Total	8,430	188,190
	Missing	
	Officers.	Men.
France	1,163	50,969
Dardanelles	198	10,892
Other theaters	22	641
Total	1,383	62,203

The total of British army casualties in the war up to Aug 21 was 391,913 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, it was officially announced in the House of Commons, Sept 14. Detailed figures follow: Killed and died of wounds, officers, 4,965; other ranks, 80,922; wounded, officers, 9,973; other ranks, 241,086; missing, officers, 1,501; other ranks, 53,466.

The British casualties at the Dardanelles up to Aug 21 were 87,630, according to an announcement made Sept 16. The number of killed was 17,608. These figures were included in the grand total of British casualties

published earlier in the week. The announcement of Sept 16 said that the number of officers killed was 1,130, and the number of men 16,478; wounded, 2,371 officers and 59,257 men; missing, 373 officers and 8,021 men. This was the first specific information of the price England was paying for her efforts to win Constantinople. To this total must be added the losses suffered by the French, which have not been revealed. On Sept 14 announcement was made that the grand total of British casualties up to Aug 21 was 381,983. The loss of 87,630 at the Dardanelles shows that the proportion of losses at the Dardanelles to the casualties on all fronts has been 1 to 4.36.

Notwithstanding the intensity of this fighting, the proportion of killed to wounded had not been higher at the Dardanelles than elsewhere. The ratio at the Dardanelles had been nearly the same as on all fronts, or approximately 1 to 4 1-3 in each instance. Before the present war, with its scientific methods of destruction, the proportion of killed to wounded was usually calculated at about 1 to 10.

The total number of British casualties since the beginning of the war was approximately 600,000. This was calculated with the Nov. lists, which gave casualties of 1232 officers and 45,194 non-commissioned officers and men in all fields of war. This number was considerably less than the losses for Oct, which were 3110 officers and 71,187 soldiers.

The total British casualties, both military and naval, from the beginning of the war until Nov 9 were 510,230, according to an announcement made Dec 2 by Premier Asquith.

The losses were distributed as follows:

IN FRANCE			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	4,620	9,754	1,583
Other ranks	69,272	240,284	54,445
Total, 379,958.			
MEDITERRANEAN			
Officers	1,504	2,869	356
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211
Total, 106,610.			
OTHER THEATERS			
Officers	227	337	76
Other ranks	2,052	5,587	3,223
Total, 11,502.			
NAVY AND MARINES			
Officers	589	161	52
Other ranks	9,128	1,920	310
Total, 12,160.			
Grand total, 510,230.			

The killed include those who died from wounds or other causes.

British casualties on all fronts up to Dec 9 totaled 528,227, according to an announcement made Dec 24 by Premier Asquith.

From Nov 9 to Dec 9 the British losses decreased greatly, as compared with those of previous months. In that period, 17,997 were reported as killed, wounded or missing.

Premier Asquith said that the losses were distributed as follows:

FLANDERS AND FRANCE			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing
Officers	4,829	9,943	1,699
Men	77,473	241,359	52,685
	82,302	251,302	54,384
DARDANELLES			
Officers	1,667	3,028	350
Men	24,535	72,781	12,194
	26,202	75,809	12,544
OTHER THEATERS OF WAR			
Officers	871	694	100
Men	10,548	10,953	2,518
	11,419	11,647	2,618
Grand total.....	119,923	338,758	69,546

—Maps

A map of central Europe was prepared at the Army War College in Washington (May 1915) based upon the latest foreign maps and covering practically all areas involved in the European war. It shows all fortified areas, naval bases, torpedo or submarine-boat stations, radio stations, submarine cables, principal, secondary, and ordinary railroad lines, steamship lines, canals, rivers, capitals, chief places of administrative divisions, and important towns. All names have been Anglicized as far as possible. The map may be had from the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at a price of 30 cents.

—Prisoners

Two thousand five hundred consumptive prisoners from the belligerent countries would be sent to Switzerland for treatment, said a Geneva dispatch, Sept 22, in accordance with an arrangement between the Swiss Government and the nations at war. The British invalids will go to the Oberland region, the French to Leysin, and the German to St. Moritz.

Canada

Though the law officers of the department were at odds over the legal aspects of the question, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post ruled, Dec 13, that prisoners of war escaping to the United States from Canada might be admitted.

France

See

MOROCCO

The French Government, for sanitary reasons, removed from West Africa to North Africa the German civil prisoners, who had been in custody in Dahomey. German newspapers, June 26, expressed the opinion that this move was the result of the recent announcement of retaliatory measures on French prisoners.

Germany

On Jan 1 the German headquarters announced that there were in Germany 586,000 prisoners of war; 310,000 Russians, 220,000 French, 37,000 Belgians, and 19,000 British.

On the 16th Germany claimed that there were 800,000 prisoners in that country and in Austria, and that the Allies had taken only 200,000 prisoners.

According to an official announcement, Mar 22, the number of prisoners of war then in Germany was 801,000 enlisted men and more than 9000 commissioned officers. During the war of 1870-71 the number of prisoners of war was 383,000.

The total number of British prisoners in Germany was "approximately 25,000," according to the official answer to a query in the House of Commons Oct 19.

Great Britain

It was announced in the House of Commons, Dec 14, that there were then in England 21,205 prisoners of war.

Three German officers who escaped from a prison camp near Denbigh, Wales, and subsequently were recaptured were sentenced by a military court to-day to serve eighty-four days each in prison. This is the first instance in which jail terms have been given to prisoners of war.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, received a dispatch May 12 which said that typhus fever was present in the following German prison camps, where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Altdamm, Schneidermuhl, Gardelegen, Wittenberg, Zerbst, Sagan, Cassel, Langensalza, and Chemnitz. The cases at Zossen were said to be confined to Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

Russia

The total number of prisoners taken by Russian armies and interned in Russia up to Apr 1, according to figures made public in Petrograd May 10 in an official statement, was 10,734 officers and 605,378 men. In addition, the statement said great numbers of Galician prisoners had received their liberty and been sent home.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia responded favorably, June 4, to President Wilson's personal letter conveying a request by Austria that provision be made for inspecting Siberian camps where Austrian prisoners were held. Following unsuccessful negotiations through the usual diplomatic channels, Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador in Washington, asked President Wilson about two months before to send a personal letter to Emperor Nicholas. The request was the result of reports that Austrian civilians and prisoners of war were not getting proper treatment. The Austrian government asked that the inspection be conducted by American Red Cross agents.

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

The May, 1915, issue of the "U. S. Official Postal Guide" (p. 8) calls attention to the fact that by the Hague Convention which was subscribed to by the United States and by all of the European nations now engaged in hostilities, money orders drawn in favor of or remitted by prisoners of war shall be exempt from any charge for fee or commission. "The Guide" says:

If a resident of the United States applies for a money order payable to a prisoner of war in any of the countries concerned in the present conflict, the applicant is entitled to receive an order for the

full amount deposited at the post office, without the customary deduction for fee.

Every money order (as well as advice and coupon) issued without charge for fee, in favor of a prisoner of war, should bear written in red ink across its face the words, "Payee a Prisoner of War," and the advice should contain the fullest address obtainable. A foreign Postal Administration has made special request that the advice of every order drawn in favor of a prisoner of war or a soldier in the field be accompanied, if possible, by the payee's address written by himself.

If the payee's written statement cannot be obtained the remitter may be asked to fill out a supplemental advice on Form No. 6083.

The postmaster must charge himself with the full amount deposited by the remitter, and after entering the number and amount of the order in his account, add a note for the Auditor's information, to the effect that the order was exempt from charge for fee under the Hague Convention of July, 1899.

The *Literary Digest*, Sept 25, gives a consensus of opinions of the subject-peoples of Europe as shown in their newspapers published in the United States. Of these, the Ruthenians only are whole heartedly in sympathy with the Teutonic powers. The Austro-Hungarian subject races, particularly, the Bohemians, are on the whole distinctly pro-Ally, while those of Turkey are uncompromisingly hostile to her. The Finns, the Lithuanians and the Poles are somewhat divided in their sympathies. The Lithuanians, tempered by pro-Ally tendencies.

—Wounded

The French government has issued some remarkable figures showing the percentage of wounded men who have recovered, or are recovering, and are, or will be, fit again for service. The figures are taken up to Dec 1:

Wounded, but fit for almost	
immediate return to the front	54.50 per cent
Wounded, and on leave	24.50 per cent
Wounded, and still in hospital	17.40 per cent
Permanently disabled and unfit	
for further service	1.46 per cent
Wounded, and died from	
wounds	3.48 per cent

The enormous proportion of complete recoveries testifies to the "humaneness" of the modern bullet and to the great skill of the surgeons. But there is another point. It is obvious that in a long war the majority of wounded men will return to the front. When we speak of the casualties of an army we must remember that it would be quite misleading to deduct them bodily from the fighting strength of that army. Casualties nowadays are chiefly temporary casualties.

France

The Ministry of the Interior took cognizance Sept 3 of assertions that crippled soldiers would not be employed in the public service without inquiry into their political opinions. The Ministry announced that the government had determined to reserve for such men a large number of places, without regard to their political or religious beliefs, because all had served the country with equal courage and had the right to equal recognition.

Announcement was made in Paris, Sept 11, that special schools were being founded by the Ministries of the Interior, Commerce and

Agriculture to instruct crippled soldiers so as to make them self-supporting. These schools were being established at Lyons, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Bayonne, Pau, Toulouse, St. Etienne and various other cities.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted Nov 19 a bill giving preference in the government service to men mutilated or disabled in the war. This preference extended to every branch of the civil service and not merely to one-half of the places, as had been ordered under a ministerial decree. Amendments to the measure were accepted giving the preference, among the mutilated or disabled, to those who were the fathers of the largest families. Another amendment, voted unanimously, was that places should be reserved also for disabled soldiers in monopolies subsidized by the state.

Germany

On the basis of an investigation conducted in the war hospitals in Germany, the percentage of recoveries, returns to service, and deaths among German wounded soldiers has been compiled. The following figures are taken from the *Berliner Tageblatt* of July 10:

	Returned to Service.	Deaths.	Recov- ered, but Unfit.
August	84.8	3.0	12.2
September	88.1	2.7	9.1
October	88.9	2.4	8.7
November	87.3	2.1	10.6
December	87.8	1.7	10.5
January	88.7	1.4	9.9
February	88.6	1.3	10.0
March	88.9	1.6	9.5
April	91.2	1.4	7.4
Average	88.5	1.9	9.6

Inasmuch as even some of those here classed roughly as "recovered but unfit" returned subsequently to military service, the percentage of those who recovered and resumed military service was somewhat in excess of the figures given.

—Wounded—Amputations

In only 782 cases has it been necessary to amputate one or more limbs of British soldiers admitted to hospitals in England and France since the commencement of the war to the present time, according to a statement made July 6 by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, in the House of Commons.

AFRICA

January

The British battleship *Goliath* and the light cruiser *Fox* bombarded Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German East Africa on Jan 5, capturing 14 Europeans and 20 natives. The British casualties were 1 killed, 20 wounded.

On the 9th the French occupied Edea, German Kamerun, and repulsed a German attack. The German casualties were 74.

February

Pieter Crobler, a member of the parliament of the Union of South Africa and a grandson of Paul Kruger, was committed for trial on a charge of treason Feb 2.

It was officially announced at Cape Town Feb 3 that Lieut.-Col. Kemp and his commando of Boer rebels had surrendered to the British forces at Upington.

The rebel leader Bezuidenhout and the so-called "Prophet" Vankensburg surrendered to the British forces with Kemp. The commando included 48 officers and 500 burghers.

Lieut.-Col. Kemp was one of the Boer leaders in South Africa who followed Lieut.-Col. S. G. Maritz, Gen. Christian De Wet and Gen. Christian F. Beyers in revolting against British rule soon after the European war started. The last previous account of Kemp was contained in a dispatch from Pretoria Jan 24, which said that 1200 rebels with four guns under Maritz and Kemp had attacked Upington, Bechuanaland, but were repulsed, leaving behind 12 men dead and 23 wounded and 96 prisoners. With Kemp captured, Maritz is the only one of four original revolutionary leaders still at large.

Official announcement was made in Paris Feb 4 that French troops occupied Bertua, a post in the interior of Kamerun, the German possession in western equatorial Africa, on Jan 29, after several engagements with the German defenders. Bertua is 225 miles north of the boundary between Kamerun and French equatorial Africa, and 275 miles inland from the coast. The occupation of the post indicates that the French enveloping movement against the Germans in this possession is being continued.

A semi-official note made public in Lisbon Feb 5 announced that the German forces have evacuated Angola, Portuguese West Africa. The natives on both banks of the Kunene River have revolted, pillaged the houses of Europeans and killed the administrator of Missende and his wife and sons. The Governor of Angola organized a punitive expedition.

The following German official statement was given out Feb 13: "German East Africa is now completely cleared of the enemy. German troops have entered Uganda and British East Africa."

The trial of Gen. Christian De Wet and other leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain, who are charged with high treason, began at Bloemfontein Feb 16.

A serious invasion of German Southwest Africa by forces of the Union of South Africa was under way according to reports from London Feb 26. The troops, which landed at Walfish and Lüderitz Bays, were advancing along the railways from those points to the main line, which runs north and south through virtually the whole length of the colony, while another force was concentrating in northern Cape Colony in order to advance from the South.

Formal announcement was made at the state department at Washington Feb 25 of Great

Britain's decision to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa, as from midnight the 28th.

March

It was reported, Mar 21, that General Botha, Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Union of South Africa, had captured 200 German prisoners and 2 field guns at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa. His invasion of German Southwest Africa had been announced from London on Feb 26.

April

It was announced officially in Cape Town, Apr 7, that troops of the Union of South Africa had occupied without opposition the railway stations at Kalkfontein and Kanus, German Southwest Africa. This follows the capture of Warmbad, twenty miles north of the Orange River, which was announced Apr 6.

The French War Department, Apr 21, announced that the allied forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans in Kamerun, a German colony of western equatorial Africa. The statement says: "After heavy fighting of the last few months, the German troops in Kamerun have been forced to retreat from the high plateau situated in the center of the colony. The seat of government has been transferred to Jaunde. The movement of the allied forces in this direction continues. French native troops from Central Africa have attained in the east the line of Lomie-Dume. Toward the west, troops commanded by Colonel Mayer, following the railway line, have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Kele River. British troops marching in a northerly direction, and following the Edea-Jaunde road, have taken possession of the Ngwas bridge."

Official news from German East Africa of the defeat of British forces on Jan 18 and 19 in a two-days' battle at a point near Jassini reached Berlin Apr 21. The British forces lost some 200 men in killed. Their total casualties amounted to about 700. These include the capture of four companies of men.

Three hundred and fifty rifles, one machine gun and 50,000 rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the Germans. The loss to the Germans was seven officers and eleven men killed and thirty-eight men wounded.

Mafia Island, off the coast of German East Africa, was occupied by the British on Jan 10. Replying to the German account of the British defeat near Jassini, German East Africa, on Jan 18 and 19, the British commander reported, Apr 24, that the total British loss was 280 men, of whom 240 were missing.

A blockade of the coast of Kamerun, German West Africa, beginning at midnight, Apr 23, was announced in the *Official Gazette*. The order, signed by the commander of the allied fleet before Kamerun, gives the area covered by the blockade as between the mouth of the Akwayfe River and Bimbria Creek, and between the mouth of the Sanaga River and the Campo River.

The British official statement covering the operations in the British East Africa protectorate between November and March, issued Apr 24, says:

"An attempt by Indian and British troops to take Tanga in German East Africa was unsuccessful, and the force reembarked and proceeded to Mombasa. Simultaneously, an attack on a German outpost at Longido resulted in the Germans evacuating their position after suffering heavy losses. The British also drove the Germans out of British territory across the Uмба River.

"The British post at Jassini, held by 300 Indians, was attacked by 2000 Germans. Jassini was surrendered after its ammunition had been expended and the commander and 280 men had been killed.

"An expedition sent from Mombasa occupied the German island of Mafia, the German garrison surrendering unconditionally.

"Shirati, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, was attacked and occupied by the British. The German armed steamer *Muansa* was driven ashore and disabled. Subsequent fighting at Shirati resulted in the Germans being defeated and retreating in disorder."

May

The following British official statement regarding the operations in South Africa was issued May 1: "General McKenzie's mounted force, which was designated to cut off the Germans who, after the evacuation of Keetmanshop (in German Southwest Africa), retreated northward along the railway, inflicted a serious defeat on them in the vicinity of Gibeon. The Union forces, by destroying the railway north of Gibeon, captured a whole railway train, a number of transport wagons, a great quantity of live stock, two field guns, several Maxims, and 200 prisoners. The remnant of the German force, which was 800 strong, escaped owing to the rough ground obstructing the movements of the cavalry."

Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphed May 3 that it was officially announced that Ruba had been occupied without opposition by the forces under Gen. Brits.

An official statement, May 4, said that General Botha's Union of South Africa troops on May 2 captured Otymbingue, an important post 100 miles east of Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa. The British losses were only eight killed. Five of these men lost their lives in the explosion of a mine during the advance up the Swakop River.

The British Colonial Office, May 5, issued the following regarding the South African campaign: "Gen. Botha reports that the Germans, since their evacuation of Auf Warmbad and other places, have been poisoning all wells along the railroad. Gen. Botha has informed the commander of the German forces that he will hold the officers concerned responsible for all acts contrary to the Hague convention, and will take measures of reprisal."

The capture of Windhoek, administrative capital of German Southwest Africa, was officially announced in Cape Town, according to a Reuter despatch. The town was occupied May 12 by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha without resistance. A considerable amount of railway rolling stock fell into the hands of the Union forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the occupied German territory.

Premier Botha, addressing his troops after the occupation of the town, said that the fall of Windhoek was of the utmost importance, as it "means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa."

The capture of Windhoek included the capture of the great aerograph station, one of the most powerful in the world, which was completed just before the war. It fell into the hands of the Union forces practically intact.

A French column, commanded by Colonel Mayer, occupied on May 11 the post of Esoka, in the German colony of Kamerun.

One of the most curious documents of the present war was received at the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., May 22. It is a report of the Governor-General of Nigeria, summarizing the reports received by him from numerous tribal chiefs expressing their loyalty to Great Britain in the war, accompanied by cash contributions to the war expense. Most of the tribes of Nigeria are Moslems.

June
The German armed steamer *Hermann von Wissman* was destroyed near Sphinxhaven, according to a statement given out June 7 by the British Official Press Bureau.

The statement said that the *Hermann von Wissman* was destroyed by the shell fire of a British naval force. The steamer had been lying in Lake Nyassa, Southeast Africa, since her disablement by the Nyassaland steamer *Gwendolyn* Aug. 1914. Sphinxhaven is in German territory on the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa. It was bombarded and captured May 30.

Garua, an important German station on the Benue River, Kamerun, West Africa, surrendered unconditionally to the Anglo-French force June 11. The attack against the station began May 31.

General Christian De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British Government, was June 21, in Bloemfontein, found guilty of treason on eight counts. A sentence of six years' imprisonment, and a fine of \$10,000 was the punishment imposed June 22.

A successful British attack was made on the German fortified port of Bukoba, the movement having been both by land and water, with the result that on June 25 the fort was destroyed, the wireless station put out of action, many boats sunk and guns captured and destroyed.

July
The Governor General of the French Congo, which adjoins the German colony of Kamerun in equatorial Africa, reported July 27 that after a series of combats at Monso Besam and Assobam a French column occupied the important German post of Lomie on June 25. The column then advanced as far as Dschaposten, where it effected a junction with another French force, which occupied strong positions to the north and northeast as far as Ngangela. The entire Nzemou region, according to the Governor General's telegram, was in open insurrection against the Germans.

A statement given out July 16 by the British Official Press Bureau reads:

A telegram from the Government of Nigeria reports that on June 29 the entente allied forces occupied Ngaundere, an important town in Central Kamerun. Our losses were two rank and file killed and eight wounded.

General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German Southwest Africa July 8.

The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation, the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible. General Botha's victory placed under the British flag an area of 322,450 square miles, or 113,670 square miles more than Germany itself. Of Germany's foreign possessions and protectorates there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and the principal railway menaced by three columns, and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November.

The supplementary terms of surrender signed by Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of German Southwest Africa, provided for the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the entire property of the Protectorate Government as well as all war material and all the military forces.

Commissioned German officers are to live any place they may select on parole; the regulars are to be interned in the southwest territory, and one of their officers is to go with them. They are to retain their rifles, but no ammunition. The landwehr and the landsturm, the reserve forces, are all released on parole. They are to surrender their arms and return to their homes, but they will be allowed to retain their horses. At home they will be free to return to their civil occupations. All civil officials are to remain for the present at their homes on parole.

Lieut.-Col. Kemp, leader of a body of Boer rebels in the South African Republic, who, with his troops, surrendered to the British forces early in Feb was sentenced to serve seven years in prison and to pay a fine of £1000 (\$5,000), according to the Pretoria correspondent of Reuter's Telegram

Company July 23. The correspondent stated that Colonel Kemp's defense at his trial was that he rebelled, not in order to co-operate with Germany, but to make a demonstration against the colony fighting Germany. He declared that he wanted to maintain neutrality.

An official statement issued Aug 9 by the Ministry of the Colonies said:

"Encircling operations by French forces in the south and east Kamerun are proceeding successfully. On July 17 columns from the south took Bitam, which the enemy had evacuated during the night, thus completing the conquest of the part of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911. On July 23 columns operating in the east stormed the post of Moopa, forcing the enemy to retire on Mombi, which in turn was captured four days later. Reconnaissances were immediately dispatched against Nganela Nyassi. Our troops are displaying great activity on the Gadji Beri Bimba front. Gadji, after a violent combat, was evacuated by the Germans."

August

Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz, a leader in the Union of South Africa rebellion, who was arrested late in Feb., imprisoned at Windhoek, Cape Colony, and escaped a month later, was arrested by the Portuguese authorities at Angola, West Africa, with a handful of followers, according to an official report of Aug. 10.

September

The Belgian Minister of Colonies, Sept 24, received a message from the Vice Governor General of Katanga, Belgian Congo to the effect that Belgian troops operating with the British in Rhodesia were first engaged on June 28 at Saisi (on the northern border), twenty-one miles east of Abercorn. The Germans renewed their attacks against Saisi July 26, and the fighting continued until Aug 3, when the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Sixty Europeans were among those killed. The Germans were two thousand strong, with eighteen field guns and a number of machine guns.

October

Wumbiagas, in the Kameruns, was captured by British forces after a thirty-four engagement on Oct. 9, according to a British official announcement of Oct 12.

Heavy fighting between the Belgians and the Germans along the boundary line of the Congo Free State and German East Africa was indicated by advices received Oct 27 by the Belgian Minister of the Colonies.

These dispatches said that the German troops were beaten with heavy loss and put to flight by the Belgians on Sept 11 near the Rusisi Delta, and on Sept 29 near the frontier station of Lavingi.

The Belgians were reported to have captured machine guns, rifles, and a quantity of munitions.

November

Additional victories for the French campaign in the Kamerun were announced in a French official statement Nov 3 which said

that a French column in the Kamerun captured on Oct 25 the post of Sende on the Durda-Yaunde railroad. The enemy's loss was heavy. The French loss among the Europeans was light, while twenty-six natives were killed and seventy-nine wounded. Continuing their forward march, the French next took Eseka on Oct 20. The railroad, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy, was completely repaired.

An official communication issued Nov 4, in London, concerning operations in the Kamerun region of German West Africa, said the towns of Bamenda and Banyo had been occupied by the British. The British casualties were small.

A despatch from Washington published Nov 7 told of the sending of the United States scout cruiser *Chester* to Liberia. Officers of the vessel will investigate the situation there. The governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany have made repeated complaints of violations of neutrality by wireless stations on the Liberian coast.

It was announced, Nov 14, that Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense, had been placed in supreme command of the military expedition against German East Africa. The government of the Union of South Africa had decided to send 25,000 men against the German colony, if necessary. A recruiting campaign was being planned in the Union to raise volunteers for the overseas armies, as well as for operations in Africa.

Marked progress by the Anglo-French expedition in the Kamerun was reported in an official statement issued by the British press bureau Nov 21. The statement follows:

"The Nigerian Government reports that the Anglo-French troops occupied Tibati, in the Kamerun, on Nov 3, driving out the Germans. Banyo was taken on Oct 24 and a position south of the summit of Banyo Mountain was taken on Nov 6. Fifty were killed or injured."

Tibati is 137 miles from the Nigerian border and 250 miles inland from Duala. The only part of the colony remaining in the hands of the Germans appeared to be toward the southeastern boundary, across which the French had been operating.

The British official press bureau, Nov 29, issued the following official statement regarding operations in the Kamerun:

"Since Nov 23 there has been considerable fighting west of Jaunde, where the Franco-British expeditionary forces under Major-Gen. Dobell are advancing successfully along the road and railway from Edea. The British contingent has penetrated to the Puge River, and further to the south the French contingent has occupied Makondo. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the German troops, whose center of resistance is in the comparatively elevated area about Jaunde, where the government of the colony has been estab-

lished. In northern Kamerun organized forces of the enemy have been beaten and broken up. Small parties of fugitives are being pursued energetically by the allied columns, directed by Brig.-Gen. Cunliffe. The important French forces which accomplished a remarkable feat in African warfare by fighting their way across the German colony of Kamerun from French equatorial Africa also are approaching Jaunde from the east and southeast.

December

General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense in the Union of South Africa, announced, Dec 5, at a public meeting, that the entire force asked for for the East African expedition had been recruited and that the imperial government had been informed that the Union was increasing its forces to provide for contingencies. Explaining the decision of South Africa to send an expedition to East Africa, General Smuts said this action was taken because of the danger arising from the arming of natives by the Germans and the preaching of a holy war against Christians, to which he declared the Germans were lending their assistance.

It was announced in the House of Commons, Dec 14, that Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien had been appointed commander-in-chief in British East Africa.

Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien commanded an army corps of the British expeditionary force sent to Flanders. For some time he was mentioned frequently and prominently in the despatches, and at the time of the retreat from Mons, Gen. Sir John French reported that it was, thanks to Gen. Smith-Dorrien, that the greater part of the British forces was saved.

Gen. Christian de Wet, convicted of treason, was released from prison Dec 21, as were 118 other high treason prisoners. The prisoners were allowed to go on payment of their fines and on condition that they abstain from politics, that they neither attend nor take part in public meetings, and that they do not leave their districts without permission.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

—Anti-German riots

A series of violent anti-German demonstrations in Johannesburg culminated May 12 in the wrecking of several German and Austrian establishments. The police intervened, but were virtually powerless.

Anti-German rioting broke out in Cape Town May 13, and a number of prominent German business establishments were wrecked, looted or set on fire. The outburst of May 12 affected the entire country, and in addition to Cape Town, other centers, such as Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Bloemfontein, quickly followed Johannesburg's lead. A semblance of order was restored May 15.

AIR OPERATIONS

January

Fourteen German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the British headquarters at Dunkirk (Ja

10) killing 6 persons. Two of the planes were brought down.

On the 19th a fleet of German aircraft bombarded Yarmouth, Sandringham and 4 neighboring towns on the Norfolk coast killing 5 persons and damaging property to the extent of \$10,000. The king and queen had left their palace at Sandringham that morning. On the 25th Berlin admitted that 1 of the 7 Zeppelins engaged in the bombardment, failed to return.

The Krupp works at Essen were bombarded by the Allies aeroplanes on the 21st, several houses being destroyed.

The Allies' airmen dropped bombs on Ghent and Zebrugge Ja 23.

A German aeroplane was brought down within the Belgian lines on the 27th.

German aviators bombarded Dunkirk on the 28th while French aviators dropped bombs on German troops at Laon, La Fere and near Soissons.

February

French airmen Feb 2 dropped bombs on the famous Homberg castle in Alsace, a German staff headquarters. The building was set on fire and burned to the ground.

Forty British and French aeroplanes and seaplanes made the greatest air raid in history on Feb 16 when they attacked the German positions at Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghiselles and Zeebrugge, in Belgium. 240 bombs were dropped on gun positions, trawlers and barges and an aerodrome.

Two Zeppelins were reported destroyed off the coast of Denmark Feb 19.

An aeroplane was seen over Braintree and Colchester in Essex, within 50 miles of London Feb 21. Several bombs were dropped, but they did little damage other than wrecking a house at Colchester. Some of the missiles failed to explode. The aeroplane, said to be a German, also dropped bombs at Marks Tey, six and a half miles west of Colchester, and near Coggeshall, but no serious damage resulted.

A Zeppelin airship bombarded Calais Feb 22. It dropped ten projectiles, which killed five persons belonging to the civil population and caused some unimportant material damage.

March

Official despatches from Antivari Mar 4 told of an unsuccessful attempt of two Austrian aviators to kill the Montenegrin Crown Prince Danilo and members of his family. Several bombs were flung at the Prince's villa near Antivari, while he was there, but all missed their mark. An attempt to blow up the residence of King Nicholas was also said to have been made by Austrian fliers.

Zeppelin airship *L-8* was forced to make a hurried descent Mar 4 at Tirlemont, Belgium, owing to a derangement of its motors. The airship came into collision with some trees and smashed its cars, and seventeen of its crew of forty-one men were said to have been killed.

A British air attack on Ostend was carried out Mar 7 by six aeroplanes. Of these, two had to return owing to their petrol freezing. The remainder reached Ostend and dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on the *Kursaal*, the headquarters of the military. Three Belgian civilians were killed by English aviators who threw bombs upon Ostend, the German War Office announced Mar 9.

A Zeppelin appeared over Calais Mar 18, dropped incendiary bombs which killed 7 persons, and escaped in the fog.

Zeppelin airships raided Paris Mar 21, and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital, following the valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Compiègne, Ribecourt and Dreslincourt, but without serious result.

Five British aeroplanes dropped bombs on German submarines under construction at Hoboken, Belgium, Mar 24, doing considerable damage.

Six French aviators bombarded the German dirigible balloon sheds at Frescati, near Metz, and the barracks near Strassbourg, Mar 27.

April

The French War Office said, Apr 5:

"The military authorities have received precise information concerning the results of the bombardment carried out by British aviators in Belgium on Mar 26. The dirigible hangar at Berghen-Sté Agathe was seriously damaged, as was the dirigible airship sheltered therein. At Hoboken the Antwerp naval construction shipyards were gutted, two German submarines were destroyed, and a third damaged, while forty German workmen were killed and sixty-two wounded."

An official statement issued at Petrograd, Apr 7, stated that a German seaplane was sunk off Libau Apr 6, after it had dropped bombs on the city. The aviators were rescued and made prisoners.

Twelve women and children were killed and forty-eight others injured by bombs by Austrian aviators in the market-place at Porgoritz, Montenegro, Apr 7. Many buildings were destroyed by the missiles, seven of which were dropped from the aeroplane.

Six children, two men, and a woman were killed in an attack made on Freiburg on Apr 15 by a French aviator. Eight others, mostly children, were severely injured, and six more

were slightly hurt. The raid was executed in broad daylight, after a series of night attacks, which were repulsed by anti-balloon cannon.

On Apr 15 and 16, at midnight, two Zeppelins attacked the east coast of England, coming from Lowestoft, in Suffolk, toward London. These injured one woman and destroyed considerable property at Lowestoft, where a lumber yard was consumed.

Seven persons were killed and eight were wounded by bombs dropped by two German aeroplanes which flew over Amiens Apr 16.

On the 17th a mid-day raid startled Kent, but the hostile craft were driven off. The base at Sheerness was supposed to be the objective, but here anti-aircraft guns fired at one aeroplane, which was later pursued over the sea by British fliers.

The French Aviation Lieutenant Roland G. Garros was forced to alight at Ingelmunster, about seven miles north of Courtrai, Belgium, Apr 18, and was taken prisoner.

Ten German aeroplanes raided the town of Bailystok, in Russian Poland, forty-five miles southwest of Grodno, Apr 20, and threw down upon it more than 100 bombs. No material damage was done. On the evening of the same day the town of Oiechanow was bombarded with bombs by a Zeppelin airship. No damage was done. Russian aircraft successfully bombarded the railroad station at Soldau, on the Polish frontier, in East Prussia.

The German War Ministry announced, Apr 28, that a hostile biplane from the west flew over Oberdorf and dropped four bombs on the arms factory. The airmen were shelled from machine guns. Six civilians were killed and seven severely wounded by splinters. The material damage was slight.

A Zeppelin passed over Ipswich, England, Apr 30. Five bombs were dropped. No one was hurt, but several houses were set on fire. From Ipswich the airship passed on in the direction of Bury St. Edmunds, where it dropped several bombs.

In reply to the Zeppelin visit to the county of Suffolk, England, allied airmen visited Belgium and bombarded Ostend and other towns, and also attacked towns in southern Germany, Apr 30.

May

The first attack of the war on Constantinople was reported in an unofficial despatch from Athens, May 7. It was said that three Russian aviators flew over the city, dropping several bombs which were believed to have caused extensive damage.

Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on West-cliff-on-Sea and South End, seaside resorts in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, on the east coast of England, and at other places in the neighborhood, May 10. Bombs struck

houses in various parts of the South End. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. It was estimated that about sixty bombs were dropped at South End, but most exploded harmlessly. British aeroplane went in pursuit and drove the hostile aircraft out to sea.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Calais, May 16, killing two children and wounding a woman. The property damage was slight. The Zeppelin was subsequently said to have fallen within the allied lines near Dunkirk, forty men on board being captured.

An air raid occurred at Ramsgate, England, 65 miles from London, May 17. About forty bombs were dropped. Three persons were injured.

A coroner's jury at Ramsgate, England, May 19, returned a verdict of "willful murder" against Emperor William in the case of John Smith, who died as the result of shock following injuries sustained in the Zeppelin raid of May 17.

German aviators flew high over Paris at dusk, May 22, in an aeroplane disguised as a French machine and dropped three bombs. Because of the disguise the French air scouts allowed it to pass the frontier. All three bombs were ineffective, and virtually no damage was done. The German aeroplane was eventually driven off by a French machine.

Another German aeroplane flew over the northern suburb of Paris May 24 and dropped several bombs. No one was injured.

On May 26 a Zeppelin visited the East Coast and dropped bombs on Southend. Two women were reported killed and one child badly injured. Very little material damage was done. Aeroplanes and seaplanes proceeded in pursuit of the enemy, but the Zeppelin succeeded in escaping in an easterly direction.

A dispatch from Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, May 29 stated that one of the Zeppelins which three days before raided Southend, was struck by one of the British shells fired at it. Owing to the resultant loss of gas, it fell into the sea off Heligoland. Whether the crew was saved was not known.

Two allied airmen were said to have dropped nineteen bombs on the aerodrome at Gontrode southeast of Ghent, May 26, destroying the greater part of the aerodrome and detonating large quantities of explosives. Forty-four soldiers were reported killed and thirty wounded.

A French aerial squadron composed of eighteen aeroplanes, each one carrying fifty kilo (110 pounds) of projectiles, May 27, bombarded a chemical factory at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim. Fire broke out in several of the factory buildings as a result. The French aviators were in the air for six hours and covered more than 400 kilometres (240 miles). The German report

declared that little damage was done, several civilians were killed, and the commander of the squadron was captured near Nancy.

The Austrian War Office announced that naval aviators dropped on Venice, May 28, a large number of bombs which caused extensive fires and an explosion in Fort San Nicolo. Reports from Paris declared no damage was done.

The Italian War Office May 28 reported the successful bombardment by an aerial squadron of the Trieste-Nabresina Railroad, which controls the supplies to Trieste from the west.

An official statement issued by the Ministry of Marine announced that an Italian dirigible made a raid on the Austrian naval base of Pola May 30 doing damage to the railroad station and the arsenal.

The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement May 31: Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, sixty-seven miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood, (seventeen miles east-northeast of London) and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

June
Ninety bombs were dropped in the raid on London May 31 by Zeppelin airships. Six persons were killed, including four children and a few were injured. No public building was damaged. This information was given out officially June 1.

While the German wireless report said that bombs were dropped on the docks, it was officially stated in England that none came within a half mile of the water front. One air raider was within a mile of the Bank of England and less than three miles from Buckingham palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Parliament Houses and other Government buildings. Their course must have brought the Zeppelins within two or three miles of Woolwich Arsenal, where great quantities of munitions are being made.

Contrary to the precedent set by other British coroners in dealing with the victims of German air raids, the *Lusitania* disaster, and other attacks, a coroner sitting June 3 at the third inquest held in connection with the Zeppelin air raid over London declared he could not see that anything was gained by returning a verdict of murder. Consequently he instructed the jury to find that "the deceased died from bombs dropped by hostile aircraft."

Two Austrian aeroplanes visited the eastern coast of Italy, June 1. One flew over Bari and the other over Brindisi and dropped bombs.

According to Berlin dispatches, June 2, of the eighteen aeroplanes which raided Ludwigshafen May 27, only twelve returned. Two

were compelled to make a landing and four were shot down, according to this information. According to the French War Office, all but one of the aeroplanes returned to their base.

The headquarters of the German Crown Prince were bombed June 3 by French aviators. Twenty-nine machines dropped 178 shells and several thousand darts. Several men were killed, according to despatches from Berlin via Amsterdam, June 5, but little material damage was effected.

Hostile airships dropped bombs on the east and southeast coasts of England, June 4. Little damage was done.

A Taube aeroplane flew over Calais, June 5, about noon and dropped several bombs. One person was killed. The property damage was small.

It was announced at the British Admiralty June 7 that a Zeppelin visited the east coast of England on the night of June 6, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs. Five persons were killed and forty were injured. Two fires were caused by incendiary bombs.

A British official statement, issued June 16, said: It is now possible to state more exactly the casualties resulting from an airship raid on another portion of the northeast coast on the night of June 6. The number of deaths there was twenty-four, comprising five men, all civilians, thirteen women, and six children. There were also forty cases of more or less serious injuries. The principal fires were in drapery establishments, a lumber yard, and a terrace of small houses.

The British Admiralty made the following announcement, June 7: "This morning at 2:30 a.m. an attack was made on the airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, by Flight Lieutenants J. P. Wilson, R.N., and J. S. Mills, R.N. Bombs were dropped." According to information received from Brussels, June 14, the Allied airmen not only destroyed one Zeppelin therein, but one Parseval airship as well.

Lieutenant Reginald A. J. Warnford, a Canadian, in a British monoplane went into battle with a Zeppelin near Amansberg, in the neighborhood of Ghent, just as dawn was approaching June 7. Six bombs were dropped from an altitude of 6000 feet. One of them struck the huge aircraft squarely in the centre and blew it to pieces. The wreckage fell in a mass of flame. The entire crew of twenty-eight men was killed. The force of the explosion was so great that it shot the monoplane higher into the air and turned it completely over. The aviator, however, was able to right his craft and to control it sufficiently to make a landing behind the German lines. One of his reservoirs was perforated. He transferred the essence to the second and resumed his flight under the enemy's fire, ultimately alighting safely behind the British front. In the

interval he had remained on the ground thirty-five minutes. The fight between the aeroplane and the Zeppelin lasted half an hour. This is the first time on record that a Zeppelin has been wrecked by an aviator in an aeroplane.

King George conferred the Victoria Cross on Sub-Lieut. Warnford June 8, and M. Millerand, Minister of War, conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor, June 9. The honor was conferred on the recommendation of Gen. Joffre. The young Canadian was the first man to receive the highest honors for heroism at the hands of two Governments in the present year.

An Austrian aeroplane, the *L-47*, Commander Bonfield and Observer Naval Cadet von Strobel, flew over Venice June 8 and dropped a number of bombs which slightly damaged several private houses. Fragments of projectiles bruised a woman's arms and struck a young girl in the head.

An official Austrian communication of June 8 said: "The Italian airship *Citta di Ferrara*, returning from Fiume this morning, was attacked, set on fire and destroyed by naval aeroplane *L-48*, commanded by Lieutenant Glasing and with Naval Cadet von Fritsch as observer. Two officers and five men of the crew were captured by an Austrian torpedo boat."

Official announcement was made in Venice June 10 that the Italian airship *Citta di Ferrara* was set on fire by its crew to avoid the Austrian aeroplane from above, and to prevent its falling into the hands of Austrian torpedo boats pursuing it by sea. This step was not taken before the oil tanks of the dirigible were empty.

"The raid of this airship over Fiume was successful," the statement continued. "Bombs were dropped on the Whitehead Torpedo Works and the submarine works at Fiume, as well as on the navy yards where Austrian dreadnoughts had been built and where German submarines sent overland had been assembled."

Three Austrian aeroplanes, June 10, dropped bombs on Kragujevatz, killing or wounding twelve persons. Serbian aeroplanes pursued the hostile machines, bringing one down. Another aeroplane, with two German officers, was captured at Agripalanka.

The British fishing smacks *Welfare* and *Laurestina* were attacked and sunk by Zeppelins in the North Sea. The crews, which took to their boats, were picked up by a Dutch smack and brought to Holland, June 10.

The arsenal at the Austro-Hungarian Naval Station of Pola, on the Adriatic, was almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from an Italian airship, according to the *Messaggero*. June 13. There were at the time in the station ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines. Some

of these vessels are supposed to have been damaged. This report was not corroborated.

The French official bulletin issued by the War Office June 15 says:

In retaliation for the bombardment by the Germans of French and English open towns, the order was given to bombard this morning the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. At 3 o'clock in the morning twenty-three aeroplanes set out for Karlsruhe. Although caught by a northeast wind, they arrived over the town between 5:30 and 6:20 o'clock. They dropped 130 projectiles of 90 and 155 calibre on the objects which had been indicated to them, particularly the château, an arms manufactory, and the station. A great number of fires broke out during the time the aeroplanes were flying over Karlsruhe. A serious panic was observed in the station, from which trains departed hastily, proceeding in an easterly direction. The machines were subjected to a violent gunfire, particularly on their outer trip, at Saverne, Karlsruhe, and on their return at Blamont, Pfalzburg (Pfalzburg), and Saverne. All of them returned except two.

A German official bulletin from the army headquarters said that eleven persons were killed in the raid of the allied aviators on Karlsruhe, and that one of the attacking aircraft was brought down and the occupants killed.

In the presence of Queen Victoria of Sweden and her sister-in-law and mother, Grand Duchess Hilda and Duchess Dowager Louise of Baden, a Karlsruhe report, June 18, says that twenty-seven victims of the French aviators' attack were buried.

An official French report issued June 16 says: "Yesterday several bombs were dropped on Nancy, St. Dié and Belfort by German aeroplanes, operating singly. At Nancy only a few civilians suffered by the attack."

A British official statement issued June 16 said: "A Zeppelin airship visited the northeast coast of England last evening and dropped bombs. Sixteen deaths are reported from the district in question, and forty persons were injured. Some fires were started by the projectiles from the Zeppelin, but by this morning they had been overcome." The German report declared that the airmen "dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the navy yards and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous."

Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford was killed June 17 by the fall of an aeroplane at Buca, France. Lieutenant Warneford was piloting the machine, which had as a passenger Henry B. Needham, an American writer, who also was killed. The body of Warneford was buried June 22 at Brompton Cemetery, England, with full naval honors. Between 40,000 and 50,000 persons gathered at the cemetery.

Major Harry T. Lumsden, of the Royal Army Flying Corps, was killed June 21 while flying over the Brooklands aviation course.

A British aeroplane was said to have dropped three bombs on Smyrna June 22, inflicting over seventy casualties in the garrison.

Fifty-six persons were killed and 138 injured in fourteen air raids on English towns since the beginning of the war. Under Home Secretary Brace said in the House of Commons June 24. The attacks were chiefly on undefended towns, he said. He listed the casualties as follows: Killed, 24 men, 21 women and 11 children. Wounded, 86 men, 35 women and 17 children.

An ammunition depot was exploded at Roulers, Belgium, by bombs dropped by British aviators, says a Rotterdam despatch, June 26. Fifty German soldiers who were loading ammunition on a train were killed.

Naval Flight Lieutenant L. E. Watson was killed near Eastbourne June 30 while making a flight in a biplane. The machine became uncontrollable while at a height of 1,000 feet and plunged to the earth.

The Wurttemberg Minister of War at Stuttgart issued a statement, June 30, saying that the French aeroplanist who flew over Friedrichshafen on the 27th did not damage the Zeppelin sheds. He dropped three bombs on open ground near the shore of Lake Constance and was then driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. The French War Office had announced that this aviator dropped eight bombs successfully on the Zeppelin hangars.

July

Two people were killed and five others were injured July 2 by bombs dropped from an Austrian aeroplane on the town of Comons, Austria, near the Italian frontier, eight miles northwest of Goritz.

The British Admiralty July 5 stated in reference to the German claim that their airships bombarded the land and forts about Harwich on the 4th, that a German sea plane and an aeroplane appeared before the city, but were driven off by the aerial guns and British aircraft. The only bombs dropped by the invaders fell into the sea without doing damage. The two craft were flying at a great height.

About a dozen bombs were dropped on Verona July 27 by an Austrian aeroplane. There were no victims of the air attack and the damage done to property was insignificant.

August

A squadron of German airships visited the east coast of England, Aug 9, between the hours of 8:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M., killing 1 man, 9 women and 4 children, wounding 5 men, 7 women and 2 children. Some fires were caused by the dropping of incen-

diary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done. One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by the gunfire of the land defences and was towed into Ostend, where she was subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk and after having her back broken and her rear compartments damaged she was completely destroyed by an explosion. Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the Zeppelins, was killed on landing in the dark.

A new air raid, in which thirty-two battle aeroplanes, accompanied by scout speed planes, bombarded the station and munition factories at Saarbrücken, near Metz, was announced in Paris Aug. 9. 164 bombs of various calibre were dropped, and the French reported the observation of many fires. German aviators ascended to engage the raiders, and, according to Berlin, succeeded in shooting down two machines. The French reported that twenty-eight machines reached their destination, but made no mention of any loss. Attempts to cut off the squadron from its base were frustrated by the scout planes. The Germans asserted little damage was done at Saarbrücken, outside of the injury of several citizens.

In an allied air raid, Aug. 9, over Zweibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, Bavaria, eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town. From fifteen to twenty bombs were dropped by from six to eight aeroplanes.

Four of the aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of Zweibrücken failed to return. One of them was said to have landed in Switzerland, near Payerne, in the district of Vaud.

Two Zeppelins visited the East Coast of England, Aug. 12, between 9:30 P. M. and 11:45 P. M., dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in various places, resulting in the following casualties: Killed, 4 men, 2 women; injured, 3 men, 11 women, 9 children, all civilians. Fourteen houses were seriously damaged. The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from the British aircraft patrols. One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section.

The outskirts of London were raided Aug. 17 by Zeppelins, which cruised over the Eastern counties. Anti-craft guns were in action, and it was believed that one Zeppelin was hit. Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged. The following casualties were recorded: Killed, men, 7; women, 2; children, 1; injured, men, 16; women, 18; children, 3. All civilians.

So far there have been eighteen Zeppelin raids on England, including two on London, causing seventy-two deaths and injuries to 250 persons, some of whom have since died.

During the day of Aug. 24 a French aviator threw bombs on the railroad station of

Offenburg, in Baden, seventeen miles from Karlsruhe. At this point there is an important railroad junction in the Grand Duchy.

On Aug 25 an aerial squadron composed of four groups and including a total of over sixty-two aeroplanes, flew over the heights of Dellingen. The aviators threw more than 150 bombs, thirty of which were of large calibre. This squadron was the largest and most formidable squadron of fliers that had ever set out as a body to bombard an enemy position.

An Austrian aeroplane flew over Brescia, Aug. 25, and, evading the fire of anti-aerial guns, threw down four bombs, killing six persons and wounding several others—all of them civilians.

Six German military aeroplanes, attempting a raid on Paris, Aug. 28, were attacked by a French air flotilla. One of the German machines was shot to pieces in midair.

Italian aviators wrecked the Austrian aviation base at Divassa, east of Trieste, according to the official statement of the Italian War Office. The hangers and field were bombarded first on Aug 27, 28. All of the Italian aeronauts returned to safety.

September

A Zeppelin raid on England Sept 7, resulted in the death of thirteen persons, of whom ten were women and children, and the wounding of forty-three, of whom thirty were women and children. This brings the grand total of casualties from Zeppelin raids up to 102 killed and 263 injured. Fifteen small houses were destroyed and several fires were started.

Within twenty-four hours, a second raid occurred, this time reaching the heart of London. According to unofficial reports a bus was blown to bits entering Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's narrowly escaped, as did the Ophthalmic Hospital. This was the first raid which reached the heart of the city.

It was officially announced that Zeppelins raided the east coast on the night of Sept 11 and dropped bombs. The official statement said there were no casualties and no damage was done.

Thirty-seven dead was the toll of the two raids on London. Four persons wounded on Sept 7 died on the following day while the bodies of three victims listed as "missing," were extricated on the 10th from the wreckage of shattered buildings.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on towns on the Kentish coast southeast of London, Sept 13, injuring four persons. The hostile aeroplane was driven off by naval aircraft.

The *Star*, Sept 14, said that the total casualties from airship raids during the past seven days amounted to 166.

"During this period there have been no fewer than five air raids on England," the *Star* says. "The first raid of the series, which took place on Sept 7, resulted in 56 casualties.

The second, in the eastern counties, on the following night, resulted in 106 victims, the third and fourth were both futile. The attack on the 13th, with 4 victims, brought up the total for the five raids to 166."

The Official Press Bureau, Sept 17, gave out the first officially gathered details of what it termed "some effects" of the latest Zeppelin raids upon London. These details were contained in a vivid description which the bureau said was made by an "impartial observer" at the request of the Home Secretary. Civilians, including women and children, were the only victims, said the writer, and none but private property was damaged. Havoc was wrought by Zeppelin bombs among the dwellings of the lowly, but "not a public institution of any kind, no power station, no arsenal was hit." Two hospitals narrowly escaped.

The *Daily Express*, Sept 21, stated its belief that Dr. Sticker, commandant of one of the largest and most modern of the German airships, who was recently reported killed, met his death in the recent air raid on London.

It was known that the crew of one of the raiders was lacking one man when it returned to Germany and that a German fell or was blown out of the car was shown by the finding of a body mangled beyond recognition on English soil.

The right wing of the Royal palace at Stuttgart, capital of Wurttemberg, was said to have been badly damaged in the air raid Sept 23, by allied aviators.

The London police Sept 30 issued an ordinance further restricting the lighting of London at night. When the new order becomes effective, Oct 1, virtually all that remained of directly visible lights in the metropolitan district will disappear. Necessary lights along the waterfront must be so completely screened as to prevent any reflection on the surface. Lights on vehicles must be further dimmed. Any illumination for advertising purposes was expressly prohibited, and the lighting of railway stations and tracks must be reduced to the minimum of safety.

October

Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in a Zeppelin raid over London, Oct 13, thus making the raid the most serious in point of casualties since the beginning of the war. Fourteen of those killed and thirteen of those injured were military casualties, according to figures given out by the Official Press Bureau.

A report made public by the Home Office Oct 17 said:

"Except for one chance shot, the damage was exclusively on property not connected with the conduct of the war. Of the 127 persons killed or injured none, save one or two soldiers who were in the street at the time, were combatants."

Bombs were dropped in five areas, of which three were business districts, another a district of working class property, and the fifth, which bore the brunt of the bombardment, a residential suburb, Croydon.

Teutonic aeroplanes Oct 24 made two separate attacks with incendiary bombs on the city of Venice. One of the bombs fell upon the roof of the famous Scalzi Church and crushed the ceiling, ornamented with sculpture. Not a foot of Tiepolo's magnificent fresco remained intact, and it was considered impossible to restore even a small part of it. Another missile fell upon the piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark and in front of the ducal palace.

November

As a result of three Austrian aeroplanes dropping bombs on Verona, Nov 14, 30 persons were killed and 30 others seriously and 19 slightly injured. The bombs of the aircraft found most of their victims in the principal square of the city, where citizens and peasants from the outlying districts were attending the market. Nineteen persons were killed by one bomb. The aeroplanes visited various parts of the city, but none of the missiles dropped by them fell near any of the military buildings.

It was officially announced, Nov 15, that two Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Brescia Nov 15, killing seven persons and wounding ten, all civilians. No material damage was done.

Austrian aviators threw fifteen bombs on Udine Nov 19, killing twelve persons and wounding twenty-seven, according to an official announcement made by the Italian War Office.

Another squadron of aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona and Vicenza, in the Italian province of Venetia, and on Grado, Austria, southwest of Gorizia, and then held by the Italian forces.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN
EUROPEAN WAR—HOLLAND
FRANCE
INSURANCE—AIR RAID

Albania

See

ALBANIA

ARABIAN OPERATIONS

July

Near Lahej, a considerable force of Turkish troops from Yemen drove back a British force upon Aden, July 4.

The India Office gave out the following report July 24 respecting the fighting.

"Sheikh Othman, which in the withdrawal of our troops to Aden had been temporarily abandoned, was reoccupied on July 21. The Turks were easily expelled and were pursued for a distance of five miles. Sheikh Othman is now securely held, and the civil population is fast returning. The Turks are still near Lahej, but are said to be suffering from sickness. Our total casualties amounted to about twenty-five of all ranks."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

January

It was reported Jan 1, that the Austrian battleship *Radetzky* was so badly damaged during an attack on Pola (D 30) that she went into dry dock.

Rumors of peace negotiations followed the visit of the Papal Nuncio to the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna, Ja 16.

On the 22d Austria sent her ambassador at Berlin to Bucharest to avert, it was believed, the intervention of Italy and Rumania.

February

The Austrian Red Book was made public Feb 28. It blames Servia and Russia for the war.

March

It was announced, Mar 7, that reservists between the ages of 28 and 42, who had been exempted because they were regarded as unfit, have been summoned to the colors. They are to report May 6, but will undergo medical examination at once.

May

The *Official Gazette* published a decree May 22 calling up the *Landstrum*, from eighteen to fifty years of age, for military examination. It was to be decided later whether these classes were wanted for military service.

October

The Hungarian Minister of National Defense Oct 2 ordered all classes between the ages of 19 and 42, who were previously declared unfit for military service, to present themselves again for supplementary enrollment. A similar order was issued for those between the same ages who heretofore for various reasons had been excused from military service.

See also

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
COMMODITY PRICES

AUSTRO-ITALIAN OPERATIONS

May

A clash, which is generally regarded to be the first skirmish of the Austro-Italian war, occurred May 23 between Italian and Austrian troops at Forcellini di Montozzo, in the pass between Pont di Legno and Pejo. An Austrian patrol crossed the frontier, but was attacked by Italian Alpine chasseurs and driven back over the border.

Austrian aeroplanes, destroyers and torpedo-boats descended on the Italian coast of the Adriatic May 24 and bombarded towns, including Venice.

The offensive which Italy started against Austria took two general directions.

On the east she struck through the region Friuli at Trieste, the seaport of Istria. Italian armies crossed the border May 25 and reached a line facing Goritz, Gradisca and Monfalcone and captured the town of Grado on the Gulf of Venice May 28. There was apparently little serious fighting along this line, but it was expected that Austrian resistance would stiffen as the higher ground to the east and south of these towns was reached.

Apparently more Italian strength was thrown on the Carniola front against the Trentino. Italian armies struck at this from all sides, with the hope, apparently, of closing the gateway to Teuton armies.

Beginning from the east, one vigorous attack was made along the 9000 foot high chain

of Alps to the north of Asiago, where the summits are crowned with armored turrets. This column reported the occupation of 37 villages surrounding Cortina in the Ampezzo Valley 60 miles northeast of Trent, on May 31. Further south and west an attack was launched along the Adige, through the pass by which Austria could most easily invade Italy. This attack met with marked success. The city of Ala, thirteen miles inside the gorge, was seized May 29, Mount Altissimo, between the gorge and Lake Garda, was also captured, and a companion attack, from still further west, seized Storo May 29 and began the bombardment of Riva, at the head of Lake Garda.

One more column endeavored to pierce the walls of the Trentino, an army launched through Tonala, which secured the pass and started to force its way to the plains.

June

The Italian invasion of Trent, which was developed in two columns, one through Tonale as near the Swiss frontier, with Neumarket as its objective, the other toward Condino, southwest of Trent, was made more difficult by heavy rains and swollen rivers. The capture of a few villages and of Monte Baldo, between the Adige and Lake Garda marked the first week.

The next week or two saw little advance, although artillery duels were frequent. The Austrians prepared strong defensive positions on the Adige, south of Rovereto, by using dynamite to block roadways. In some cases they precipitated avalanches upon the advancing Bersaglieri.

The advance of the eastern Italian army, however, was conspicuous. On the line of the Ironzo they covered a front of 50 miles, from Caporetto to the sea, having crossed the Ironzo on excellently built pontoon bridges. Monfalcone fell early in June, Grandisca and Porto Rosega soon afterward. On the 17th the heights around Plava were captured by the Italians.

Late in the month there was Austrian activity in the Tyrol.

July

July passed without marked successes on either side on the Austro-Italian frontier. At the opening of the month the Italians held the mountain passes and menaced the town of Riva on Lake Garda and on the Austrian front had reached the Isonzo River where their artillery shelled Goritza.

First line trenches taken by the Italians near Monfalcone were again retaken by the Austrians while attempts against the bridge head at Goritz also failed, but an attack toward Tolmein met with success. Because of the heavy snow on the Trentino frontier, no fighting of any importance occurred.

Italian mountaineers gained an outpost victory in an advance toward Roverto, on the side of Monte Monticello, during the second week in July, and heavy but indecisive fighting took place at Sagrado, seven miles from Goritza. The Italians captured Mont San Michali, commanding the Corso plateau, but were shortly obliged to relinquish it.

The Austrian eighteen-year-old landsturm

class had been ordered to join the army on Oct 15, according to a dispatch from Vienna, Sept 26.

August

August proved another month of comparative deadlock on the Austro-Italian frontier. Italy continued to push her attack against Goritzia and also on Malborghetto, Tolmino and Trentino about Rovereto, but because of the difficulty of the ground was unable to make much headway, though her army was said to outnumber the Austrians two to one.

September

Little change occurred during Sept on the Austro-Italian front. In general it proved a month of heavy fighting but little progress. Early in the month the Italians captured Rovereto, 13 miles south of Trent and later reported engagements to the east of that town, though reports of Austrian patrols operating at Brescia indicated that this region was but thinly occupied by the Italian troops. On the Isonzo front a heavy artillery engagement against the bridge head at Tolmino took place, followed at the close of the month by intense but unproductive fighting along the whole line.

October

Italy continued her attempts to penetrate Austrian territory during Oct, but her progress was slow. Presgasnia, an important outpost of the fortifications of Riva fell to the Italians Oct 13 who established themselves on the heights dominating on the north the Valley of Legro. General progress was made along the Isonzo including the capture of Trincerone near Monte Nero. Toward the end of the month the fighting increased in intensity many Austrian prisoners being reported captured.

November

The Tyrol-Trentino sector of the Italian operations made progress toward Riva, an important Austrian position on Lake Garda, and Roverto on the Adige. Some of the approaches to Riva were seized and the town bombarded. The Italian occupation of the Ledro River blocked a route of invasion into Italy. In the neighborhood of the Tonale and Stelvio Passes in the north, Italian exploits were remarkable.

In the Carnic Alps sector of operations the Italians completed the occupation and fortification of all the dominating heights. Some advance was made against the defenses of Malborghetto, an important town on the road to Tarvis.

The greatest developments of the month took place in the Isonzo sector. Gorizia was the main objective of many furious Italian attacks, although battles raged along the entire 50-mile front from Caporetto to the sea. Repeated bombardments of the city resulted in considerable damage. Although the fall of Gorizia seemed imminent, the Austrians reported at the end of the month that their lines were unbroken, the important bridge-head untaken and their main defensive positions intact. The Austrians claimed that they inflicted a loss of 150,000 during the second half of Oct.

Other vigorous attacks were directed against Doberdo and Tolmino.

December

The long-continued siege of Goritzia, still unsuccessful at the end of December, continued to focus interest in the Austro-Italian campaign. The city, protected by the river, the steep heights and terraces of earthworks, resisted assault upon assault, which reached their climax in a nine-day attack near Osclavia early in Dec. Podgora Heights was damaged by an attack which killed several hundred civilians, but also resisted capture. After this the Italian offensive slackened, after a loss, according to Austrian estimates, of 75,000 men.

Italian operations around the Tolmino bridgehead, the heights of San Michele and San Martino, on the Carso Plateau and at the blocked road to Trieste, were equally unsuccessful, although the Italians resisted Austrian counter attacks and reported the gain of a trench on Monte San Michele, with 115 prisoners.

Except for a successful Italian infantry attack in the Gindicaria Valley, 10 miles west of Lake Garde, the Trentino mountain warfare amounted to little.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN OPERATIONS

January

The month of January was chiefly notable for the Russian advance on Hungary through Bukowina and for fighting with varying fortunes on the Russian-Galician front. The following is a detailed account of the operations:

At the beginning of January the Russian occupation of Bukowina was nearly completed. Sutchada, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Austro-Rumanian frontier, was captured by the Russians Ja 4 and other towns, on the route to the Borgo Pass into Transylvania on the 7th. Borgo Pass was taken on the 9th and the Kirlibaba Pass on the 15th. The Austrians, reinforced by the Germans, concentrated troops in Bukowina and they claimed a victory over the Russians at Kirlibaba on Ja 24. The Russians stated Ja 26 that their army in Bukowina numbered 250,000 and was being rapidly augmented. Hard fighting continued on the Bukowina front, for the rest of the month, the Russians claiming the advantage Ja 30.

In Galicia the Austrians captured the Uzsok Pass, and claimed that they defeated the Russians on Ja 1 at Biala, near Tarnow capturing 2000 prisoners and 6 machine guns. The Russians claimed to have taken 3000 prisoners at Imschanka, in the region of Gorlice on the 2d. Fighting continued the following day, the Russians occupying positions in the region of the Uzsok Pass between Galicia and Hungary. The Austrians announced that they had captured 37 officers and 12,698 men during the battles in the northern theatre at Christmas time. On the 3d the Russians again approached Cracow and on the 4th attacked the retreating Austrians at the Uzsok Pass. After a continuous thaw and heavy rains which prevented operations for several days, the Austrians repulsed a Russian night attack near Zakliczyn on the 8th. Fighting occurred Ja 15 on the Dunajec River and at Tarnow, which

was bombarded by the Germans on the 16th. The Austrians reported having taken some Russian first trenches at Zakliczyn Ja 17, while at Radloff on the 18th the Russians declared they had caused heavy loss to the Austrians. A new Austrian offensive in the Carpathian passes beginning with that of Dukla was noted Ja 24, the Austrians claiming to have recaptured the Uzsok Pass on the 26th, driving back the Russians in the upper Ung Valley. At the end of 3 days fighting the front extended from Mount Dukla to Mount Wyszkw. On the 26th the Austrians said that the Nagyg Valley had been cleared of the enemy. The Russians claimed victory southwest of the Dukla Pass on the 27th while the Austrians declared Russian attacks west of the Uzsok Pass were repulsed with heavy losses. The fighting continued on the 28th and 29th, both sides claiming victory.

February

German troops, which had been concentrated in Austria-Hungary in January, moved into Transylvania and marched east parallel to the Rumanian frontier, cutting off the Russians from Rumania, their prospective ally. Pressure from these troops drove the Russians from the Kirlibaba Pass and the Borgo Pass Feb 4, and forced them to retreat from the foothills of the Carpathians. Fighting for the possession of the Dukla pass occurred Feb 8. By Feb 17 the Russian retreat was halted at the Sereth River near Czernowitz, more than two-thirds of Bukowina having been reconquered by the Germans. Defeated at the battle of Sereth and at the Dukla Pass, the Russians were forced to abandon Czernowitz, being threatened by another German army, which advanced down the Pruth River, and to withdraw beyond the Pruth.

March

In Galicia and Bukowina, the Russians not only regained the ground lost in February, but captured Przemyśl, the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only released considerable Russian forces which could be thrown into the fluctuating struggle in the Carpathians, but opened the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary. Moreover, the moral effect of the surrender was tremendous.

The Russians' first success of the month was at Kraszna, Galicia, which they took on Mar 2, with 6000 prisoners and armament. Except at the Breskid Pass in the Carpathians, the Russians claimed successes at all points, Mar 4, and occupied Stannislaus, Galicia. They announced, Mar 6, that the Austrians had evacuated Czernowitz, Bukowina. The capture of Tarnowitz, in Galicia, was also claimed by Russia Mar 14, as well as further successes against the center of the chief Austrian offensive near Smolnik, the Austrians retreating upon Boligrad.

Heights within rifle range of the besieged city of Przemyśl were taken by assault by the Russians Mar 15. The outer forts were captured Mar 19. The garrison made a long-continued artillery attack Mar 21, and on the 22d attempted a final desperate sortie in an

effort to cut their way through the Russians and effect a junction with relief forces which were vainly endeavoring to fight their way through the passes of the Carpathians. The same day the great Galician fortress surrendered, having withstood siege six months.

The size of the garrison at Przemyśl and the number of men who surrendered to the Russians greatly exceeded all estimates. According to dispatches received from Petrograd Mar 23 the garrison originally consisted of 170,000 men, of whom 40,000 were killed. Just under 120,000 surrendered.

The Austrians were starved into submission, having subsisted for 134 days on provisions designed to last for eighty days; 15,000 of the garrison were suffering from typhus and cholera. One of the first acts of Russia on taking possession of the city was to change the name from the Polish Przemyśl to the Russian form, Peremyśl (pronounced in English about as it is spelled—Per-e-mis-l, with the accent on the "mis.")

Upon the fall of Peremyśl, the besieging army divided, one part proceeding toward Cracow and the other going to the support of the Russian army in the Carpathians. On the 28th the Russians were said to have crossed the Galician border and entered Hungary through the Dukla Pass.

April

Desperate fighting for the Carpathian passes, in particular the Uzsok, marked the month of April on the Austro-Russian front.

Of the five railroad passes, the lowest and most westerly, the Dukla, had fallen into Russian hands at the end of March. But though they advanced some twenty miles in the Hungarian foothills, a further advance on Budapest, less than a hundred miles away, could not be safely made while the Austrians held the more easterly passes. The Lupkow and Rostok passes, a little to the southeast and somewhat higher than the Dukla, also fell into Russian hands, the capture of Cisna, Apr 6, giving them command of the railroad through the Lupkow. But at the Uzsok, some twenty miles southeast of the Dukla, the Russians, in spite of terrific efforts, were unable to break through, and were even obliged to abandon certain positions which they had taken on the Galician side. The Austrians were said to have been strongly reinforced at this point, 4 German army corps, about 160,000 men, being reported concentrated at Ungvár, opposite the Uzsok pass. They were said to have been brought by rail by way of Budapest.

At the Beskid or Verecke pass, the longest and most difficult of the passes, which carries the main railroad line between Budapest and Lemberg and lies southwest of the Uzsok, the Russians made little real progress.

Each side was endeavoring to cut the other's line of communication; the Russian right by an advance through the Dukla and Lupkow passes, hoping to strike at the rear of the Austrian right, and the Austrian right, by the Uzsok and Breskid passes, hoping to cut the Russian communications with Lemberg.

May

Joined by heavy forces of Austro-Hungarians, the Germans gained a success in May only approached by their August drive toward Paris. They literally threw the Russians out of the Carpathians, forcing them to evacuate the dearly won mountain passes, clearing the Hungarian slopes and freeing Hungary from menace for months to come. They turned the entire tide until it was flowing once again toward Warsaw and toward Lemberg. They crossed the San at one place, reached the Vistula and practically invested Peremyśl. The only possible setback was their failure to drive home a similar movement to the south in Bukowina.

The heaviest of artillery transported almost magically over the roughest roads in the world appears to have won the notable victory. Beginning around May 6 three great armies began an advance toward the East. To the north, the armies of Gen. von Mackensen and Gen. Lindingen, instead of striking for the strongly held passes of the Carpathians, attacked the Dunajec positions south of Tarnow, while to the south the army under Archduke Eugene came out along the Dniester in the direction of Stryj. Against this artillery the Russians could do nothing. Their earthworks and trenches were blown to pieces and their infantry could not live.

Very rapidly the dearly won passes of the Carpathians were evacuated and the mountain heights given up. The Russian retreat was orderly in nearly all cases, except in the centre, where it was almost a rout. The River San was crossed north of Jarosław in the week of May 16. A temporary check was administered in the same week to the German forces striking northeast from Opatów, while in the Bukowina the Russian forces attacked the Austrians on the Pruth and administered a severe defeat. Another German force coming between Kolomea and Peremyśl was met May 21 and held, but up to the end of May there was nothing hopeful for the Russians. At that time it was admitted in Berlin that at Sienawa the Austro-Germans had been repulsed and six large guns lost.

The plans of Russia in this emergency were not revealed. It was said in Austrian official statements of the last week of the month that Russia was without heavy guns or ammunition. Russia simply replied that she was pouring larger armies into the field. The opening of her ports blocked by winter was undoubtedly about to give her more supplies.

The position of the Russians at the furthest point of their advance represented a front of more than 250 miles from the Vistula, north of Tarnow, to the Dniester, occupied by the Russians when the allied Teutonic forces made their attack. From the River Dunajec to the River San the Austro-German offensive drove the Russians back some ninety miles, and from the Carpathians to the Dniester nearly thirty miles. The Russians were driven from the mountain passes which gave access to Hungary. They lost all that they gained in the offensive campaign, lasting from November to May, and at the end of May were on the defensive. There being even

doubt if they could hold their line on the River San and Przemyśl.

The only offset to the Teutonic victory was the gain made by the Russian armies in their defeat of the Austrian drive toward Tarnopol and Lemberg from Bukowina. Here the Austrians were retreating, and the Czar's soldiers were again threatening Czernowitz. This victory ensured a safe Russian retreat in case of defeat at the San.

June

Interest centered, during June, around Galicia, where the Austro-Germans continued their successful drive which began with the fall of Przemyśl and culminated, before the end of the month, in the capture of Lemberg. The Russian army, however, was not crushed, and no great part of it was shut up in a beleaguered fort.

Przemyśl fell on June 3, twenty days after its capture by the Russians, and by June 4th the Austro-German forces had begun their advance on Lemberg, Galicia. Attempts on the part of the retreating Russians to make a stand behind the lake region near Grodek were frustrated by a flank movement of the Austro-Germans. The Russian right wing held at the upper San, but the center and left were in retreat.

During the second week in June the Austro-Russian drive continued. They captured Moszciska, fifteen miles east of Przemyśl, after a week's attack, and, with another force, crossed the Dniester near Lemberg, swung in to the southeast and took Stanisław.

The German forces, meanwhile, had progressed in the Baltic provinces, the Russian line having fallen back 40 miles east of Libau. In the third week the Germans were temporarily halted by Russian reinforcements.

After a lull in the Galician campaign Gen. von Mackensen renewed his advance toward Lemberg, Rawa Ruska to the north of that city and Grodek to the southwest being the immediate objectives. On June 7 the Germans were reported repulsed, but recovering immediately, they occupied Rawa Ruska on the 21st. The Russians quietly evacuated Lemberg on the 22d and retired on Brody. Vienna claimed the capture with Lemberg of 60,000 men, together with much artillery.

Immediately after the fall of Lemberg came the news of an Austro-German check on the Dniester east of Halicz, but by the 29th Halicz had fallen to the Austro-Germans, after a five day fight. On the 30th the Teutonic allies took Tomaszów in Russian Poland and developed on all sides their movement toward Warsaw.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

*BALKAN OPERATIONS**January*

On Jan 2 Austrian gunboats again bombarded Belgrade. According to Serbian reports strong forces of the enemy occupied the small island of Ada Tziglia, near Belgrade, on Jan. 3. Small detachments of Serbian troops surprised and routed the Austrians during the night of January 4, capturing 45 soldiers, a sergeant-major

and two sergeants. 60,000 Germans were reported on the way to Sarajevo to aid the Austrians Ja 8. On the 12th Austria was said to be massing 300,000 fresh troops against Serbia.

May

Simultaneously with the anticipated advent of Italy into the war Serbia's reconstructed army, fully recovered from the campaign which resulted in the Austrians being driven from Serbia and, well armed and equipped, it was announced May 21, commenced a march toward the Austrian border bent on another invasion of Austrian territory.

October

After months of quiet, Serbia in Oct once more became the storm center and most critical front in the war. The determination of the Kaiser to cut a path through the Balkans and open direct communications with his Turkish allies resulted in an attack on Serbia at many points on the Save, Drina and Danube by an Austro-German army estimated at 400,000. The attack, Oct 7, followed almost immediately the rupture of relations between Sofia and the Entente Allies. As the hoped for support of Greece was not forthcoming, the Anglo-French troops, which were landed at Saloniki with the tacit consent of the Greek Government, were hurried northward to assist Serbia and, if possible, keep the Bulgarians from capturing the Saloniki-Nish Railway, the only source by which the Serbians could be fed with munitions of war.

Beyond Nish, the temporary capital of Serbia, this railroad branches, one branch going to Belgrade and Vienna and the other to Sofia and Constantinople.

The German purpose was the seizure of this road from Belgrade to Nish and the Bulgarian frontier, while the Bulgarians approached Nish from the south with the object of crushing the Serbian army between two hostile forces.

In the north the Germans occupied Belgrade on the 10th and began their march up the railroad line of the Morava Valley. At the same time, a Bulgarian army attacked the Serbs, south-east of Nish, while a second and third force marched on Guevheli and Vranja, with Nish as their ultimate objective.

Their main attacks were developed against Vranja and Vilandovo, where an army of 40,000 threatened to cut the railway line but were prevented by the arrival of Serbo-French troops who hurried to the field and occupied the hills surrounding the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitza near the Serbian border Oct 18. Almost simultaneously the Allies landed an army at Enos on the Aegean Sea and siezed the railroad running east from Dedeaghat to join the main line from Sofia to Constantinople. The Bulgarians, however, regained their hold on Vranja and succeeded in cutting the Saloniki-Nish railway at that place, Oct 19, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces. A branch road running by way of Uskub remained in the Allies' hands until Oct 24 when that city was taken by the Bulgars.

The capture of Uskub placed the Bulgarians in control of the Nish-Saloniki line all the way

from Kuprili to a point due west of Vlasatine, a distance of approximately 105 miles. Vlasatine is thirty-five miles south of Nish. The Austro-German forces were on the railroad about seventy-five miles north of Uskub.

Berlin announced, Oct 27, that Teuton and Bulgar forces had joined hands in Serbia, thus opening an avenue to Constantinople.

Reinforced by French troops Serbia was able to check the Bulgarians in the south and to reoccupy Veles, south of Uskub, Oct 26. By the end of the month all the important east Serbian Danube ports were in the hands of the Austro-Germans, Roumania being thus cut off as a source of supplies, while the fortress of Pirot, described as the key to Nish, fell into the hands of the Bulgarians Oct 31.

The French, according to German dispatches, had landed 150,000 men, with 100 guns, at Saloniki. While the whereabouts of the British reinforcements numbering 13,000, remained a secret, that they were of considerable size was judged from the fact that Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who headed the columns which relieved Mafeking in the South African War, had been placed in command of the expedition.

Having in 52 days occupied all of Serbia save small fragments along the Montenegrin, Albanian and Greek frontiers; having possessed herself of the Orient railway from the Danube to the Bulgarian boundary and, with Bulgar aid, of the lines from Nish through Uskub to Veles and from Uskub to Mitrovitza, Germany, Nov 28, announced her campaign closed.

November

After the fall of Pirot, Oct 29, two Bulgarian armies advanced on the war capital Nish, which they occupied Nov 6.

Meanwhile the Austro-German forces in the north had battered down the Serbian resistance and the Serbian army fell back, the Germans taking Milanovac on Oct 31, and Kragujevac the following day. Then, marching down both banks of the Morava, they reached Varvarin on the same day; the Bulgars took Nish, the two armies then being only some 38 miles apart.

The Austrian army and the western wing of the German northern army had been making steady progress without great opposition, keeping toward the Montenegrin frontier, and in pace with the operations to the east in order to head off any attempt of the Serbians to escape in that direction. Cacak, for a few days the Serbian capital, Uzice and Ivanjica were taken and the Austrians then crossed the boundary of Old Serbia into the old sanjak of Novi-Bazar, occupying Novo-Varos, Sjenica, and the town of Novi-Bazar.

The French army of the Orient had been sent north along the Salonica-Nish railway and had taken Kuprili, through which the Bulgarians already had passed to the north and west, but it was not in sufficient strength to hold the position and was forced to fall back along the Vardar-Cerna-Rajek line to await reinforcements. The Bulgarians pushed on to the westward from Uskub, taking

Tetovo on Nov 14, and southwestward from Istip and Kuprili, surrounding the Serbians who had been defending the Babuna Pass, and, when the Serbs were compelled to retreat from the pass, taking Prilep and Krusevo.

Mitrovica and Pristina, both in the northern part of the sanjak, the former the northern terminal of a railway from Uskub and the latter to the south, just east of the railway, were the last of the important towns to hold out against the invaders—excepting Monastir, on the southern frontier, and Prizrend, on the Albanian frontier, which were still in the Serbs' hands at the end of the month. Mitrovica and Pristina fell on the same day, Nov 24, and the Germans and Bulgarians were then in complete control of the Kosovo plain.

December

By the beginning of the month the German and Bulgarian armies had completed the occupation of Serbia, Monastir being occupied Dec 2. But 100,000 of the Serbian army survived, and these were driven into Montenegro and Albania. Montenegro herself was invaded and punished, while the French and British forces were glad to escape to neutral soil.

Ipek and Plevje fell before three Austro-Hungarian columns at the beginning of the Montenegrin campaign. At Fojoj, 6500 prisoners were captured by one column in two days. In the Bjelopolje region, on the Sim River, twenty miles from the Serbian frontier, 16,000 prisoners were captured in the course of five days' fighting. Boljamic, Jabuka and Djakovo also fell. These advances, however, were stubbornly resisted, especially toward the end of the month, when the Montengrins repulsed an Austrian attack upon Touriok, and claimed a victory at Bjelopolje, where 2000 of the enemy were killed and 100 made prisoner. They also assumed the offensive in the Sanjak region.

The Serbian retreat from Katchanik having left the left flank of the French in a difficult position, Gen. Sarrail withdrew his forces from the salient at Krivolac, thus shortening his line. The Bulgarian attacks, in the meanwhile, increased in force against the Allies' right flank, which was held by the British from the west shore of Lake Doiran, northward through Valandovo to Demir-Kepu. When the withdrawal of the British became unavoidable, in the second week in December, three Irish regiments made retreat possible by their gallant resistance of the Bulgarians. The casualties exceeded 1500. At the same time, the French were suffering severe losses in their retreat along the Vardar.

After the Allies had taken refuge across the frontier, the German offensive ceased, and the Allies proceeded to fortify their positions on the new base. The position was said to be a strong one, comprising three lines of defense, its 50-mile perimeter extending from the Vardar River on the west to the Gulf of Orphanos on the east. On the last day of the month a landing was made at Orphanos on this Gulf, in order to guard this right flank. In their retreat from Serbia the French de-

stroyed all bridges, tunnels and railways, so that the Teuton forces were obliged to halt in order to re-establish communications with the north.

The reported attack by Russian warships on the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black Sea proved to be without foundation. A small squadron of torpedo boats apparently exchanged shots with the land batteries, and a Bulgarian sailing vessel was sunk by a Russian submarine.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—BULGARIA

EUROPEAN WAR—GREECE

EUROPEAN WAR—MONTENEGRO

BELGIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

January

On the Belgian border the deadlock continued. Small gains being made by both sides. A detailed account of the operations follows:

Because of the high level of the water the Germans abandoned the idea of retaking St. Georges (Ja 1). They claimed to have repulsed attacks near Nieuport on the 2d, but the French claimed slight gains at Nieuport, and St. Georges Ja 5 and that 2 German attacks were repelled at St. Georges on the following day. On the 7th the Germans bombarded the bridge near Dixmude, continuous rains greatly hindering operations. During the next few days artillery duels of no great importance took place in the vicinity of Ypres and Nieuport. The French forced the Germans to evacuate their trenches in the Great Dune near Nieuport Ja 16 and destroyed Rodan, north of the latter. An attempt to destroy the bridge at the mouth of the Yser was made by the Germans Ja. 20.

They bombarded Zillebeke Ja 24. On the Yser the Belgians gained in the direction of Pervyse Ja 25 and a German attack on Ypres was repulsed. The French secured a footing on the Grand Dune Ja 28, claiming that the Germans lost heavily, while the Germans claimed that more than 300 Moroccans and Algerians were killed.

February

Operations in the west in Feb lapsed into a period of calm with only a few small engagements on narrow fronts which can have little effect on the campaign as a whole.

March

A concerted attack by the Allies against the Germans on the western front was undertaken in March. The Belgians took some trenches between Nieuport and Dixmude Mar 15. Desperate fighting took place at St. Eloi, which changed hands several times. Otherwise little was accomplished, because of the flooded condition of the country.

April

A fresh German attempt to cut a road through to Calais culminated in April in the second battle of Ypres. The British wedge (roughly 10 miles long) running through Bixchoote, Poel-Cappelle, Zonnebeck and St. Eloi, was attacked, the Canadians bearing the brunt of the fighting, and some ground gained, part of which was subsequently retaken by the Allies.

The Germans claimed to have retaken Drei Gratchen from the Belgians Apr 10, and three neighboring towns on the 12th.

The great German attack was apparently anticipated by the unexpected British assault on Hill No. 60, near St. Eloi on Apr 20. Although only a small gain in territory this success was most important because of the hill's domination of the surrounding territory.

The German attack came Apr 22 on the north side of the British wedge. This onslaught, preceded by the use of gas bombs, carried them in some places two miles into the Allies' lines, and across the Yser Canal. The next day they pushed further across the canal, taking Lizerne. Further gains north-east of Ypres on Apr 25 brought the Germans St. Julien. It may be noted that in these three days' fighting the Germans reduced the area of the Allies' wedge by fully a third, and gained a position from which they were able to cover the entire remainder by artillery fire. Persistent, though unverified reports stated that Field Marshal von Hindenburg commanded the German troops in Flanders, with 500,000 men at his disposal.

The battle continued Apr 26 with neither side having won a decisive advantage. The German advance north and northwest of the city still retained its foothold west of the Yser, but was unable to benefit by it. The town of Lizerne changed hands three times and the entire territory was fought over inch by inch.

Sir John French, Apr 28, announced that the German attack had been definitely stopped.

The French Apr 30 undertook the offensive north of Ypres, and claimed to have made gains along their whole front of from 1600 feet to two-thirds of a mile. In the mean time the British on their right confined their operations to artillery fighting, supporting the French advance.

The Germans claimed still to hold bridge heads on the Yser Canal at Het Sas and Steenstraete. The Allies' offensive was indicated in the German report by repeated references to the repulse of allied attacks.

Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, was heavily bombarded Apr 30.

Field Marshal Sir John French reported Apr 14 the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle in March as follows: Killed, 190 officers, 2337 men; wounded, 359 officers, 8174 other ranks; missing, 23 officers, 1728 men; total casualties, 12,811.

The report continues: The enemy left several thousand dead on the field, and we have positive information that upward of 12,000 wounded were removed by trains. Thirty officers and 1657 of other ranks were captured. Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle, and the infantry was greatly disorganized. I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the general officer commanding the First Army been more carefully observed."

May

A stream near Ypres, from which the allied troops had been accustomed to draw

water for drinking purposes, was poisoned with arsenic, according to a despatch from the British headquarters in Flanders May 19.

June

Taking advantage of a northeasterly wind, the Germans, with the aid of gas, June 9, vigorously attacked the Belgians at Dixmude. The Germans began with a heavy artillery fire and then used poisonous gas. They took by surprise the Belgian advanced posts at Dixmude, capturing three or four lines of trenches. Large reinforcements, including a British regiment, were brought up the next day at daybreak, and a vigorous counter attack was made. The British charged successfully, and the Germans were driven back over the Yser and compelled to take up a less favorable position.

The German line near Westende in the region northeast of Nieuport, Mannekensvierre, and Schoore was driven back by Belgian attacks in the next few days.

July

Almost incessant fighting with no decisive results marked the month of July along the western front. A German attack on the House of the Ferryman, a strategic point on the Yser, was repulsed by the Belgians on the night of July 9. Renewed fighting at Ypres practically destroyed what remained of the city. Slight British gains were made to the north of the city, 200 yards of German trenches being captured near Pilkem. German attempts to recapture these trenches failed, but mines exploded on Hill 60 destroyed a portion of the British trenches. Artillery engagements near St. George and local attacks around Ypres in which the Germans, by the use of gas bombs, took a British trench which was afterwards regained. The loss of Hill 60 by the British and the capture of 150 yards of German trenches near Hooze followed, while between Hooze and Hill 60 the British, by the explosion of a mine under a German salient, gained some ground.

August

No significant change in the positions on the extreme western front occurred in August, although the artillery showed fair activity, especially around Dunkirk, which was bombarded intermittently. The Belgians retained possession of the bridgehead at Dixmude, withstanding a desperate German assault.

Sir John French reported the capture of four German first-line trenches near Hooze along a 1200 yard front, but the capture of these lines was of doubtful value since the German position at Hill 60 rendered a part of these lines untenable. The gain, moreover, was offset by a German advance, supported by flame projectors.

September

Renewed activity along the whole Western front marked the month of Sept in France and Belgium which culminated in the new offensive at Lens. The principal Belgian activity was a combined artillery bombardment of German positions on the coast during the third week of the month, in which French siege guns coöperated with the British fleet.

October

Bombardments and some minor indecisive engagements marked the month of Oct along the Belgian front.

November

Bombardments, with little gain for either side, continues on the Belgian lines throughout Nov. A surprise attack, spirited though small in numbers, was made by the British near Ypres late in the month.

December

The Belgian sector was subjected to occasional bombardment during the month, but the expected German offensive in the region of Flanders did not occur. Mine and grenade fighting and surprise attacks were the chief activities of the month.

See also

BELGIUM

EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCO-GERMAN OPERATIONS
SPAIN

BELGIUM*January*

That the population of Belgium has been reduced to 600,000 by the war, and that the striking feature of the situation in that country is not so much the destitution of a few hundred thousands of those who were unable to flee as it is the "suddenly enforced inactivity of a strong and healthy nation of 7,000,000," are the conclusions reached Feb 15 by the War Relief Commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to that nation in November, 1914. The investigators estimate there are 320,000 Belgian refugees in concentration camps or private homes in Holland, and 100,000 more in England.

Discussing the inactivity of the population, the report says: "Essentially the problem is not one of repair, but of liberation. If the paralyzing restrictions imposed by the war were removed to-day, the country would rebound from its helpless inertia to-morrow, resume most of its normal occupations and soon be able to feed, shelter and clothe its own sufferers." In the agricultural districts, the report continues, the destruction of live stock is of greater importance than the burning of homes. The country is well nigh cleaned out of horses and oxen. The peasants fear the few animals they have left may be requisitioned, therefore they kill them and sell the meat for about half the ordinary prices.

September

General von Bissing, the Governor General of Belgium, Sept 15, issued an order against the boycotting, blacklisting, insulting, or threatening otherwise to injure Germans or persons showing German sympathies or trading with German firms. The maximum penalty for disobedience to the order was two years' imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 marks, (\$2,500). The term of imprisonment may be extended to five years should disobedience be offered by several persons in collusion.

According to an announcement in *Vorwärts* of Aug 26, which reached this country Sept 21, the German Governor General of Belgium had

issued an order making liable to punishment every person who refused "without sufficient ground to do work consonant with his professional activity in the public interest and demanded by the German authorities." Persons hindering others from working by coercion, threats, or persuasion are also made liable to punishment.

According to Amsterdam reports, Sept 25, the German military authorities at Lille had again clashed with the populace, this time over the refusal of Lille factories to make sacks for use by the Germans as sand bags for their defense works. Unable to procure the sacks, the German authorities notified the Mayor that an amount equivalent to the output of the Lille factories would be manufactured in Germany and the cost of production assessed against the city. This plan was carried out, notwithstanding a vigorous protest. The strong room of the town was forced and 375,000 francs (\$75,000) was deducted from the civic funds.

In addition to this 31,000,000 francs (\$6,200,000) of war taxes was demanded. Pending the payment of this sum the Germans placed seals on the banks, as well as on the strong rooms of individuals, as a guarantee that securities would not be removed.

The Lille authorities insisted that this demand could not be met, whereupon the Germans suggested a compromise payment of 16,000,000 francs. A penalty of 100,000 francs a day was imposed pending this payment.

November

Governor General von Bissing, Nov 13, imposed upon Belgium a monthly war contribution of 40,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000) toward covering the needs of the army and the cost of administering occupied territories. The contributions were based upon Article 59 of the Hague convention on land warfare. The nine provinces of Belgium were held jointly responsible for the payments, which were to begin on Dec 10.

The German Embassy issued certain Belgian documents, Nov 20, alleging that Great Britain was to blame for the war.

A British squadron, Nov 30, bombarded German positions to Ostend, according to a report from Amsterdam. The bombardment lasted two hours.

See also

BELGIUM

EMMICH, GEN. OTTO A. T. VON
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

—Bryce Committee's report

Viscount Bryce, chairman of a special government committee appointed to investigate and report on "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war," submitted the report of the committee to Premier Asquith May 12.

Associated with Lord Bryce on the committee were Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher, vice chancellor of the University of Sheffield, Harold Cox and Kenelm E. Digby.

The committee was appointed by Premier Asquith on Jan 22.

The most important findings of the committee are summed up in the following conclusion at the close of the report. "It will be seen that the committee have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified: It is proved:

"First: That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

"Second: That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered.

"Third: That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism.

"Fourth: That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire; to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

The German Government published a "White Book" (May 24), "concerning the warfare of the civilian population of Belgium, hostilities which included the shooting of troops, the throwing of boiling water, the maiming of the wounded and the assassination of officers in their quarters at night." The time of these occurrences and the names of witnesses are given. It alleges that all classes of the population, including clergymen, women and children, participated in this aggression, and that all the German measures at Louvain and other Belgian towns were only for the purpose of suppressing these attacks. The "White Book" declares that the Belgian official report on the so-called German atrocities "is untrustworthy, because the government of Belgium was unable to examine the evidence."

—Cavell, Edith, case

Miss Edith Cavell, an Englishwoman, lately the head of a large training school in Brussels, who was arrested on Aug 5 by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed on Oct 13, after sentence of death had been passed upon her for helping English, French, and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium. The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution made by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, was issued by the British Government Oct 21. The report showed that the Secretary of the American Legation, Hugh

S. Gibson, in behalf of Brand Whitlock who was ill, sought out the German Governor, Baron von der Lancken, late at night before the execution, and, with the Spanish Minister, pleaded with him and the other German officers for the Englishwoman's life. According to reports from Amsterdam the soldiers fired low so that only one bullet touched her, and that did not kill her. It was after this that as she lay on the ground, the officer of the firing party drew his revolver, and, putting it to her ear, fired.

Since the war began no incident had infuriated the British public to the same extent as the execution of Miss Cavell.

A memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral Oct 29, was attended by a throng which recalled the funeral of Lord Roberts at the Cathedral almost a year before.

King George, Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, and Field Marshal Kitchener sent representatives. Among the other prominent persons present were the Premier and other members of the Cabinet, representatives of Canada and the other dominions, the Belgian Minister and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Miss Cavell's mother, other members of the family and deputations of various Red Cross, ambulance and nursing organizations. Although represented by Earl Howe, Queen Mother Alexandra attended the service in person.

The British Government, Nov 1, gave its consent to the erection of a statue to Miss Edith Cavell on the site offered by the Westminster City Council between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, adjoining Trafalgar Square, London. Sir George J. Frampton, R.A., President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, agreed to execute the statue as a free gift.

Advices to the State Department, Nov 10, confirmed unofficial reports that M. de Laval, the Belgian lawyer who had been acting as legal counsellor of the American Legation at Brussels and was active in the Cavell case had been obliged by the German authorities to leave Belgium. It was M. de Laval who learned through private channels that the Germans were planning a secret execution of Miss Cavell without informing Minister Whitlock, who had their promise that he would be kept informed of developments in the case. M. de Laval promptly informed the legation of what he had learned, and it was his information which led to Minister Whitlock's appeal to the German authorities for clemency for Miss Cavell and the midnight visit of Hugh Gibson, secretary of the legation, to the German authorities in the same cause. The right of the German military authorities to compel the departure of M. de Laval from Belgium was not disputed by the State Department. He is a Belgian and had no diplomatic status.

A message from Brussels, Nov 27, said that the French soldier whose confession to the German authorities resulted in the arrest and execution of Miss Edith Cavell had committed suicide by hanging in the military prison in Brussels.

An impressive ceremony in honor of the memory of Miss Edith Cavell was held Nov 28 at the Trocadero, Paris, under the auspices of the League for the Rights of Man. Among those who attended were President Poincaré and Mme. Poincaré.

—Spies

A dispatch received from Berlin June 13 said:

"Since the beginning of the war enemies of Germany have employed a number of spies for collecting information. The German authorities recently discovered a conspiracy which has its headquarters at Maestricht. Seventeen spies were arrested in Belgium, and it was proved that they had communicated information regarding the movement of troops on the Belgian railways. A court-martial condemned to death eleven of the accused, and six were sentenced to a total of seventy-seven years' penal servitude. On June 7 eight of the accused were executed. The three others asked for a pardon, and a decision in their case is pending."

Every sentence of death by a court-martial in Belgium must hereafter be indorsed by Emperor William before the prisoners are executed, according to a telegram received June 16 by the Tyd from its correspondent at Maestricht. The sender of the dispatch intimates that Emperor William telegraphed these instructions on learning that eight citizens of Liège had been executed for alleged espionage and that twenty others were in prison, charged with the same offense. The Kaiser also sent a telegram to Liège expressing regret for the shooting of the eight citizens. This message calmed the population and probably prevented a bloody outbreak, as the citizens were ready to revolt.

BULGARIA

The Balkan Sphinx, Bulgaria, proved the center of interest during the month of Sept. Deprived of territory, at the end of the second Balkan war, Bulgaria has bided her time. Although Serbia offered concessions, those offered by Germany apparently proved more alluring and the end of the month saw Bulgaria apparently on the verge of entering the war on the side of the Teutons.

Serbia was ready to cede the territory demanded by Bulgaria as the price of intervention on the side of the Quadruple Entente, and had so informed the Greek Government, according to an Athens dispatch to the *Paris Matin*, Sept 1.

The Premier stated in an interview, Sept 7, that the Turco-Bulgarian agreement for the cession of the Dedeagatch Railway had been concluded. The concession consists of a railway line, with Karagatch Station and a strip of territory two kilometers deep along the left bank of the Marietza. The right bank of the River Tunja has not been ceded.

It became known Sept 18 that the Entente Allies had presented a joint note to the Bulgarian Government, asking, in effect, that it declare itself as between them and the Central Powers. The note, however, was not in the nature of an ultimatum. The note, which

was delivered to the Government at Sofia on Sept 16, was sent in pursuance to a decision by the allied powers to test the good faith of Bulgaria by submitting the recent concessions made by Serbia with the view of securing from Bulgaria a definite statement as to her position.

General mobilization of all military forces in Bulgaria, effective Sept 21, for the purpose of armed neutrality, was ordered by the Bulgarian Government.

Bulgaria's fighting machine was made up as follows:

Service—universal and compulsory from 20 to 46.
Infantry: Thirty-six regiments of two battalions, or eight companies, each.

Artillery: Nine regiments of two divisions, or fourteen guns, each; twelve mountain batteries, and three battalions of fortress artillery, respectively, of forty-eight and twelve guns.

Cavalry—Nine line regiments or thirty-seven squadrons.

Miscellaneous—Three battalions of pioneers, one railway battalion, one pontoon battalion, and one telegraph battalion.

M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, had announced to his supporters the signing of a convention with Turkey for the future maintenance of armed neutrality on the part of Bulgaria, according to *The London Times* correspondent at Sofia in a dispatch printed Sept 23.

The Bulgarian Government, Sept 26, officially communicated to the powers a note confirming in the most categorical fashion the statement previously made semi-officially that the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army was ordered in the national interest and that it had not the slightest offensive character. In spite of this peaceable announcement Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons, Sept 28: "If Bulgarian mobilization should result in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of our enemies we are prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, in concert with our Allies without reserve and without qualification."

October

After months of diplomatic interchanges Bulgaria finally cast in her lot with the Teutonic forces in Oct.

On Oct 4 Russia issued an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding the dismissal of all Austro-German officers from the Bulgarian army within twenty-four hours and the cessation of negotiations with Germany. Bulgaria ignoring the ultimatum, the Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian ministers to Bulgaria asked for their passports Oct 5. Rejecting Russia's demands, Bulgaria, Oct 7, sent an ultimatum to Serbia demanding settlement of the Macedonian controversy within twenty-four hours, and followed Germany Oct 10 in protesting to Greece against the landing of Anglo-French troops at Saloniki. Without waiting for a declaration of war, Bulgarian armies on Oct 11 crossed the border into Serbia east of Nish. Because of this attack on her ally, Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria Oct 15. France and Italy joined her on the following day, while Russia, Oct 19 in an imperial manifesto proclaimed "the treason

of Bulgaria to the Slav cause," the proclamation being virtually a declaration of war. It was announced in London, Oct 16, that Serbia had declared war on Bulgaria.

A blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea by Entente allied warship of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron was put into effect Oct 16, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau.

The strip of Bulgarian coast bordering the Aegean Sea, against which warships of the Anglo-French Eastern Mediterranean Squadron established the blockade, ran from Saritchahan, Greece, to Enos, European Turkey, a distance of about eighty miles. It consisted of territory obtained from Turkey as a result of the Balkan wars. The chief seaports along the coast are Dedeagatch, Porto Lagos, Maronia, and Mecri. Running parallel with the shore line at a distance of five to ten miles is the Saloniki-Constantinople railroad.

Bulgaria's Aegean coast was bombarded by the allied warships Oct 21. The fire concentrated upon the thirty-eight mile stretch between Dedeagatch and Port Lagos.

Simultaneously it was reported that the Russian Black Sea fleet had begun a bombardment of the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, especially the ports of Varna and Burgas.

See also

BULGARIA
EUROPEAN WAR—BAIKAN OPERATIONS
EUROPEAN WAR—GREECE

CANADA

A resolution for a \$100,000,000 war vote was moved by Prime-Minister Borden, Mar 24, and was adopted after only a few minutes' discussion. The bill, based on the resolution, was also introduced and given first reading. The special war taxes not previously in operation all come into force on April 15. This includes the war stamp on letters. This clause in the tax bill was passed Mar 24.

Lord Kitchener called on Canada for a second expeditionary force Apr 10.

There were 108,760 Canadians under arms at the front and in Canada on May 1, according to an announcement from Ottawa May 11. By midsummer it was expected that this number would be increased to 150,000.

The Dominion Government, June 5, decided to organize the militia reserve of Canada, which will be available for recruits for active service. It is estimated that there are 200,000 men in Canada under 50 years of age who have been connected with the active militia at one time or another. They will be organized to an extent not yet announced, and will thus form a kind of Canadian landsturm, a sort of third line of defence ready in case of necessity.

An official statement from the Department of Militia and Defence Oct 13 placed the number of Canadian soldiers then in France at 60,000. They comprised the first and second divisions and a troop corps of 10,000 men recently sent to the front under Gen. Mercer.

Altogether there were then 100,000 Canadians overseas, about 40,000 being in training in England. In addition there were approximately 45,000 men in training or doing guard duty in Canada and several battalions in the process of recruiting.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, announced Oct 19 that including the troops actually under orders to sail Canada had furnished 100,000 men to aid Great Britain in the war. There were besides this 75,000 men in training or on duty in Canada. The Premier supplemented his statement by asserting that Canada was ready to send forty divisions (about 800,000 men) in all to Britain's aid if necessary. Sir Robert pointed out that the total of the forces England first sent to the Crimea and the British forces at Waterloo was 15,000 less than the number of men Canada already had despatched to the front in this war.

In response to the appeal of King George the Dominion Government Oct 29 formally authorized the increase of Canada's overseas army from 150,000 to 250,000 men.

The Canadian government's New Year message to the people of Canada was an announcement that the fighting forces of the Dominion would be increased to 500,000 men. Sir Robert Borden issued the statement Dec 31.

In conjunction with Sir Robert Borden's message, Sir Sam Hughes issued a statement showing that on Dec 15 Canada had recruited 197,600 men, and that in the fifteen days since that date 15,000 men had been enlisted, making the total of enlistments to date 212,600 men. Of these, 118,922 were in Europe.

See also

CANADA
CANADA—COMMERCE—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS
EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS—CANADA
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

—Anti-German riots

Victoria was placed under martial law May 10 as a result of renewed attacks on German establishments by mobs bent on avenging the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

—Horn, Werner, case

Werner Horn, a German, attempted Feb 2 to wreck the international bridge across the St. Croix river between Vanceboro and St. Croix, N. B. The bridge is on the direct line of the railroad from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., to Montreal. The bridge was only slightly damaged, an explosion of dynamite under a pier on the Canadian side twisting a steel girder and displacing a few ties. Train service was held up only slightly. Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the State Department Feb 3 by the British ambassador.

Horn was arrested Feb 4, charged with defacing and injuring buildings in Vane-

boro. The injury to the buildings was caused by the shock of the explosion when Horn exploded a charge of dynamite under the bridge. This move was made to avoid possible complications in further detaining the dynamiter without a formal charge having been made against him. Horn was removed from Vanceboro, Me., to serve a sentence of 30 days at Machias for the damage the explosion caused on this side of the Canadian border. The case was thereby ended so far as the State is concerned.

Formal acknowledgment of Great Britain's application for the extradition of Horn was received by the British Embassy from the State Department Feb 10. The case now passes from the realm of diplomacy, until the agent of the Canadian Government is able to establish a prima facie case against Horn before a United States Commissioner in the District of Machias.

Three indictments charging the illegal transportation of dynamite in interstate commerce were returned by the Federal grand jury in Boston, Mar 2, against Werner Horn. The maximum penalty for the offense is eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2000. Horn was arrested Mar 7 and taken to Bangor the following day for arraignment. The commissioner decided in Bangor, Mar 9, that the indictment warrant, which was the only evidence offered by the prosecution, was sufficient basis for holding the prisoner. The motion of the defense for the release of Horn on the ground that he was a belligerent engaged in an act of war and not amenable to the courts of this country was denied. Horn was taken to Boston, Mar 25, to be tried in the Federal Court. Unsuccessful efforts were made by Horn's counsel to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from the two United States court judges.

Horn's application in Boston for a writ of habeas corpus was taken under advisement by Federal Judge Morton on Apr 23, after a hearing on the Government's demurrer to the petition. The Government attorneys contended that to grant the petition would mean that the United States would have no rights which it could enforce as a neutral nation against a member of the German army. Horn's counsel argued that international law controlled the case as the German Government, and not the individual, was responsible for Horn's offense of illegally transporting, between States, the explosive with which he tried to destroy the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

Horn refused, June 28, in Boston, to plead to three Federal indictments charging illegal transportation of dynamite from New York to Maine. Pleas of not guilty were entered by direction of the court. The case was continued until September.

Horn filed an appeal in Boston, Sept 27, from the decision of the Federal Court in denying his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Through his counsel the prisoner questioned the regularity of the extradition proceedings by which he was removed from Maine to

Boston, and also the refusal of the court to permit him to invoke the law of nations, or present a commission as an officer of the German army in defense of his actions. Horn made a general allegation of error by all the judges and magistrates who had acted in the proceedings since his arrest.

—Internment of enemy aliens

Fritz Clause, a German prisoner, was shot dead and four other prisoners, said to be Germans, were seriously wounded during an altercation with guards at the alien enemy internment camp near Amherst, Nova Scotia, June 24. Only meagre details of the shootings were received, but they are said to have followed an assault upon one of the guards started after some of the prisoners had attempted to escape.

—Spies

Louisa Marksfelt, 19 years old, who had been under arrest at Toronto, Ont., since May 26, admitted to the police that she was a German spy, June 12. She refused, however, to give the names of any of her confederates. She was remanded to jail for a week, and at the end of that time it was expected application would be made for her internment. She was said to have paid visits during the winter to the various military camps and to have made an extensive tour of the Canadian West.

DARDANELLES

See

EUROPEAN WAR—TURKISH OPERATIONS—DARDANELLES

DENMARK

Denmark sent to Italy, Germany and Austria, following their declaration of war, May 23, formal notification of her determination to maintain strict neutrality.

A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, June 17, said the Danish Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, unanimously resolved to support the Ministry in its policy of absolute neutrality.

EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

January

The Turks invading Egypt claimed the surrender of a number of tribesmen of the British army of occupation in Egypt on Ja 13. They also claimed that British forces, acting in conjunction with 3 gunboats, were defeated at Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers on Ja 21. Fighting was reported at El Kantara, 5 miles from the Suez Canal, on the 26th. The Turks were said to have an army of 120,000 men. Reports from Cairo, Ja 28, declared conflicts to have been merely slight skirmishes.

February

The second Australian contingent arrived in Egypt and joined the first contingent Feb 3.

During the night of Feb 2 the Turks attempted to cross the Suez Canal near Tousoum, thirty-five miles north of Suez. They were permitted to bring bridging material to the bank of the canal unmolested, but directly they started bridging operations they were attacked, and fled in disorder. Several were

drowned. The Turks also attacked on the El Kantara front, forty miles south of Port Said, at daylight Feb 3. They were easily repulsed, losing sixteen killed or wounded and forty prisoners. British casualties were three men wounded.

Unofficial reports state that the fighting near Toussoum was by far the most important engagement that had yet taken place in the canal zone. The Turks lost eight officers and 282 men prisoners and many killed and wounded in the canal. Shells twice struck the *Harding*, aboard which ten men were wounded. The other British losses were two officers and thirteen men killed and fifty-eight wounded. In their attack on El Kantara the Turks lost twenty-one killed, twenty-five wounded and thirty-six prisoners. Later in the day the Turks again attacked further to the south and sharp rifle shooting followed. The Turks there were repulsed, leaving eight dead. The British lost one officer and four Indians killed and twenty-four Indians wounded.

The Turks renewed their attempt to cross the canal Feb 4 with 12,000 men and 6 batteries, but were driven off. Great Britain had at that time more than 100,000 troops in Egypt.

A force of 200 who were preparing to attack the British station at Tor, at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez, were attacked and either killed or taken prisoners Feb 13 by a British force.

In Dec, detachments of the Senussi (desert Mohamedans) were said to have driven a British detachment out of the Sivwah district, a Lybian desert oasis 300 miles southwest of Alexandria.

FRANCE

January

French statistics show that on Jan 1, 1915, Germans occupied 5,250,000 acres, or 3.7 per cent of French soil. This territory with its improvements is valued at \$2,860,000,000.

February

The Paris police Feb 1 seized some copies of the peace prayer of the Pope, destined to be read in all churches on Sunday, Feb 7. It was explained that the government feared some expressions in the prayer might be misunderstood. Monsignor Amette interpreted the text to the authorities, whereupon the embargo on the prayer was promptly withdrawn.

April

The recruiting of the military class of 1917 is provided for in a bill passed Apr 2 by the Chamber of Deputies.

It was decided by the cabinet Apr 22 that children made orphans by the war should be cared for and educated by the state. A commission representing the several ministries concerned will be appointed to examine bills already introduced in Parliament.

Eleven Generals of Division and eighteen Generals of Brigade were placed either on the reserve or retired lists Apr 22 to make way for younger and more active men.

November

A Government bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, Nov 30, calling the 400,000 youths of the class of 1917 to the colors for training was adopted after a keen fight against the measure by the Socialists. Gen. Gallieni said that the measure was one of prudence.

December

General Joffre, Dec 2, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the French armies, except those in North Africa, including Morocco, and dependent ministry colonies. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the Minister of War, General Gallieni, and was designed to insure the unity of direction of war operations.

General Joffre, who retained direct command of the armies of the east and northeast, Dec 11, designated General Edouard de Curieres de Castelnau as Chief of the General Staff. General Joffre continued in general command of all the French fronts.

See also

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL
CASTELNAU, GEN. EDOUARD DE CURIERES DE
EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN OPERATIONS
EUROPEAN WAR—WOUNDED
FRANCE
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR RELIEF
COMMISSION

—Anglo-French War Council

The first meeting of the joint Anglo-French War Council was held in Paris, Nov 17. The British taking part were Premier Asquith, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; while the French participants were Premier Briand, General Gallieni, Minister of War; Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief.

Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, with naval and military advisers, conferred at Calais, Dec 4, with Premier Briand, Gen. Gallieni, the French Minister of War, and Admiral Lacaze, the French Minister of Marine, at a meeting of the new allied war council.

—Spies

Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, in an interview printed in the *Paris Le Journal*, Dec 12, said:

"The secret service has arrested within the army zone 1125 persons, accusing them of espionage. Court-martials have condemned 55 to death and have sentenced 34 to penal servitude, 14 to solitary confinement, 29 to prison. Of the 735 persons arrested in the interior of the country, 9 have been condemned to death and 33 sent to prison. Many are awaiting trial."

FRANCO-GERMAN OPERATIONS

January

The deadlock along the Franco-German battle line remained practically unbroken dur-

ing January. A detailed account of the operations follows:

The French, who had advanced 10 miles into upper Alsace, continued their fight for Steinbach, which has already changed hands 5 times; the Germans captured a British trench at Bethune, and claimed progress in the Argonne (Ja 1). On the 2d the Germans repulsed attacks at Verdun and Commercy. The French shelled a train at the station in Altkirk, Alsace (Ja 3) and the Germans repulsed a French attack in the Argonne. Heavy rains caused a slackening of operations all along the line. Steinbach was retaken by the French (Ja 4) and the German positions west of Cernay were captured. A strong German position near St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, was claimed by the French to have been taken on Ja 5; on the same day they made a strong effort to regain Lille. The Germans claimed the repulse of French attacks in the Argonne and in Alsace, and the capture of a French trench at Arras. On the 6th the French were within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Altkirk and in spite of bad weather made slight gains. Lieut. Col. Constantino Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian patriot, was killed in the Argonne. The following day the Germans gained in the Argonne while the French reported severe fighting at Lille. On the 8th the French claimed gains in Alsace, on the Aisne and near Soissons, while the Germans announced the repulse of French attacks in the Vosges and Argonne. After a two weeks' struggle the French (Ja 9) took Perthes-les-Hurlus, but lost Burn-le-Haut, Alsace. The Germans retook Steinbach Ja 10.

Fighting took place at Soissons and at Perthe on the 11th, the Germans again gaining in the Argonne, where the Germans placed the French casualties from Ja 8-12 at 3,500. A great battle witnessed by the Kaiser raged at Soissons from the 14th to the 16th. The French were obliged to retreat across the Aisne on the 15th, but the following day, though pushed back east of Soissons, they took the town of St. Paul on the northeast, and made gains from Arras to Lille and in the Argonne. The fighting at Soissons became less violent on the 17th, weather conditions causing a lull on the 18th. The Germans placed the Allies casualties for the past month at 150,000. The French reoccupied La Boiselle on the 18th and claimed successes near St. Mihiel on the 19th. The Germans claimed to have captured trenches near Arras on the 20th, while both sides claimed success at St. Mihiel and in Alsace. By the 21st the French in Alsace were within 15 miles of the Rhine. The Germans, on the 22d, made heavy attacks to recover the ground lost in the Argonne and in Alsace. Around Steinbach the battle continued till the 25th. The French on the 26th, claimed the capture of a Bavarian detachment in Lorraine, while the Germans claimed to have captured 1200 yards of British trenches at La Basée. The fighting at Craonne which began on the 25th was the most violent in recent months on the western front, on the 27th the Germans claimed the capture of French trenches on a front of 1000

metres and the capture of 1100 prisoners. The Germans claimed successes in Alsace on the following day. The French war office on Ja 28 estimated the German losses in France and Belgium on Ja 25, 26, 27 at 20,000 men. A violent effort was made by the Germans to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday by a victory (Ja 28) but according to French reports they were repulsed at every point.

German efforts to cross the Aisne were frustrated by the French and their attacks on Soissons were twice repulsed Ja 29.

The Germans severely defeated the French in the Argonne gaining more than 200 yards, they claimed to have practically annihilated the French 155th Regiment. The following day the Germans claimed to have captured French trenches between La Bassée and Bethune, while the French claimed that at La Basse British trenches previously lost were recaptured and that German attacks in the Argonne were repulsed.

February

Comparative calm prevailed during Feb on this front. Two defeats of the Germans between the canal of La Bassée and Arras were recorded Feb 2.

Paris announced the capture of a hill near Hartmannsweiler, Kopf, Alsace, Feb 13, and reported notable gains at various points on the 8th. Germany claimed the capture of French trenches between La Bassée and Bethune Feb 22.

From the 25th to the 28th the French advanced in Champagne.

March

On the western front the deadlock of February continued through March, there being few significant or extended engagements. The long-heralded allied drive at the German lines was not begun, but there were evidences that it was approaching, in fact, most of the military movements of the month were in the nature of "jockeyings for position" for it.

Neuve Chapelle was captured by the British, Mar 10. Though this advance was a gain of only two miles on a two-mile front, it was the greatest advance made by the British since fall. The fighting was said to be the most desperate of the war. The British claimed to have taken 1720 prisoners, while the total German casualties were estimated at 5000 dead and 13,000 wounded. On the 13th the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the ground lost.

The French also joined in the action, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans near Hartmannsweiler Kopf, Alsace, Mar 19. They captured the top of Hartmannsweiler Kopf Mar 28. The Allies' losses were estimated at about 13,000 men in each of these two advances.

April

A new French drive against the German wedge at St. Mihiel was begun Apr 5. This wedge crossed the Meuse between the fortress of Verdun and Toul. The French attacked from the north and south in the hope of compelling the St. Mihiel garrison to retreat to escape being surrounded.

During the second week in April, the French made considerable progress at Flirey and Fres-

nes and Les Eparges. Heavy losses on both sides and no apparent progress marked the third week. Paris reported the recapture of Hartmannsweiler Kopf, in Alsace, Apr 27, the position taken by the Germans two days before, and declared that French forces had progressed 300 meters down the eastern slope of the mountain. It was also announced that the German attacks near Les Eparges, south-east of Verdun, had been checked.

Dunkirk Apr 30 received nineteen shells of large calibre. Twenty persons were killed and forty-five wounded. Some houses were destroyed. The range was estimated at 18 miles. The British Admiralty announced that the position of the German guns which bombarded Dunkirk had been verified by aircraft reconnaissance, and that twelve small and two large bombs had been dropped.

May

Speaking in a broad sense, the western battlefield in Belgium, France, Lorraine and Alsace showed no essential change during the month. As a matter of fact, the line of the first week of last December could almost be superimposed upon the line of May. The Germans drew no nearer to Paris during the month nor to Calais. If anything, the line of May was just a little further back from the Channel port.

For the first week of the month German successes were admitted by the Allies. Then came the reaction. Steadily throughout the month the counter attacks of the French and the British won back the ground lost in the last week of April and a little more.

In addition, attacks north of Arras, south of the earlier fighting, showed gains for the Allies. The French took Carency, Notre Dame de Lorette and parts of Ablain and Souchez. The month left the Allies most optimistic. They were rapidly accumulating the necessary artillery and munitions and, above all, more men. It was reported on May 28 that the bulk of the British army of 2,000,000 had not yet been sent to France. A part of it had gone, however, for the Canadian contingent was not only the salvation of the day around Ypres but was in the thickest of all the fighting. Its casualties were very heavy. It was praised in official orders and in a message sent to Premier Borden at Ottawa from Field Marshal Sir John French at the front.

June

The campaign in the West showed no striking developments during June, although the fighting was spirited at all times. During the first week, the French persistently pursued their offensive in the vicinity of Lens, creeping forward a few hundred yards at a time. At an engagement at the sugar mill at Souchez the losses on both sides were particularly heavy. East of Ypres the Germans pushed their lines westward a hundred yards or so. In a quick drive at the Aisne the French captured two lines of German trenches.

The section north of Arras, known as the "labyrinth," which the French were prepared to take at any cost, was the scene of desperate fighting for three weeks. Pitfalls, barricades,

blind alleys, deathtraps of every kind, barred the way against the French assailants, who fought without a stop, day or night, from May 30 to June 17, on which day they won their way to the northern end of the "labyrinth." This victory enabled the French to straighten out their line, which then ran east of Givenchy southward to a point northeast of Arras. On the 21st the French claimed the final occupation of the "labyrinth" and, in the Alsace region, the capture of Metzeral and four minor points. On the 23d they captured Sondernach, a point of desperate contention. The Germans directed fierce counter-attacks against the "labyrinth" positions June 26, and on the 27th claimed that positions lost to the French near Souchez on June 13 had been regained.

Sir John French announced a slight British gain at Festubert, northwest of La Bassée and the recapture of the Chateau Hooge, otherwise the English positions were comparatively quiet, until the English, in the third week of June attacked the enemy on the east front of Ypres, capturing first line trenches. Fighting also occurred between Festubert and La Bassée.

Later in the month came reports of further French activity in the Mihiel district. Asphyxiating bombs and flaming liquids were used by the Germans in retaking some trenches on the heights of the Meuse.

Rheims (June 17) and Dunkirk (June 22) were bombarded by the Germans, but were not greatly damaged.

July

Another month of heavy but indecisive fighting passed on the western battle front.

A German offensive in the Argonne region regained ground, east of the Fey-en-Haye and west of the Moselle River, a part of Arras being bombarded and burned on the 6th. Desperate fighting continued in the labyrinth, and the French made slight gains at Souchez, St. Mihiel and Le Pretre. During the second week of June French trenches between Binaville and La Four de Paris were taken with more than 2500 prisoners, the Germans advancing from one-eighth to one-fifth of a mile on a three-mile front, while in the Le Pretre forest sector the Germans advanced on a front of about two-thirds of a mile, regaining trenches which had been in French hands for several months. On the heights of the Meuse the Germans lost a line of trenches and captured a French blockhouse position near Haut-de-Rieupt on the Moselle, while in Alsace on the Hilgen Ridge the French recaptured fortifications recently lost, but lost a position five miles southeast of St. Mihiel.

Gains by the Germans marked the third week of the month. The cemetery to the west of Souchez, a bitterly contested piece of ground, fell to the Germans who also captured positions north of the railway station. The Cabaret Rouge, between Souchez and the labyrinth, also fell to the Germans while near Vienne-le-Chateau they captured the hill La Fille Morte. In the region of Ban-de-Sapt, the French recaptured trenches lost in June and took 800 prisoners. No important

developments took place during the third week.

German attacks which penetrated the French lines north of Souchez were dislodged except at one point. At Ban-de-Sapt the French in a night attack at the village of Launois took 825 prisoners and 6 machine guns. A French attack north of Munster in Alsace, was repelled after severe fighting.

August

The Franco-German operations showed but slight activity in August, the fighting being carried on largely by bombs and hand-grenades in the Arras region. No considerable gain, however, resulted, the Labyrinth and adjoining trenches being so well prepared for defense that it seemed impossible for either belligerent to make progress.

The Crown Prince's Württembergers claimed an advance which brought them near Bethincourt-Harcourt, about ten miles northwest of Verdun, where the artillery showed considerable activity. Otherwise the effort to further close the circle about Verdun was fruitless. Fighting went on in the regions east of St. Michiel, around Flirey and in the forest of Le Pretre.

Violent but indecisive fighting took place in the Vosges district. In one night attack the French claimed a brilliant victory in the capture of some works and 800 men at Bandee Sapt.

September

It is probably impossible at this time to gauge the real importance of the allied activity in the western theatre during Sept. Very likely the most important end achieved at the outset was the instantaneous relief afforded to Russia. The great blow was delivered on the morning of Sept 25, along a fifteen mile front in Champagne, of about two miles in Artois by the French, and of about five miles further north by the British. Everywhere the movement met with success. The British troops swept through the village of Loos and up to the crest of Hill 70, while the French troops passed to the east of Souchez in Artois and in Champagne captured the entire first line of German trenches over the fifteen mile front along which they charged.

The gains of the first two days were the most important. The four last days of the month were attended by as fierce fighting, but the Germans had caught their breath and were exhibiting more effectual resistance.

October

Oct was notable on the western front for another attempt of the Allies to pierce the German lines. The attack was directed against two points, the town of Lens in Artois, an important railway center, and in the Champagne on the Challerange-Bazancourt railroad. Although some ground was gained neither of these attacks was successful, both the town and the railroad remaining in German hands at the end of the month.

In the attack on Lens, which was opened toward the end of Sept by a terrific bombardment of the German trenches, the plan of attack was to drive at two points, form a salient in the enemy's line, and crush the sides

of the salient. Though the British, at the end of Sept had captured Loos and Hill 70, two miles north-west of Lens, and the French had advanced from Neuville St. Vast, to Hill 140 and the heights of Vimy, three miles south of Lens, they were not able either to reach their immediate objective or to break the German line. However, the positions, taken by the Allies, if held, might lead to the retreat of the Germans and the acquisition of the points aimed at, and might involve the German retirement from Lens and La Basseé, threaten their position at Lille, and give the Allies possession of the Paris-Arras-Dunkirk railroad.

Meanwhile in the Champagne, the French attacked the railroad between Challerange and Bazancourt, an important line of communication supplying the German front from Rheims to Soissons. They made gains of two and a half miles on a fifteen mile front, capturing the town of Tahure, the point of support in the German second line of trenches, Oct 5, and occupying positions some two miles from the railroad. At one point they even succeeded in crossing the railroad but were driven back. Vigorous German counter offensives prevented further important gains by the French. 120,000 Germans were said to have been lost in the two attacks.

On other sections of the line, between Reh-felsen and Sudelkops, on the summit of Hartmansweilerkopf and on the Wuenheim road the Germans made slight gains.

November

Little gain for either side was made on the western front in Nov. The Germans withstood the allied attacks and even regained some lost ground, notably the Butte de Tahure, which they took with 1400 prisoners. The French, on their side, took and held in part a strongly organized group of trenches, about 1200 by 250 yards in area, on Hill 196. This ground was known as "La Courtine." Toward the end of the month strong German reinforcements were reported behind the Arras-Armentieres line.

In Artois fighting on a small scale was kept up throughout the month. Lens was heavily bombarded by the French and the Labyrinth was again the scene of heavy fighting. German gains were reported at Neuville St. Vast and elsewhere.

Grenades were extensively used, and mining increased as a method of warfare. The Germans continued to use jets of liquid fire.

December

But little was accomplished by either side on the western frontier during December, the rumored German offensive not materializing. By hard fighting, the Germans won back some of the September gains of the French in the Champagne region, between Sousain and Tahure, but counter attacks prevented them from securing a firm position in this region.

Mines were frequently used by both sides along the whole western front. Two mines were sprung by the British near Givenchy, and while the craters were being consolidated ten British soldiers were buried by the explosion of a counter German mine. Similarly,

the Germans responded to a French mine east of Bois François.

At the end of the month, Hartmansweilerkopf became the scene of severe fighting, in which the French were at first successful, capturing the summit with 1200 prisoners, and later more trenches with 500 additional prisoners. The Germans reported subsequently that they had retaken the summit with 1500 prisoners. The month ended with a considerable amount of gun fire in many places along the line.

GERMANY

January

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, on Jan 1 issued an appeal to all newspapers and all labor leaders to end the war.

On the 3d Lieut.-Gen. Count von Moltke was named as chief of the German supplementary staff.

The German Federal Council on Jan 26, '15, forbade all dealings in corn, wheat and flour; decreed the confiscation on Jan 1 of all private stocks at a fixed price, and directed municipalities to set aside supplies of preserved meats. Previous regulations had provided a maximum price on potatoes and other products, and in Berlin "bread-baskets" in restaurants were forbidden; wheat bread must have 10 per cent. rye, and flour must be milled with but 75 per cent. of wheat. Germany normally produces less wheat but more rye and oats than home consumption requires; considerable grain is imported ordinarily from Russia and the Balkan states. Other food stuffs are not produced in sufficient quantities.

February

Admiral von Pohl, chief of the Admiralty Staff, was selected as successor to Admiral von Ingenohl, whose removal from command of the German battle fleet was made known Feb 26.

March

The French government estimated, Mar 1, that Germany had 1,880,000 men on the western front and 2,080,000 on the eastern.

May

Reports from German sources received at Amsterdam May 16 stated that the Kaiser had decided to deprive British royalties of the order of the Black Eagle in reply to the action of King George in depriving German royalties of the order of the Garter.

Germany issued a statement May 24 declaring that she would stand by Austria in her war with Italy.

After the Reichstag spent several hours May 29 discussing measures of war relief for the poorer classes, with a marked absence of party discord, Friedrich Ebert, a Socialist leader, read a declaration denouncing Italy and avowing the loyalty of the Socialist party.

The *Reichsanzeiger* of Berlin published (May 31) an order calling to the colors all first-class members of the *Landsturm*, or the

final reserve forces, not previously summoned. This order did not apply to Bavaria. Germans in Germany must report between June 8 and June 10, Germans outside of Germany as soon as possible.

The official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declared June 24 that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, during the whole war no hostile government had approached Germany, directly or indirectly, with peace offers.

August

Reviewing the first year of the war the Berlin newspapers pointed out that the territory of the central powers was free from invaders, except for small strips in Alsace and Galicia, while the German armies in the West occupied 53,000 square kilometers (a square kilometer equals .3861 of a square mile), including Belgium and the most valuable part of France. In addition to this territory, the Austro-German allies occupied 150,000 square kilometers in the East, including the entire governments of Courland, Kovno, Suwalki, Lomza, Plock, Kilicz, Piotrkow, Radom and Kleice as well as large parts of the governments of Warsaw and Lublin. The total conquered territory is twice the area of the Kingdom of Bavaria.

September

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, Sept 8, said: "It is officially announced that the military law will be modified to enable the re-examination of those persons previously exempt from military service on account of physical unfitness, with a view to their possible fitness for duty at the present time.

November

The Emperor William arrived at Vienna, Nov 29, on his first visit to Emperor Francis Joseph since the beginning of the war.

See also

DYES

EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN OPERATIONS

EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS—GERMANY

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH—GERMAN-AMERICANS

GERMANY

VON TIRPITZ, ADMIRAL ALFRED P. FRIEDRICH

—Colonies

Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German Colonial possessions have been occupied by the Entente Allies during the war, according to an official estimate given out July 14 by A. Bonar Law, the Secretary for the Colonies.

—Lonsdale, William, case

U. S. Ambassador Gerard and Minister Van Dyke were asked to intercede (Jan 2) for the life of Private Lonsdale, a British prisoner under sentence of death for striking a German officer. Lonsdale's sentence was said to have been commuted to 20 years on the 11th.

The Supreme Military Court Apr 28 confirmed the sentence of death imposed on Dec 29 on William Lonsdale. The verdict of the court was subject to the approval of Emperor William. Ronald B. Harvey, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, attended the sessions of the court.

Major-Gen. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, declared in Ottawa, Can., May 1 that if Lonsdale were executed, similar action would be taken by the Canadian Government against the three German prisoners who Apr 30 attacked their guards at Kingston.

—Spies

The Swiss Federal authorities were informed Oct 14 that Emperor William had pardoned the Swiss bicyclist, C. A. Doerflinger, who was condemned to death by a German court-martial on a charge of espionage.

—War zone and blockade controversy

Germany announced Feb 4 that after Feb 18 she would consider the waters about the British Isles a "war zone," that enemy ships in those waters would be destroyed and that neutral vessels were warned to avoid these waters. The zone does not include the seas directly adjacent to any neutral countries in Europe. The German proclamation said:

The waters around Great Britain, including the whole of the English Channel, are declared hereby to be included within the zone of war and that after the 18th instant all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.

Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the government of Great Britain on the 31st ult. and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

The routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland islands, in the eastern strip of the North sea and in a strip 30 miles wide along the Dutch coast, are not open to the danger zone.

Greece on Feb 9 and the Netherlands Feb 15 presented notes to Germany protesting against the war zone decree. Holland at the same time told Great Britain that the use of the Dutch colors by British merchantmen would be an abuse of neutral flags.

In a communication transmitted by the American ambassador at London Feb 16, Germany offered to withdraw the war zone order if Great Britain would permit the importation of food for the civil population of Germany.

The German blockade of British waters began Feb 18 with the sinking of the British collier *Dulwich* and the French steamer *Ville de Lille*. The final British note to Washington offered statistics to prove American commerce had not been seriously injured.

The German reply to the protest of the United States against the proclamation of a war zone in all British waters was made public Feb 19. The Government made no concessions regarding the blockade order and declared that British naval methods forced the adoption of retaliatory methods.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR — NAVAL OPERATIONS — IN
BLOCKADE ZONE — MERCHANTMEN DESTROYED

GREAT BRITAIN

January

An army order, issued Ja 1, created 6 armies of 3 army corps each, a total of about 720,000 men. This showed that Kitchener's volunteers had been merged with the regular army, and

indicated that 800,000 men would soon be at the front.

Lord Haldane was bitterly attacked as pro-German on the 4th.

The first auction sale of ships under a prize court ruling was held in London Ja 5, 4 German ships being sold.

Lord Kitchener told the House of Lords on the 6th, that 2,000,000 men would be required for the war.

February

William Redmond, member of Parliament for Clare, East, and brother of John Redmond, the Irish leader in Parliament, was commissioned an officer in the Royal Irish regiment Feb 9.

March

The officers and crews of British warships present at the capture or destruction of any armed hostile ship will share in the distribution of prize money, calculated at £5 (\$25) for each person on board the enemy vessel at the beginning of the engagement. This order in council was promulgated Mar 2.

British aeroplanes, Mar 4, were said to be equipped with a new kind of bomb suspended from a wire. Running on a reel supplied with a length indicator, this wire can be let out a mile. When attacking a hostile Zeppelin or aeroplane the aviator circles until he is exactly above the enemy. He attempts to drag his bomb across the hostile craft and thus explode it.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was appointed, Mar 5, to replace Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as commander of the British Home Fleet.

Major-Gen. Sir William Robert Robertson, Quartermaster-General on the staff of Field-Marshal Sir John French, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General, was promoted, Mar 21, to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to succeed Major-Gen. Sir Archibald James Murray.

April

The Independent Labor party Apr 6 in Norwich, England, by a vote of 234 to 9, adopted a resolution condemning the action of certain party members who have assisted in recruiting, and at the same time speaking in justification of the war and of the foreign policy of the Liberal government which led to it. It was announced Apr 5 that the party had accepted a resolution declaring it was the duty of labor to secure peace at the earliest possible moment.

Chancellor Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons, Apr 21, said that thirty-six British divisions, approximately 750,000 men, were on the Continent, although the original plan called for only six.

The following official statement was issued Apr 22 in Amsterdam in behalf of the British Government: "All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the

time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after to-day. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after to-day.

The British Government Apr 27 prohibited the exportation of raw cotton to foreign ports in Europe, on the Mediterranean and on the Black Sea, excepting French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese ports. The Russia Baltic ports are included in the prohibition.

"When the proper time comes, due reparation will be exacted on those—whatever their position or their antecedents—if it can be shown that they have violated all the rules and usages of civilized warfare," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons May 5 in the course of a debate on the treatment of British prisoners by Germany. He added that a careful record of events was being kept and of evidence which could be obtained, in order that, when the proper hour came, proper punishment might be meted out.

May
An official announcement by the British War Office, in connection with the appeal by Lord Kitchener for more men for the army, May 19, said that it had been decided that recruits enlisting into the regular army for the duration of the war shall be accepted up to the age of 40 years and that the minimum standard height for such recruits shall be 5 feet 2 inches for the infantry. This decision applied also to enlistments into the territorial force.

June
Casualties among the members of the House of Commons serving at the front reached a total of thirteen, June 2. Two of the men were killed, nine wounded and two are prisoners of war. The two members killed were William G. C. Gladstone, a grandson of the famous Gladstone, and Charles O'Neill, representative for South Armagh.

The British government June 24 decided to allow prisoners of war to help in the harvesting of crops near places where they are under detention. This outside labor will be performed only under specified conditions.

The supplementary naval estimates, issued June 26, provided for the addition of another 50,000 officers and men to the navy. This would bring the total personnel for the year up to 300,000 officers and men. The last vote, raising it to 250,000 men, was made in February.

August
Parton, Harrington and Whitehaven, in Cumberland, England, on the Irish Sea, were bombarded between 4.30 and 5.20 A. M., Aug. 16, by a German submarine. The British announcement declared there was no material damage, the German declared a benzol warehouse was destroyed.

September
According to an official report issued by the Stationery Office, London, Sept 9, three million war posters had been printed for the Gov-

ernment at a cost of \$37,500. There had also been issued 22,000,000 leaflets. More than a million copies of the Blue Book of diplomatic correspondence, "Great Britain and the European Crisis" issued at 2 cents, had been sold. Besides the English version there were issues in French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, Italian, Danish and Roumanian.

It was officially announced Sept 13 that Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, former Director of Naval Gunnery Practice, had been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defenses of London against attacks by aircraft.

Sir Percy Scott has been considered for some time the leading gunnery expert of the British navy and has gained no little prominence by his disparaging attacks on the modern battleships and dreadnought. On November 4, 1914, Sir Percy was assigned to special duty on the stationary training ship *President* in the Thames.

Earl Kitchener, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, Sept 15, made the statement that the German attacks with gas, liquid fire, and asphyxiating shells, lacking, as they did now, the element of surprise, had failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value owing to the steps taken to counteract them. He announced that eleven divisions of the new army had reinforced Field Marshal French's force in France, and others would follow quickly. He also spoke optimistically of the situation on the various fronts, expressing the opinion that "the Germans had shot their bolt" in their offensive against Russia without achieving their object of destroying the Russian army. As far as the Turks were concerned, Lord Kitchener said, there was an abundance of evidence of "the process of demoralization having set in." In Mesopotamia the resistance of the Turks had terminated.

Without referring directly to conscription, the War Minister said provision to keep up the strength of the army in 1916 was causing anxious thought, owing to the falling off recently in the number of recruits offering themselves for service, and he promised an impartial inquiry as to the best means of keeping the armies up to their full strength.

The East Coast Raid Committee, appointed Jan, 1915, concluded its investigations of the claims submitted and presented its final report to the Treasury, Sept 24. The investigations covered the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby and the fourteen air raids previous to June 15. The number of claims for personal injury reported on was 697, of which 178 were fatal cases, while the number of property claims investigated was 10,297.

The amount of prize money for officers and men of the British navy, which had accumulated during the war, was said by the *Morning Post* Oct 2 to be \$20,000,000. None of this had been distributed.

Major General Sir Archibald James Murray was appointed Chief of the Imperial General staff at Army Headquarters in London, according to the *London Times*, Oct 6.

The British government announced Nov 6 that Lord Kitchener had left England for a short visit to the eastern theater of war. This announcement gave rise to the report that he had gone to India, to check an uprising in Hyderabad, but the story was immediately denied by Great Britain and the denial substantiated Nov 21 by the arrival of Kitchener at Athens. After a conference with the King of Greece, Kitchener went to Rome, Nov 26, where he conferred with Premier Salandra and Sec. Sonnino, and thence to Paris, Nov 29.

The *London Globe*, which was suppressed by the police on Nov 6 for insisting that Kitchener had resigned notwithstanding the warning of the official Press Bureau, resumed publication Nov 22, apologizing for its regrettable misstatement.

It was officially announced Nov 12 that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had resigned from the Cabinet and would join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill in his letter of resignation explained that he approved the formation of a small War Council, and appreciated the intention which Premier Asquith expressed to include him among its members. He foresaw the difficulties that the Premier would have to face in its composition, he said, and he made no complaint because the scheme was changed; but with the change his work in the Government naturally closed. He said he could not accept a position of general responsibility for a war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and did not feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid inactivity.

Mr. Churchill, who for some months had been the most severely criticised member of the government and who had been held personally responsible for the loss of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's fleet in the Pacific, the destruction by submarines of the British cruisers *Cressy*, *Hogue* and *Aboukir*, the Antwerp expedition and the initiation of the naval attack on the Dardanelles, delivered a speech in his own defense in the House of Commons Nov 15.

He denied his personal responsibility for the failure at Antwerp or the Dardanelles, declaring Asquith, Grey, Fisher and Kitchener were all consulted. He intimated that he did not receive the full support of Lord Fisher in the Dardanelles expedition. Approbation increased in volume as he answered one charge after another, and he concluded amidst a hurricane of applause, while members of all political parties crossed the House to congratulate him.

It was announced, Dec 16, that Field-Marshal Sir John French had been relieved at his own request of the command of the British forces in France and Flanders. His

successor was General Sir Douglas Haig, who had been the leader of the First Army in the west since the expeditionary force landed. Sir John French was appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in the United Kingdom, and in recognition of his sixteen months' services at the front was created viscount of the United Kingdom.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons, Dec 21, that Lieut.-Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, had been recalled from France to become Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters in London in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, who was about to receive an important command.

Premier Asquith made his long-expected statement on the Allies' military position in the House of Commons, Dec 21, in connection with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate" providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the British army from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men. He declared that over 1,250,000 British fighting forces were then in various theaters of the war.

Although the Premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the Nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power, and John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership.

The House of Commons, Dec 22, passed the bill increasing the strength of the British army to 4,000,000 men. The army bill was passed in committee of the whole, after a fourteen hours' sitting. The newly authorized armv. H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Sec. of the War Office, stated, was the largest army ever raised in England. He said that under modern war conditions it was necessary to have at home in reserve 1.8 men for every soldier in the field. This estimate was based on the monthly wastage of 15 per cent.

See also

BEATTY, VICE-ADML. SIR DAVID
BOY SCOUTS; COMMODITY PRICES; MILITARY CROSS

EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN OPERATIONS

EUROPEAN WAR—LOSSES—GREAT BRITAIN

GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS

INSURANCE—AIR RAID

KESTEVEN, THOMAS CAREW TROLLOPE, BARON

NEWSPAPERS—GREAT BRITAIN

POSTAL AFFAIRS

SEAFIELD, JAMES OGILVIE GRANT, EARL OF

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFER TO ENEMY FLAG

—Anti-German riots

Riotous demonstrations against Germans, which began in Liverpool when word came of the destruction of the *Lusitania*, continued May 10 and extended to nearby towns. The crowds attacked all German shops, looted them and set fire to them, while the police

were unable to act effectively because of the simultaneous disorders in different parts of the city. The fire department was called from one place to another in quick succession to put out the fires thus started.

Crowds of East End Londoners showed their anger at the sinking of the *Lusitania* May 10 by a series of attacks on German shopkeepers in the Poplar and Limehouse sections. Scarcely a shop bearing on its front a Teutonic name was left undamaged.

Following the Zeppelin raid on London May 31 the anti German feeling in London again became acute June 1. Angry mobs in Shore-ditch surrounded the premises of persons suspected of being of German nationality and attacked shops which had suffered in the previous rioting and had been barricaded.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN—INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

—British War Council

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, announced in the House of Commons, Nov 2, that the war would be conducted by a cabinet committee of from three to five members, which would consult with the full cabinet on questions of the most serious nature. The plan was expected and seemed to be in the nature of a compromise of twenty-two members was unwieldy.

Premier Asquith announced to the House of Commons, Nov 11, the personnel of the new war committee of the cabinet. The committee was to comprise:

Premier Asquith, who was acting also as Secretary for War in the absence of Lord Kitchener; Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions.

Announcement was made that Sir Edward Grey, although not a member of the committee, would be asked to join in its deliberations when foreign affairs were concerned.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCE—ANGLO-FRENCH WAR COUNCIL

—Cabinet war committee

Premier Asquith it was announced Sept 27, had appointed a special committee of the Cabinet to be charged with general oversight of the war. The committee, which was composed of the Premier, Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd George, Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law, and Winston Spencer Churchill, will act as a sort of Executive Committee, absorbing the functions of the Cabinet's Dardanelles Committee.

—Exportation restrictions

An order in council the week of June 6 announced that the exportation of certain important foods for man and beast is totally prohibited, while other foods and forage may only be exported to France, Russia, Spain and Portugal. Goods that must not be sent to foreign ports in Europe other than France,

Russia, Spain and Portugal (Russian Baltic ports and Italy banned, as are also neutral countries, such as Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), are onions, potatoes, rye, rye flour, rye meal, buckwheat, millet, molasses, arsenic and its compounds.

The House of Commons, June 22, passed the exportation restriction bill, which was designed to stop British exportations to neutral countries from reaching the enemy. The main features of the bill restrict consignments to Holland to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which has undertaken to prevent anything shipped from reaching England's enemies. Similar arrangements will be made with other governments.

The Government June 24 extended prohibition against the export of cotton to include yarn and thread.

In pursuance of the act passed that week in Parliament a royal proclamation issued June 25 prohibited the exportation of all articles to the Netherlands except those consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. The act was designed to prevent exportations from England from falling into the hands of the empire's enemies. The Netherlands Oversea Trust is an organization of merchants who have satisfied the British Government that nothing received by them will be shipped out of the country.

See also

OVERSEAS CORPORATIONS

—Internment of Enemy Aliens

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons May 13 the Government's policy toward enemy aliens remaining in the British Isles. All male enemies over military age were to be repatriated, and women and children "in suitable cases" also would be repatriated, although some might remain. All male enemies of military age would be segregated "for their own safety and for the safety of the country."

Several thousand subjects of enemy countries, of military age, were sent to internment camps May 15. The majority of them were men who voluntarily surrendered. At least 2,000 came from the Soho district of London, while those in the East End waited for the police to take them.

Those remaining at large and for whom there was no room in the camps were ordered not to leave their homes between 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning. This action on the part of the Government and the fines and imprisonment inflicted upon men, women, and boys who wrecked and looted German shops virtually put an end to the rioting.

It was announced in the House of Commons, June 3, by Sir John Simon that a tribunal for dealing with alien enemies had been appointed. It consisted of Justices Sankey and Younger of the High Court and Amelius R. N. Lockwood, Donald MacLean, Stanley Baldwin and John J. Mooney, members of Parliament.

The internment of subjects of enemy coun-

tries proceeded very slowly owing to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodations, which were all required for new recruits and military purposes of other kinds.

By June 10 because of inadequate facilities, there were still 9000 Germans and 4000 Austro-Hungarians of military age at large in the metropolitan area.

Every male German, Turk, and Austrian of military age in London, to whom exemption had not been granted, was required Sept 27 to surrender to the police. Austrians under 51 years of age and Germans under 55 years were interned.

It was announced in the House of Commons, Dec 14, that the number of "alien enemies" interned in England was: Civilians, 32,274; naval and military, 13,475.

—Spies

A second German spy was said to have been secretly executed in the Tower, London, Mar 5.

True bills were returned by the Grand Jury in the Old Bailey Police Court, Apr 20, against three alleged German spies—Kuepferle, Hahn, and Muller—charged with sending military information to Germany. Anton Kuepferle professed to be an American, and it was believed he came from Brooklyn. Muller said he was a naturalized Englishman. Hahn admitted he was a German. The hearing of the case was postponed Apr 27.

Kuepferle's trial opened at London, May 18, before Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Avory and Lush.

Kuepferle pleaded not guilty. In opening the case the Attorney General remarked that the prisoner had claimed to be a naturalized American, but the prosecution contended he was a German.

The Attorney General stated that the censor applied the invisible writing test to a letter written by Kuepferle and found interlined in German script the names and relative positions of British warships in the Irish Channel. This information was accurately given.

The hearing May 19 was in camera "in the interests of the national safety." The purpose of this measure was to prevent the precise information which Kuepferle was alleged to have tried to disclose to the enemy from becoming public property.

Anton Kuepferle committed suicide by hanging in Brixton prison May 20. In a message written on a slate Kuepferle confessed that he was a German soldier. He said his trial had been a fair one, but that as he was a soldier he could not bear to mount the scaffold as a spy but preferred to die by his own hand.

It was established in Brooklyn May 21 that Kuepferle was a citizen of the United States.

"The trial of two alleged spies, F. Robert Muller and Hahn, held in camera in London before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Lush, was concluded June 4. The jury found both prisoners guilty. Prisoner Muller was sentenced to death by shooting, and was handed over to a competent military authority for execution, subject to his right to

appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. Prisoner Hahn was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude." Muller was executed in the Tower of London, June 23.

Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, arrested June 5, was said by the police to have confessed that he was sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters. Rosenthal had a passport issued by the American Embassy in Berlin. The trial was opened July 6 in London. Major-General Baron Cheylesmore presided over the court. The hearing was in camera. Rosenthal was found guilty, sentenced to death and executed July 15.

The third anonymous execution in London since the war began took place Sept 10, the two former ones having taken place Mar 5 and July 23. A fourth spy was executed Sept 17, while two more were convicted Sept 21; of the latter, the man was sentenced to death and the woman to ten years' imprisonment.

Through the good offices of the State Department exercised with Great Britain the trial of Gustav Kenneth Wood Triest, 19 years old, a freshman at Princeton, who ran away Jan., 1915, to join the British Navy, and was held prisoner in the Tower of London under accusation of being a spy, was postponed until Oct 18. Triest is a son of Wolfgang Gustav Triest of New York City, who made several strong appeals to the State Department in behalf of the youth, who, it was believed, was in danger of being put to death. The elder Triest asserted that his son was not in his right mind. The trial was indefinitely postponed Oct 20. Triest was released, Nov 19, by the British authorities and left England with his father for the United States on the following day.

Two men, whose names were not given, were delivered Oct 22 by the civil authorities of London into the hands of the military for court-martial. They were charged with having given signals from the roof of a hotel at the time of a Zeppelin raid over the London area.

Official announcement was made in London, Oct 27, that another spy had been put to death. The announcement, said the prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried recently by the general court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to death. This sentence was confirmed, and was carried out Oct 26.

A spy whose name was not made public was executed by shooting, Dec 2, in London.

—War zone and blockade controversy

The British government Feb 2 gave notice that thenceforth all shipments of foodstuffs to Germany would be considered as contraband.

The Cunarder *Lusitania*, when off the coast of Ireland Feb 7 hoisted the American flag and sailed under that flag to Liverpool.

Premier Asquith announced in Parliament, Mar 1, that the Allies would try to prevent

commodities of every kind from entering or leaving Germany, or the ports of other nations with which the Allies are at war. This was the expected announcement of retaliatory measures, taken in consequence of Germany's attempt to establish a submarine blockade of the British Isles. France and Great Britain served notice on the United States that all shipping thereafter to and from Germany would be stopped.

On Mar 8 Great Britain announced that she intended to enforce the blockade against American cotton.

Announcement was made Mar 12 that the British government had added the following articles to the absolute contraband list: Wool, woollen, and worsted yarns, wool tops and noils, tin, chloride of tin, tin ore, castor oil, paraffin wax, copper, iodine, lubricants, hides and all kinds of leather suitable for military equipment, ammonia and its salts, urea, aniline and its compounds. Tanning substances of all kinds are added to the conditional contraband list. Foodstuffs for animals, heretofore on the conditional contraband list, are broadened to include "oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels and animal and vegetable oils and fats, other than linseed oil, suitable for the manufacture of margarine cakes and meals." This apparently makes cottonseed and all cottonseed oil products conditional contraband.

The British government, Mar 15, issued an Order in Council which defined and put into effect the policy of reprisal against Germany, announced by Mr. Asquith Mar 1. The order declared that the Allies would confiscate or requisition the cargo of any merchant vessel if the cargo was made in Germany or destined for Germany. The order also limited and restricted the trade of neutrals with one another. No neutral ships were to be sunk or lives forfeited, nor would cargoes be seized without payment.

Holland protested to the Allies against the blockade order, Mar 19, Denmark, Norway and Sweden having sent protests earlier in the week.

GREECE

Turkey yielded to the demand for satisfaction made by Greece because of the insult to an attaché of the Greek legation at Constantinople. The Director-General of Police of Constantinople, it was officially announced Feb 18, has visited the Greek legation in that city and in the presence of all the members of the staff formally expressed his regret at the insult to the Greek naval attaché.

September

The Greek government, Sept 9, called to the colors three classes of reserves to report on Oct 1.

King Constantine and Premier Venizelos at a conference Sept 25 were said to have reached a complete agreement in regard to both the steps already taken by the Government and the measures which were demanded to meet the Balkan situation.

The Ministers of the allied powers, Sept 26, formally notified the Greek Government that their countries were ready in case of attack on Serbia and Greece, or either, to land immediately a force amply equipped with artillery and other services. That force will be kept up to strength and reinforced as circumstances dictate. The Ministers of the allied nations also informed the Greek Government that the Allies would furnish all necessary financial assistance immediately. The news of this action gave satisfaction throughout the country.

The Greek government, Sept 27, requisitioned twenty merchant vessels for the transportation of troops.

British and French troops, intended for service in Serbia, were landed at Port Katerina, near Saloniki, Greece, according to reports from Budapest, Sept 29.

The Greek Chamber met in special session Sept 30, ratified the mobilization decree and authorized a loan of \$30,000,000. The house enthusiastically cast a unanimous vote for bills proclaiming a state of siege in Macedonia and for providing help for the families of men called to the colors.

Greece, M. Venizelos said, stood ready to oppose efforts of any other nation to obtain a predominating role in the Balkans. In concluding the Premier expressed the hope that Greece and Bulgaria might reach an agreement promptly by which demobilization could be effected in both countries simultaneously. He said Greek mobilization had become necessary because of Bulgaria's military preparations. M. Gounaris, former Greek Premier, expressed his approval of M. Venizelos's remarks.

October

October was notable in Greece for the continued landing of the Allied troops at Saloniki, the fall of the Venizelos cabinet and the offer of Cyprus by Great Britain for Greek aid in the war.

70,000 French troops landed from five transports at Saloniki, Oct 3, for the purpose of guarding the Grevgeli-Usknp Railroad.

France notified Greece on the arrival of the first detachment that they were going to help Serbia. Premier Venizelos replied, protesting against the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory, on the ground that it violated Greek neutrality. The allied governments had entered into negotiations with the Greek Government, which, being still neutral, made a formal protest, as it was obliged to do. At the same time every freedom was given to the French officers to prepare for the landing.

After Premier Venizelos, in a session which lasted till 4:30 o'clock in the morning of Oct 5 had explained to the Chamber of Deputies the circumstances connected with the landing of allied troops the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government. The vote was 142 to 102, with thirteen members not voting. The Opposition leaders attacked the Premier

bitterly. For the second time within a few months Premier Venizelos resigned Oct 6 because of disagreement with the King, who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor and had steadily opposed M. Venizelos's policy of co-operation with the Entente Allies.

Alexander Zaimis accepted the premiership in succession to M. Venizelos, at the invitation of King Constantine. He completed his cabinet, Oct 7, as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Alexander Zaimis.
Minister of the Interior—M. Gounarria.
Minister of War—General Yanakitsas.
Minister of Marine—Admiral P. Countouriotis.
Minister of Finance—Stephen Dragoumis.
Minister of Instruction—M. Theotokis.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. Rhalia.

Five members of the new cabinet were former premiers.

It was announced, Oct 20, that as an inducement to Greece to enter the war on the side of the Allies, Great Britain had offered to cede to her the island of Cyprus, the third largest island in the Mediterranean. Cyprus is sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor, and was administered until Nov 5, 1914, by Great Britain under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople in 1878, but was annexed on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey. The High Commissioner, Major Sir J. E. Clauson, is assisted by an executive council.

Cyprus has an area of 3584 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000.

Greece declined for the time the offer of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial.

King Constantine insisted throughout the crisis that Greece's treaty of alliance with Serbia was abrogated by the Serbian's offering concessions to Bulgaria.

The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the British Foreign Office, Oct. 22, based its decision not to join the Allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Salonika was not, in the Greek government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted it.

Unless the Allies sent an army of not less than 400,000 men to the Balkans, Greece could not see her way clear to enter the war on their side. To do so with her own mobilized army, supported by an allied expeditionary force smaller than the given number, would be suicidal, in Greece's judgment.

Great Britain's offer lapsed because the condition under which the offer was made had not been fulfilled, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the House of Commons, Oct 26.

November

Throughout Nov, Greece's attitude was the subject of much serious speculation. She was assailed with equal fervor by German and British propaganda. The British sent Earl Kitchener to negotiate for special privileges to the Allied troops, and by the end of the month his efforts appeared to have succeeded.

The defeat of the Greek government in the Chamber of Deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis Cabinet occurred Nov 4. Three days later, M. Skouloudis accepted the premiership, retaining all the members of the

cabinet. After the fall of Venizelos, German propaganda in Greece increased until eleven out of sixteen Athenian dailies had been won over by German interests. On the 9th the French government received formal assurance of Greek neutrality. A loan of \$8,000,000 to Greece by Britain, France and Russia was concluded on the 11th. After the 15th, when Earl Kitchener arrived at the Island of Lemnos, riots against the king were reported, and a large number of allied warships were said to have gathered at Salonika as a demonstration of the seriousness of the crisis. Pressing their demands for a guarantee that Allied troops would not be disarmed if driven to Greek soil, the Allies, Nov 21, withdrew, or threatened to withdraw, special privileges which Greek commerce had enjoyed since the outbreak of the war. By the end of the month it was said that Greece's reply to the Allies' demands would be favorable, although details as to its contents were not available.

December

King Constantine declared, Dec 4, to a representative of the American Associated Press that both he and his people desired to remain out of the war, although sympathizing with the Allies. He pledged his whole army to protect a retreat of the Allied army if driven out of Serbia, if withdrawal were then made from Greek territory.

The Greek army withdrew, Dec 14, from Salonika and the strip of Greek territory reaching from the coast to the Bulgarian frontier, leaving the Anglo-French army in entire control.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—BULGARIA

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS

HOLLAND

The Dutch war loan of \$110,000,000 was closed Jan 11.

September

In her speech from the throne, Sept 21, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland declared that "the firm determination of the Dutch Government to maintain our integrity and strictly observe the duties of neutrality meets with appreciation everywhere." She added that the army and navy of Holland were in readiness to protect national interests.

Holland, according to reports Sept 29, had sent an emphatic protest to the German Government concerning the passage of German aircraft over Dutch territory. Germany was asked to take adequate steps to prevent recurrences.

See also

HOLLAND

—War zone and blockade controversy

It became known May 25 that a protest against the sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German submarine had been sent by the Netherlands Government to Germany. The contents of the note were said to be substantially the same as the American note on the same subject. Several Dutch subjects lost their lives when the *Lusitania* went down.

INDIA

At the opening of the Viceregal Council at Delhi, Ja 13, Viceroy Lord Hardinge declared that 200,000 Indian troops were serving in the British active forces.

See also

SINGAPORE

ITALY

January

Italy issued (Ja 6) a premobilization announcement which provided for the calling to the colors of more than 300,000 men.

Germany's most trusted envoys were said to have been sent to Italy on the 22d to avert Italy's entry into the war.

April

The attitude of Italy, Greece and the Balkan nations during Apr formed an interesting chapter but without definite action on the part of any of them. The action of one country appeared to depend upon that of another and all remained passive in consequence. There were reports up to Apr 30 of the imminence of Italy's intervention. Earlier in the month she was said to be negotiating with Austria for the restoration of ancient Italian provinces as the price of neutrality. Later the guarantees were called insufficient. Rumors of immediate intervention on the one hand and settlement on the other were reported almost daily, only to be as promptly denied.

May

Italy's entrance into the war was the principal event of the month of May, the tenth of the European conflict.

After months of negotiations it was considered that the concessions offered by Austria of ancient Italian territory were not sufficient or the pledges thereon not sufficiently guaranteed. When Italy on May 4 "denounced" the triple alliance she had made with Germany and Austria in May, 1882, her intervention on the side of the Allies was considered inevitable.

In reply to Italy's demands, Austria was said to have offered (May 8) Trentino, autonomy for Trieste, the islands on the Dalmatian Coast, and a change in Italy's boundary as far as the Isonzo River. This offer was finally rejected May 11.

A sentiment grew steadily throughout the kingdom that if Italy wanted the Trentino, Gradisca and Goritz, the islands of the Adriatic and Trieste she had best fight for them and win them. Therefore the war fever spread throughout the country and finally affected the Government itself. Efforts by ex-Premier Giolitti to stem this tide were rewarded by rioting early in the month and Giolitti and his friends were assailed on the streets. Signor Salandra, the Premier, resigned with his Cabinet May 13 on the ground that he did not have unanimous support on his international policy.

Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet in succession to the Salandra Ministry, having refused the commission, the King requested Paolo Carcano, formerly Minister of the Treasury in

the Salandra Cabinet, to form a new Ministry. Signor Carcano also declined May 15. The King then conferred again with Signor Salandra, in the hope that the retiring Premier would resume office in the critical situation which had arisen in the kingdom. Salandra finally consented.

Official confirmation May 16 of the report that the Salandra Cabinet would remain in power was greeted by one of the most remarkable demonstrations of approval ever witnessed in Rome. Similar demonstrations occurred all over Italy.

In Trieste on May 16 a crowd composed chiefly of women, invaded the square on which faces the palace of the Governor, Baron Friessekin. The women cried "Death of Francis Joseph! Down with Austria!" burned an Austrian flag together with a portrait of the Emperor, and attempted to attack the palace. The Governor ordered gendarmes to charge the crowd and the women retired fighting stubbornly. Forty-seven women were said to have been killed and more than 300 injured.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, solemnly announced in the Reichstag May 18 that Germany and Austria were prepared to accept war with Italy. The declaration came after the Chancellor had laid before the Reichstag the full text of Austria's offers of concession to Italy, backed by the guarantees of Germany.

The revolt at the Austrian arsenal at Pola, on the Adriatic was reported May 19. It was asserted that 10,000 Italians employed there came into conflict with the troops and that fifty persons were killed and a hundred wounded.

A royal decree, by which all railroad lines and stations in Italy were placed entirely under the supervision of the military authorities, was published May 19 in the *Official Gazette* of Rome. Freight traffic between Italy and German by way of Switzerland was also stopped.

Any remaining hope that Italy would maintain her neutrality was abandoned May 20 when at the reconvening of parliament the Italian Chamber conferred upon the Government extraordinary powers in the event of the outbreak of war. The vote was 407 against 74. The bill passed amid tremendous enthusiasm.

The Green Book, containing diplomatic documents designed to show the attitude of Italy since the beginning of the war and the efforts made to reconcile the obligations of the Triple Alliance with Italian national "aspirations," was published May 21.

The Italian Senate May 21 by a vote of 262 to 2 passed the bill of Premier Salandra granting plenary powers to the Government in dealing with the situation that had arisen. King Victor Emmanuel signed the bill May 22.

Official announcement of the declaration of hostilities was made by the Italian Government at 8:15 p. m., May 22, simultaneously with the issuance of an order for general mobilization. Passports were handed to Baron von Macchio, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy May 23.

Upon the news of the declaration of war, throughout Austria and Germany there was bitter denunciation of Italy, which for the moment replaced England as the most hated enemy. In the allied countries, on the other hand, Italian intervention was hailed with delight, and in the Italian quarters of London and Paris there were enthusiastic demonstrations and cheering farewells to the Italians leaving for home to join the colors.

It was announced May 24 that Italy had given her adhesion to the agreement already signed by the allied powers not to conclude a separate peace.

Italy addressed to the neutral governments of the world a lengthy communication explaining her reasons for declaring war on Austria. Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, presented the document to Secretary Bryan May 25 in the form of a note to the United States Government.

The Swiss Government announced May 25 that it would represent the interests at Rome of the German Empire and Bavaria. The interests of Austro-Hungary were to be represented by Spain.

King Victor Emmanuel assumed supreme command of the army and navy, and left incognito for the front May 25. The Duke of Genoa (Prince Thomas of Savoy) was appointed Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. During the King's absence he will carry on the duties of State in the name of the King, but will refer all affairs of first importance to His Majesty unless they are of the most urgent nature.

The Italian Government, believing that Austria-Hungary was utilizing several ports on the Albanian coast for secret commissariat departments, declared a blockade, May 26, against "that portion of the Austro-Hungarian coast comprised between the Italian frontier on the north to the Montenegrin boundary on the south, including all islands, ports, anchorages and bays, and also the Albanian coast from the Montenegrin limits on the north to and including Cape Kiephali on the south."

June

The following official statement was issued by the War Office: "Italian naval detachments June 5 cut the cables uniting the Continent to the islands of the Dalmatia archipelago."

Formal notification of the Italian blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coast lines reached the State Department June 9.

Germany, June 25, requested the Swiss Government to ask the Italian Government to fix through a Swiss Commission, damages sustained by Germans during the Milan riots at the time Italy was entering the war.

August

Aug. 11, two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta (southern Italy on the Adriatic). One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. There was no appreciable material damage.

Italy declared war upon Turkey Aug. 22, it being the 11th such declaration of the present war.

The Italian expedition to Tripoli in October, 1911, resulted in a conflict which lasted until October 15, 1912, when the Treaty of Lausanne gave Italy possession of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. By that treaty, Turkey neither impugned nor recognized, but ignored, the sovereignty of Italy in Libya. During the following three years Italy experienced considerable difficulty in making good her control of her new possessions, and had at times been inclined to attribute it to the encouragement given by Turkey to the recalcitrant Arabs. Upon the intervention of Italy in the European war in May, the resistance in Libya increased, and the extension of direct hostilities to Turkey became only a question of time.

Several transports carrying troops, and escorted by warships, on Aug. 23, departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto, and Brindisi for an unknown destination. They sailed under sealed orders, and it was generally believed that they were to be employed for operations against Turkey.

October

The second "Red Book" dealing with the diplomatic relations existing between the Chancellery of Vienna and that of Rome for eleven months previous to Italy entering the war (May 24, 1915,) was issued Oct 25 by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Imperial Embassy at Washington, D. C.

See also

CADORNA, Count Luigi; CANEVA, Gen. Carlo

CANTORE, GEN. ANTONIO

EUROPEAN WAR—AUSTRO-ITALIAN OPERATIONS
ITALY

—Hodeida incident

On Ja 7 Italy gave Turkey till Ja 10 to apologize for the seizure of the British consul in the Italian Consulate at Hodeida. Turkey yielded (Ja 12) agreeing to salute the Italian flag and to allow the Italian consul to take part in an investigation of the incident. Though the Turks cashiered the governor of the garrison at Hodeida and the commissioner of police, they did not give Italy full satisfaction. The governor of Yemen, Arabia, was said Ja 23 to have refused to deliver up the British Consul seized at Hodeida and to salute the Italian flag, as ordered by the Porte.

The Hodeida incident was amicably settled Feb 7. Mr. Richardson was brought before the Italian Consulate in Hodeida. The Italian flag was flying over the building, and the Turkish authorities rendered honors to it. Mr. Richardson then left on the auxiliary cruiser *Empress of India*.

—Spies

Capt. Liebsicher and Engineer Hoppe of the German steamship *Lemnos*, convicted in Venice by a military tribunal on the charge of espionage, were July 7 each condemned to ten years' imprisonment in solitary con-

finment. The other members of the crew were acquitted. It was alleged by the Italian authorities that Capt. Liebsicher and Engineer Hoppe had tried to obtain information regarding Italian batteries and submarines and that they had signalled to an Austrian squadron when it attacked the port of Ancona on May 24.

JAPAN

Announcement was made in London, Oct 29, that Japan had become a party to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

LICHTENSTEIN

Austria, June 7, formally declared that the principality of Lichtenstein was within the war zone and therefore under Austrian censorship. This was regarded as a breach of Lichtenstein's neutrality, which was declared at the outbreak of the war and upon the faith of which Switzerland with the assent of France had allowed the transportation of wheat to Lichtenstein from France. Lichtenstein is a principality situated within the borders of Austria, but with an independent government, at the head of which is the reigning Prince, Johann II. The population in 1914 was 10,716.

LUXEMBURG

The Luxemburg Legation in Paris, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Foreign Office, made public Apr 20 a statement that the government of the grand duchy had protested against the violation of that state's neutrality by Germany.

The arrival of the first consignment from Switzerland of foodstuffs to be supplied to Luxemburg until the harvest should be reaped caused the greatest rejoicing June 25 in the grand duchy. The situation had been desperate for some time. At the end of March the population already had been given bread cards limiting the consumption to seven ounces daily and later this amount was reduced to four ounces. In the middle of April the Mayor of Luxemburg announced that that city alone required 6000 barrels of flour and 1000 barrels each of barley, beans and rice to stave off starvation until the crops were available. The country districts of the industrial town of Echternach were even in a worse plight.

The Luxemburg Government sought relief through the American Committee for Relief in Belgium, which, however, was powerless to act, as it lacked the co-operation of Great Britain and Germany. The British Government claimed that as Germany had forcibly occupied the grand duchy she must feed the population. This Germany formally refused to do, whereupon Great Britain declined to permit the passage by way of Holland of foodstuffs destined for the grand duchy.

France readily consented to supply the needs of the people by way of Switzerland under proper guarantees. These were furnished in the person of Swiss officers who accompany every train and who were charged with the control and disposition of the flour and with the right to inspect warehouses.

MESOPOTAMIA

March

On the 3d of March, British troops were attacked by hostile tribesmen at Ahwaz at the head of the Persian Gulf but claimed to have repulsed them though their numbers were superior. 600 were reported killed and many wounded in one Turkish force, and 300 in the other.

April

The India Office announced Apr 16 that the Turks were driven from their advanced position at Zobeir (ten miles southwest of Basra), south of the Shaiba fort, on Apr 14. Basra is on the Shatt-el-Arab, fifty-six miles from the head of the Persian Gulf. "The enemy's strength was 15,000 men," the announcement said. "After a determined resistance the enemy was driven out of his trenches at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss. The loss on our side was about 700 of all ranks. The Turks were severely handled and were returning to Nakhilah."

Farther East, in Mesopotamia, the Turkish army, which was sent to bar the British advance from the head of the Persian Gulf, after having suffered 6000 casualties was reported in full retreat Apr 22, harassed not only by the British but by Arab tribesmen, whom they had enlisted on their side, and who, at their defeat, turned against them.

September

According to an announcement made in the British House of Commons, Sept 29, by Austen Chamberlain, the British had won an important success in Mesopotamia where the Turks were in full retreat toward Bagdad with the British in pursuit. Kut-el-Amara, 90 miles southeast of Bagdad, was captured Sept 29, with many prisoners and guns.

When the British-Indian army reached this region in the middle of July, it was found that the Turkish army had swung to the east in the direction of Persia with the evident design of cutting off the invading army's communication with the Gulf if it should ascend the stream further in the direction of Bagdad.

General Gorringe, at last accounts, was in charge of the expedition which had already (July 1) ascended the Euphrates River southwest of the Tigris as far as Nasirlyeh, which is only 75 miles southeast of Bagdad. He refrained from advancing further on account of the eastward movement of the main Turkish army, and was in a position to intercept the Turks fleeing from General Nixon in the direction of Bagdad.

The expeditionary force is made up of about 11,000 British-Indian troops and a few hundred British territorials sent from Egypt when the Turkish pressure on the Suez Canal was relieved Dec, 1914. It is under the command of General Sir John Eccles Nixon. The opposing army is made up of about 15,000 to 20,000 Turkish troops and Arab irregulars. Among them, it is estimated, there are a score or so of German officers.

The whole expedition was operated from the Indian Office.

November

The advance of the two British armies on Bagdad continued during Nov, in spite of a slight check toward the end of the month. The British column which moved along the Tigris Valley, having effected a junction on schedule time, within forty miles of Bagdad, with the column that had come by way of the Valley of the Euphrates, there followed the Turkish defeat at the battle of Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad.

After the capture of Ctesiphon, Nov 25, the British forces repulsed a counter attack, but were compelled to retire three or four miles to obtain water. The march then began again. The Turks fell back to Dialah, ten miles from the city, according to an official announcement, Nov 26.

The enemy's strength at the battle of Ctesiphon was estimated at four divisions. One of these was stated by prisoners to have been practically wiped out. But as approach of Turkish reinforcements was reported, Gen. Townshend, Nov 29, withdrew further down the river.

December

The British forces met with decided reverses in December. After a year of untold hardships, which seemed likely to be crowned with success when the besiegers came almost within sight of Bagdad, General Townshend's little force of about 20,000 men were overcome by a Turkish force three times as large at Ctesiphon and forced to retreat more than 100 miles to the entrenched camp at Kut-el-Amara, to which the Turks laid siege. On Christmas Day one division of Turks effected a lodgment in the northern bastion, from which they were finally driven.

An official statement at London, Dec 4, admitted the defeat and retirement of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, with casualties amounting to 4500.

MONTENEGRO

January

The Austrians claimed their artillery forced the Montenegrins to retreat east of Trebinga on Ja 1.

"Torrential rains and continuous bad weather rendered all military operations most difficult, but the Montenegrins claimed Ja 9 to have firmly held all their positions notwithstanding the fierce artillery fire of the Austrians.

The King and Queen were with the troops at the front.

February

The Austrian fleet bombarded Antivari Feb 14.

A Montenegrin column operating in Bosnia was attacked Feb 24 by a superior Austrian force. After a violent action on the banks of the Drina, which lasted several hours, the Austrians were reported to have been repulsed with considerable losses.

March

Five Austrian warships bombarded Antivari Mar 5. They destroyed a quantity of valuable stores and killed one citizen.

May

The following official statement issued at Cetinje, received May 3, said: "During the last

few days the Austrians have renewed their activity along the entire Montenegrin front. Our troops posted on the heights above Cattaro were subjected to a fierce attack yesterday but maintained their positions and repulsed all assaults. Villages near the frontier are in a pitiable condition for want of provisions, and infectious diseases brought by the Austrians are spreading everywhere. Austrian aeroplanes are bombarding our open towns daily."

July

All recent attacks by the Montenegrin Army in Herzegovina had been unsuccessful, according to a bulletin issued July 12 by the Austrian War Office and reading as follows:

The Montenegrins recently showed vigorous, but unsuccessful, activity on the Herzegovina frontier. Two battalions attacked our positions east of Avtovac after heavy artillery preparations, but were repulsed. One of our airmen at the same time bombarded a Montenegrin camp with success. Further south a hostile battalion which had crossed the frontier was forced back. East of Trebinje the enemy vainly attempted to gain success by a heavy bombardment.

October

Toward the end of Oct the Austrians renewed their attack on Montenegro to remove, if possible, the danger of having an enemy army on their flank in their attacks on Serbia. Little was said about the fighting between the Austrians and Montenegrins along the Drina River, but apparently it was of a most sanguinary character, as it took the Austrians with far superior equipment more than a week to force a crossing of the river at one point alone, that south of Vishegrad.

See also

ALBANIA

EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN OPERATIONS

NAVAL OPERATIONS

See also for naval attacks on countries under European war—names of countries.

Also

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ARMED MERCHANT-

MEN OF BELLIGERENT NATIONALITY

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—SEIZURES ON NEU-

TRAL SHIPS

SUBMARINES

—Losses in Naval Operations to Feb, 1915
Naval Strength and Losses to Feb 14, 1915

	GREAT BRITAIN Before war.	Present Losses.	strength
Superdreadnoughts	16	1	15
Dreadnoughts	16	0	16
Predreadnoughts	40	2	38
Cruisers	127	10	117
Gunboats	41	3	38
Destroyers	250	3	247
Torpedo boats	70	0	70
Submarines	96	3	93
FRANCE			
Dreadnoughts	7	0	7
Predreadnoughts	21	0	21
Cruisers	30	0	30
Gunboats	7	0	7
Destroyers	87	2	85
Torpedo boats	153	1	152
Submarines	63	0	93
RUSSIA			
Dreadnoughts	4	0	4
Predreadnoughts	12	0	12

Cruisers	22	4	18
Gunboats	5	1	4
Destroyers	141	0	141
Torpedo boats	25	1	24
Submarines	43	0	43
GERMANY			
Dreadnoughts	21	1	20
Predreadnoughts	27	0	27
Cruisers	45	*18	27
Gunboats	7	2	5
Destroyers	152	8	144
Torpedo boats	47	5	42
Submarines	39	6	33

*Including the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, auxiliary cruiser, and the *Koenigin Luise*, mine layer, converted merchantmen.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY			
Dreadnoughts	4	0	4
Predreadnoughts	12	1	11
Cruisers	10	4	6
Gunboats	7	0	7
Destroyers	19	0	19
Torpedo boats	85	2	83
Submarines	14	1	13
TURKEY			
Dreadnoughts	2	0	2
Predreadnoughts	3	1	2
Cruisers	3	0	3
Gunboats	17	0	17
Destroyers	8	0	8
Torpedo boats	16	0	16

The naval losses to Great Britain up to the end of March totalled 417 officers and 6330 men killed, a total of 6747, according to an announcement by Thomas J. McNamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons Apr 29.

A statement issued Apr 27 declared that the British Government had detained 551 steamers and cargoes to date and 17 neutral ships had been thrown into the prize court.

—Losses in Naval Operations to Mar, 1915

A comparison of the British and German naval losses since the beginning of the war to Mar 20 shows that Great Britain has lost twenty-six ships to Germany's forty. Germany's battleship line is still intact, while the British have lost five. The number of cruisers lost is the same, twelve on each side. The list follows:

	BRITISH LOSSES.	Tons.
<i>Audacious</i> , first-line battleship	24,000	
<i>Bulwark</i> , battleship	15,000	
<i>Formidable</i> , battleship	15,000	
<i>Invincible</i> , battleship	15,000	
<i>Good Hope</i> , armored cruiser	14,100	
<i>Warrior</i> , armored cruiser	13,700	
<i>Ocean</i> , battleship	12,950	
<i>Aboukir</i> , armored cruiser	12,200	
<i>Hogue</i> , armored cruiser	12,200	
<i>Cressy</i> , armored cruiser	12,200	
<i>Monmouth</i> , armored cruiser	9,800	
<i>Hawke</i> , protected cruiser	7,800	
<i>Hermes</i> , armored cruiser	5,660	
<i>Gloucester</i> , protected cruiser	4,900	
<i>Fearless</i> , protected cruiser	3,500	
<i>Pathfinder</i> , protected cruiser	3,000	
<i>Amphion</i> , protected cruiser	2,500	
<i>Pegasus</i> , light cruiser	2,125	
<i>Laertes</i> , torpedo boat destroyer	960	
<i>Druid</i> , torpedo boat destroyer	775	
<i>Phoenix</i> , torpedo boat destroyer	770	
<i>Speedy</i> , torpedo boat destroyer	800	
<i>Fishguard II.</i> , schoolship	—	
<i>D-5</i> , submarine	—	
<i>E-3</i> , submarine	—	
<i>Niger</i> , torpedo gunboat	850	

Total tonnage of lost vessels

GERMAN LOSSES.		
<i>Bluecher</i> , armored cruiser	15,550	
<i>Scharnhorst</i> , armored cruiser	11,500	
<i>Gneisenau</i> , armored cruiser	11,500	
<i>York</i> , armored cruiser	9,350	
<i>Magdeburg</i> , cruiser	4,550	
<i>Koeln</i> , protected cruiser	4,350	
<i>Mains</i> , protected cruiser	4,350	
<i>Dresden</i> , protected cruiser	3,592	
<i>Emden</i> , protected cruiser	3,492	
<i>Koenigsberg</i> , protected cruiser	3,348	

<i>Nurnberg</i> , protected cruiser	3,450
<i>Leipzig</i> , protected cruiser	3,250
<i>Cormoran</i> , gunboat	1,600
<i>Jaguar</i> , gunboat	886
<i>Illis</i> , gunboat	880
<i>Luchs</i> , gunboat	880
<i>Mowe</i> , gunboat	650
<i>Planet</i> , gunboat	650
<i>Hedwig</i> , gunboat	—
<i>Von Wiseman</i> , gunboat	—
<i>Can Trajalgar</i> , auxiliary cruiser	26,000
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i> , auxiliary cruiser	14,390
<i>Comet</i> , auxiliary cruiser	1,157
<i>Panther</i> , gunboat	990
<i>Koenigin Luise</i> , mine layer	10,560
Sumbarines, <i>U-8</i> , <i>U-9</i> , <i>U-12</i> , <i>U-18</i> , and <i>U-31</i>	—
Destroyer, <i>S-124</i>	—
Auxiliaries <i>Isola</i> , <i>Rhios</i> , <i>Bethnia</i> , <i>Markoman-</i> <i>nia</i> , <i>Spreswald</i> , <i>Grecia</i> , <i>Pophelia</i> and <i>Soden</i>	—
Total tonnage	137,805

The *Bowuet* is the first large French vessel lost since the outbreak of the war. She was a battleship of 12,007 tons. The French have also lost two submarines in the Dardanelles, the *Cane* and the *Saphir*.

—Merchantmen destroyed

Merchantmen Destroyed Aug 1, 1914, to Feb 14, 1915

	Gross Tonnage	Sunk by
<i>Crathie</i>	210	Mine
<i>Holmwood</i>	4,223	German cruiser
<i>Kaipara</i>	7,392	German cruiser
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i>	13,952	British cruiser
<i>Koenigin Luise</i>	2,163	British cruiser
<i>Nyanga</i>	3,066	German cruiser
<i>Thomas W. Irwin</i>	201	Mine
<i>Tubal Cain</i>	227	German cruiser
<i>Bathori</i>	2,223	British cruiser
<i>Bowes Castle</i>	4,650	German cruiser
<i>Hyades</i>	3,352	German cruiser
<i>Imperialist</i>	346	Mine
<i>Revigo</i>	230	Mine
<i>San Wilfrido</i>	6,458	Mine
<i>Sati</i>	160	German warship
<i>Shuli Fogesi</i>	272	Mine
<i>Valiant</i>	198	German warship
<i>City of Winchester</i>	6,800	German cruiser
<i>Clan Matheson</i>	4,775	German cruiser
<i>Diplomat</i>	7,615	German cruiser
<i>Indian Prince</i>	2,846	German cruiser
<i>Indus</i>	3,413	German cruiser
<i>Kamma</i>	1,270	Mine
<i>Kulin</i>	3,544	German cruiser
<i>Kilmarnock</i>	165	Mine
<i>King Lud</i>	3,650	German cruiser
<i>Lovat</i>	6,102	German cruiser
<i>Rebono</i>	176	Mine
<i>Ribera</i>	3,500	German cruiser
<i>St. Cuthbert</i>	189	German warship
<i>St. Paul</i>	2,534	Mine
<i>Trabboch</i>	4,028	German cruiser
<i>Tymeric</i>	3,314	German cruiser
<i>Ardmount</i>	3,510	Mine
<i>Bankfields</i>	3,763	German cruiser
<i>Dawdon</i>	1,310	Mine
<i>Elsinore</i>	6,542	German cruiser
<i>Foyle</i>	4,147	German cruiser
<i>Houtdijk</i>	2,336	Mine
<i>Markomania</i>	4,505	British cruiser
<i>Mersey</i>	196	German warship
<i>Selby</i>	2,137	Mine
<i>Nieuwland</i>	927	Mine
<i>Argonaut</i>	224	German warship
<i>Benmohr</i>	4,806	German cruiser
<i>Cormorant</i>	1,595	Mine
<i>Flavian</i>	186	German warship
<i>Ghira</i>	866	German sub'm'ne
<i>Indian</i>	185	German warship
<i>Julian</i>	185	German warship
<i>Kesteven</i>	150	German warship
<i>Lindsey</i>	144	German warship
<i>Porpoise</i>	159	German warship
<i>Rideo</i>	230	German warship
<i>Skirbeck</i>	171	German warship
<i>Walrus</i>	159	German warship
<i>Wigtoft</i>	155	German warship
<i>Chikhana</i>	5,146	German cruiser
<i>Alice</i>	1,461	Mine

<i>Balpurnia</i>	B.	284	Mine
<i>Cervantes</i>	B.	4,635	German cruiser
<i>Cornish City</i>	B.	3,816	German cruiser
<i>Glanton</i>	B.	3,021	German cruiser
<i>Highland Hope</i>	B.	5,150	German cruiser
<i>Hurstdale</i>	B.	2,752	German cruiser
<i>Lynrowan</i>	B.	3,384	German cruiser
<i>Manchester Commerce</i>	B.	5,363	Mine
<i>Maple Branch</i>	B.	4,338	German cruiser
<i>Marsa</i>	Dutch	3,804	German cruiser
<i>Mary</i>	B.	256	Mine
<i>Pruth</i>	B.	4,408	German cruiser
<i>Rio Iguaçu</i>	B.	3,817	German cruiser
<i>Rosella</i>	B.	243	Mine
<i>Ado</i>	B.	383	British cruiser
<i>Atle</i>	Swed.	1,183	Mine
<i>La Correntina</i>	B.	8,529	German cruiser
<i>Pluion</i>	Norw.	1,507	Mine
<i>Andrea</i>	Swed.	1,412	Mine
<i>Charcas</i>	B.	5,067	German cruiser
<i>Khartoum</i>	B.	3,020	Mine
<i>Malachite</i>	B.	718	German subm'ne
<i>Primo</i>	B.	1,366	German subm'ne
<i>Elserwater</i>	B.	1,228	Mine
<i>Everilda</i>	B.	3,076	Mine
<i>Gem</i>	B.	464	Mine
<i>Mary</i>	D.	580	Mine
<i>North Wales</i>	B.	3,691	German cruiser
<i>Tritonia</i>	B.	4,272	Mine
<i>Bureska</i>	B.	4,350	Capt. and sunk
<i>Ocana</i>	B.	260	Mine
<i>Durward</i>	B.	1,300	German subm'ne
<i>Droit</i>	Swedish		Mine
<i>Linda Blanche</i>	B.		German subm'ne
<i>Kilcoon</i>	B.	450	German subm'ne
<i>Tokomaru</i>	Jap.	3,912	German subm'ne
<i>Iccaria</i>	B.		German subm'ne
<i>Admiral Ganteaume</i>	F.		German subm'ne
<i>Ben Cruachen</i>	B.	1,978	German subm'ne

Ten months' war operations of the European belligerents wiped out approximately 2 per cent of the world's merchant tonnage. A carefully compiled record of the vessels of all classes destroyed by various means, from August, 1914, down to and including June 30, shows that 511 ships were eliminated from the available tonnage. These 511 ships had a total gross tonnage of 915,457 tons. The tonnage of some of the ships given in the record could not be learned. Therefore, the aggregate gross tonnage stated is in reality within the actual losses.

When war broke out the world's merchant tonnage of all classes was approximately 48,000,000 gross tons. Germany had a gross tonnage of about 5,082,061 tons. England led all the nations with an aggregate gross tonnage of 20,431,534 tons.

Without taking into account the number or tonnage of enemy vessels held or captured by the respective belligerents, England's gross tonnage in the first ten months of war had been reduced 609,934 tons. A total of approximately 327 vessels had been destroyed by submarine, mine and similar war operations in that time. The losses were divided about as follows: One hundred and seventy merchant steam vessels and 157 trawlers, fishing smacks, ketches and sailing vessels.

Practically half of the vessels were destroyed by submarines. The serious danger to shipping of all classes from mines is also to be noted. Neutral tonnage of the Scandinavian countries, adjacent to Germany, being exposed to mine danger to the greatest extent, have suffered extremely heavy losses from such weapons of war.

The British Board of Trade announced, Dec 2, that during Nov reports were received of the loss of 53 steamers (of a net tonnage of

61,072), including the loss of 646 lives. Of these 495 were lost in steamers sunk by German warships, of which 315 were lost in the *Ramazan* and 167 in the *Marquette*; 58 in steamers sunk by mines, and 20 in a steamer sunk by a German warship or by a mine. The total of vessels sunk includes twenty steamers (of 48,523 tons) sunk by German warships, ten (of 4654 tons) sunk by mines, and one (of 864 tons) sunk by a German warship or by a mine. During the month thirty-five sailing ships (of a net tonnage of 4977) were sunk the number of lives lost being six.

The following ships of more than 500 tons burden were sunk by Germany during Nov. The location was not made public:

Date.	Ship.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Crew.
8	<i>Woolwich of London</i>	2936	English.	Saved.
8	<i>Buresh</i>	3378	English.	Saved.
8	<i>Glenmore</i>	1656	English.	Saved.
10	<i>California</i>	6223	English.	.....
10	<i>Clan McAlister</i>	4835	English.	Saved.
10	<i>Morina</i>	3159	English.	.....
11	<i>Caria</i>	3032	English.	.....
12	<i>Rhineland</i>	1501	English.	.....
13	<i>Sir Richard Awdry</i>	2234	English.	.....
13	<i>Den of Crombie</i>	4949	English.	.....
13	<i>Wacousta</i>	1988	Norwegian	Saved
18	<i>Ulrich</i>	2379	Norwegian.	4 lost.
21	<i>Hallamshire</i>	4420	English.	.....
21	<i>Merganser</i>	1905	English.	.....
26	<i>Klar</i>	518	Norwegian.	Saved.
28	<i>Algerie</i>		French.	29 lost.
28	<i>Tonis</i>	3655	English.	Saved.
29	<i>Dotterel</i>	1590	English	.....

The following ships of more than 500 tons burden were sunk by Germany during Dec. The location was not made public:

Date.	Ship.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Crew.
1.	<i>Pinegrove</i>	2,847	English	saved
1.	<i>Kingsway</i>	3,647	English	5 missing
1.	<i>Sabrins</i> .....	.....	Swedish	saved
1.	<i>Malmiche</i>	1,868	English	saved
2.	<i>Zarifs</i>	2,904	Greek	saved
2.	<i>Colenso</i>	2,532	English	saved
2.	<i>Orange Prince</i>	2,296	English	saved
3.	<i>Langton Hall</i>	4,437	English	saved
5.	<i>Norvich</i> .....	.....	Swedish	4 lost
8.	<i>Helmsmuir</i>	4,111	English	saved
8.	<i>Pietro Lofaro</i>	517	Italian	saved
10.	<i>Minsh</i>	1,229	Danish	saved
11.	<i>Busiris</i>	2,705	English	saved
14.	<i>Oteric</i>	6,535	English	2 lost
17.	<i>Port Said</i>	5,167	Italian	.....
20.	<i>Cambria</i>	1,842	English	saved
25.	<i>Nereus</i>	1,229	English	saved
27.	<i>Minstre</i>			
	<i>Beernaert</i>	4,215	Belgian	.....
27.	<i>Cottingham</i>	513	English	saved
27.	<i>Hadley</i>	1,777	English	saved

The German steamship *Elenor Woermann*, which left Buenos Ayres on Dec 3, carrying provisions for the German cruisers in the South Atlantic, was sunk by the *Australia* off the Patagonian coast on Jan 7. The crew was rescued and landed on the Falkland Islands, where they remain prisoners, according to reports received Feb 4.

—In the Adriatic

On Jan 11 Berlin claimed that the French dreadnaught *Courbet*, hit by an Austrian submarine in the Otranto channel on Dec 21 was rammed and sunk by her sister ship the *Jean Bart*. This report was denied by the French Minister of Marine Jan 13.

It became known May 5 that Emperor Francis Joseph had decorated Lieut. von Traap, commander of the Austrian submarine

U-5, which sank the French cruiser *Leon Gambetta*, with the order of Leopold.

May
A communication issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine May 28 gives the details of the Austrian losses to date as follows:

"On May 24, the Austrian torpedo boat *S-20*, having approached the canal at Porto Corsini, was so seriously damaged by the fire from our masked batteries that she was forced to be convoyed to Pola. The torpedo-boat destroyer *Scharfschutze*, which was operating with the *S-20*, also was damaged, suffering loss of many of her crew. She called the scoutship *Novara* to her assistance, which also was struck several times and also had several of her crew killed, including an officer. The destroyer *Osepel*, which is of the same type as the *Tatra*, also suffered severe losses due to the arrival of our naval squadron during the action commenced against the destroyers.

"After the preceding brilliant action we regret exceedingly to announce the loss of our destroyer *Turbine*. She was built in 1901, and was of approximately 330 tons. The latter during the morning, May 24, while on a tour of reconnaissance, sighted an enemy destroyer and gave chase. The chase lasted half an hour, when four other enemy war vessels appeared, including the light cruiser *Helgoland*. The *Turbine* immediately turned about to return to her naval base, but was struck twice in her boilers, thus reducing her speed. She continued the battle for about half an hour, although fire had broken out aboard and there was a lack of munition. Then the commander ordered the water intake valves opened in order to avoid capture. Meanwhile the squadron to which the *Turbine* belonged was seen approaching on the horizon, and the enemy left the small boats in the water and departed. Nine men of the *Turbine* were saved by our fleet. From Austrian communications we learn that 35 more were picked up by the Austrians, including the commander."

June

Two Italian torpedo boats on June 2 were said to have entered the Gulf of Trieste, sunk two merchant vessels and damaged an Austrian cruiser.

An Austrian official statement of June 11 announced that the Austrian submarine *No. 4*, commanded by Lieut. Singule, had torpedoed and sunk a small British cruiser of the *Liverpool* type thirty miles west of San Giovanni di Medua, on the Albanian coast, on June 9. According to the despatch, the cruiser was protected by six destroyers at the time of the submarine's attack. The report was at once contradicted by the official press bureau in London, which announced that the cruiser in question was not seriously damaged and that it had reached port safely.

An official communication issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine said the submarine *Medusa* was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine June 17. According to an Austrian

official communication, an officer and four men of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

The Italian boat, the *Medusa*, having a displacement of 30 tons and a crew of fourteen men, was lying submerged, and the Austrian boat was not far away, also under water. Neither had any intimation of the presence of the other. The *Medusa* came to the surface first, swept the horizon with her periscope, and finding the way clear, emerged. Shortly after the Austrian boat decided to come up. She sent up her periscope and saw the Italian not far away. Recognizing an enemy, she immediately attacked, and one shot from her torpedo was sufficient to send the *Medusa* to the bottom. Whether a duel or not, this is the first instance ever recorded of a submarine being sunk by a submarine.

The *Medusa* belonged to the *Argo* type of eight boats built between 1911 and 1913. She had a displacement of 250 tons above and 300 below water, a speed of 18 knots an hour above and 14 below, and her radius was 1200 miles. She had two torpedo tubes. Her chief features were her Diesell-Focal engines, burning heavy oil, which accounted for her comparatively fast speed, and her double periscope. She carried fourteen officers and men.

The French Ministry of Marine, June 18, gave out an announcement reading as follows:

"The Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, whose participation makes possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic. Warships of the Allies also are actively engaged in finding and destroying oil depots from which the enemy's submarines have been replenishing their supplies."

An official Austrian announcement of June 27 said: "One of our submarines on Saturday torpedoed and sank an Italian torpedo boat in the northern Adriatic."

July

The Austrian submarine *U-II* was bombarded and sunk in the Adriatic by a French aeroplane July 1. Two bombs were dropped, both of which struck the submarine near the turret and exploded. The submarine sank almost instantly and did not reappear, although wreckage was afterward found about the scene. The *U-II* was one of the newest of the Austrian submersibles and displaced about 860 tons. She was supposed to have had a crew of twenty-five men.

This is the second time in history that an aeroplane has sunk a submarine.

An attempt was made by a squadron of Austrian cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers, July 29, to recapture the Austrian island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, which was occupied by Italian naval forces July 26, according to an official communication issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine. The attack was repulsed.

August

The Italian submarine *Nereide* was sunk in an encounter with an Austrian submarine off the island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic Sea, Aug. 7. The *Nereide*, which was built in

1913, was 134 feet long with a beam of 14 feet and a displacement of 315 tons, gross. Her peace-time complement was 17 men.

It was announced officially at Rome, Aug. 11, that the Austrian submarine *U-12* had been torpedoed and sunk with all hands in the upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine.

The *U-12* of which type there are three boats, was completed at Pola since the war began. Her displacement was 1,000 tons submerged, her speed was supposed to be 18 knots on the surface and 10 knots submerged, and she was armed with five 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her officers and men probably numbered from twenty-five to thirty.

The Italian Ministry of Marine announced Aug. 13:

"Yesterday morning in the lower Adriatic the Austrian submarine boat *U-3* was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners."

The *U-3* after attacking in the Adriatic without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser was pursued during the whole of the afternoon of Aug 12 by Italian and French torpedo boat destroyers. The *U-3* was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of Aug 13 by the French torpedo boat destroyer *Bisson*.

The *U-3* was a Germania Krupp type boat, built in 1908-10. Her displacement was 237 tons on the surface. Her speed was twelve knots an hour on the surface and nine submerged. She had two 17-inch torpedo tubes and carried 17 officers and men.

September

The Italian Admiralty, Sept 21, in an official statement, giving details of the recently reported feat of the French submarine *Papin*, said that the latter, while navigating off Cape Blanka, Sept 13, sighted some Austrian torpedo boat destroyers. The *Papin* attacked an Austrian destroyer of the Hussars type. At this juncture an Austrian torpedo boat placed herself between the destroyer and the submersible, and the *Papin* then torpedoed the torpedo boat. The *Papin's* commander did not believe that the boat was the *51*, as asserted in an official Austrian bulletin, but that it was of a more modern type.

December

A small Italian cruiser was sunk by an Austrian submarine off Albania Dec 5.

The Italian destroyer *Intrepido* and the Italian transport *Re Umberto* were sunk in the Adriatic Sea by drifting mines, according to announcement made in a semi-official note, Dec 15. All members of the crews were saved, with the exception of forty men aboard the transport and three on the destroyer.

In a naval battle in the Adriatic, Dec 20, the Austrian destroyer *Lika* was sunk, and destroyer *Triglas* was damaged by floating mines. The greater part of the crews were saved.

—"Amalfi," Destruction of the

The Italian armored cruiser *Amalfi* was torpedoed and sunk at dawn July 7 by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a

reconnaissance of the upper Adriatic. Most of the members of the crew were saved.

The *Amalfi*, which was completed in 1908, had a displacement of 9,958 tons, and was 426 feet long. Her peace complement was 684.

—"Garibaldi," Destruction of the

An Austrian submarine July 17 torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa, the Italian cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi*. The cruiser foundered within 15 minutes. Nearly all of the crew were saved.

The *Giuseppe Garibaldi* was an armored cruiser of 7234 tons displacement. She was 344 feet long and was laid down in 1898. Her complement was 550 men. She was armed with one 10-inch, two eight-inch, 14 six-inch and 10 three-inch guns. Ragusa is a fortified seaport on a peninsula of the Adriatic sea, 38 miles northwest of Cattaro.

—"Leon Gambetta," Destruction of the

The French cruiser *Leon Gambetta* was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine *U-5* in the Strait of Otranto Apr 26 and 552 of those on board, including all her commissioned officers, perished. The cruiser was attacked while on patrol duty in the waterway leading to the Adriatic Sea. She sank in ten minutes after the torpedo struck her and the majority of her crew either perished while asleep or at their posts of duty. Italian vessels rescued 162 of the survivors.

A statement issued by the French Ministry of Marine Apr 29 contained the first news of the fact that Admiral Senes lost his life when the *Leon Gambetta* sank.

—War zone

The entire Adriatic Sea was made a war zone by decree of the Italian government, and a blockade established across the Strait of Otranto, its southern limit, on July 6.

By the terms of this decree Trieste and all the ports of Dalmatia were absolutely cut off from Commerce of all kinds. Experts believe that the Italian navy will have little difficulty in maintaining the blockade, as the Strait of Otranto is less than 50 miles wide.

—In the Adriatic—Merchantment destroyed

While rounding Cape Salvor, west of Pirano, the Greek steamer *Virginia* was blown out of the water through contact with a floating mine, June 5. All the crew perished.

—In the Aegean

The British transport *Marquette* was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, according to an official announcement made public in London, Oct 26. It was understood that only ninety-nine of the personnel of the vessel were unaccounted for. The steamer *Marquette*, before she was taken into the British Government service, was owned by the Atlantic Transport Company and plied between Philadelphia and Baltimore and London. She was a vessel of 7050 tons and was built in Glasgow in 1897.

—In the Baltic

Official denial was made in Berlin Feb 5 of the announcement from Petrograd on Feb 3 that a Russian submarine had sunk a German destroyer in the Baltic Sea off Cape Moen, Denmark, on Jan 29.

June

It was reported, June 7, that the naval engagement at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga resulted in the sinking of several German transports and one large vessel not named. The Russians lost one auxiliary ship.

The Germans, June 30, seized the Swedish coasting steamer *Brottnings Sophia*, with passengers and a general cargo, in the Baltic, and took her to Swinemünde.

July

An attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops was repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued July 1. One of the German torpedo boats was blown up by a mine. Russian torpedo boats engaged the enemy's cruisers. Other Russian torpedo boats, protecting these operations from the north, compelled the Germans to retire.

A naval action occurred July 2 off the island of Gothland. The German mine layer *Albatross* was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded.

The Russian Government has apologized to Sweden for the violation of that nation's neutrality owing to the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters owing to a fog in the course of the pursuit of German vessels, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd July 6.

A German battleship of the *Deutschland* class, believed to be the *Pommern*, was sunk by a British submarine at the entrance of Dantzig Bay July 2 at about the same time that a Russian cruiser squadron was defeating a German squadron off the Swedish coast.

According to Russian official reports a German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga Aug 8, but everywhere was repulsed. Russian seaplanes, throwing bombs, contributed to their success. A cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers were damaged by mines.

The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army, now occupying the western coast of the gulf. With the object of penetrating the gulf, the fleet appeared off Dirben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier. Three German ships were damaged by mines near Dirben. No Russian ships were lost.

The Germans asserted that only 2 small mine sweepers were sunk. An official communication issued in Berlin, Aug. 11, said: "An official report received by wireless says that our Baltic naval forces on Aug 10 attacked Russian ships lying in the archipelago near the Schaeren Islands, and by their fire forced the Russians to withdraw.

According to the unofficial accounts from Petrograd Aug 13, the Russian Baltic fleet inflicted heavy losses on the German battle squadron near Oesel Aug 12. It was stated that a large German cruiser was destroyed and several other warships were severely damaged. Despite the heavy firing of the German ships the Russian vessels did not sustain any loss or serious injury.

A German fleet forced its way on Aug 21 into the Gulf of Riga in an effort to co-operate with the land forces which were attempting to capture the port of Riga but retreated from the gulf after suffering the loss of the battle cruiser *Moltke*, which was sunk by a British submarine; three smaller cruisers, seven torpedo boats. The invading fleet was reported to number nine battleships, twelve cruisers, and a large flotilla of destroyers and mine sweepers.

The *Moltke*, a battle cruiser of 23,000 tons carried in ordinary times a complement of 1107 men. She was a sister ship to the famous *Goeben*, was 590 feet long and was armed with ten 11-inch and twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 24-pounders. In addition her armament included four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911 and had a speed of about 28 knots.

While the British submarine *E-13* was aground off the Island of Saltholm in Danish waters, Aug 20, German war craft entered the neutral area and destroyed her. When her crew abandoned her and the sailors were struggling in the water, the Germans fired upon them with machine guns and shrapnel, killing 14. The Danish and Swedish newspapers bitterly denounced the attack as an unwarranted encroachment on Danish neutrality.

The Danish steamer *Vidal* sailed for Hull Aug 25 with the bodies of the fourteen men. Before the departure of the *Vidal* a funeral service was held in Copenhagen. It was attended by Lieut. Commander Layton and the other survivors of the *E-13*, members of the Danish Cabinet, Danish naval officials, and representatives of the British Legation. Vast throngs assembled at the waterfront, and the people stood with uncovered heads as the *Vidal* steamed out, accompanied by Danish torpedoboats. The *Vidal* was saluted with guns and flags by the forts. All the flags in Copenhagen were at half staff.

The British Admiralty, Aug 2, announced that a British submarine had returned and reported the sinking of a German torpedoboat destroyer, believed to be of the *G-196* class, on July 26 near the German coast.

The German destroyer *G-196* was completed in 1911. The vessel displaced 689 tons and was capable of travelling at a speed of more than 32 knots an hour. She was fitted with two 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times was 73 officers and men.

The British torpedo boat destroyer *Lynx* was sunk in the North Sea, Aug 9, as the result of striking a mine, according to an official announcement made by the British

Press Bureau. Four officers and twenty-two men of the crew were saved. The *Lynx* displaced 935 tons. The vessel was 260 feet long, 27 feet beam and 9.3 feet deep, and was capable of traveling 32 knots an hour. It carried three 4-inch guns, and was equipped with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Its complement in normal times consisted of 100 officers and men.

The German steamer *Meteor*, according to an official British statement Aug 11, was blown up by her commander as she was being chased by British vessels after she had sunk the British steamer *Ramsay* in the North Sea.

A British official communication issued Aug 12, announced that the British auxiliary cruiser *India*, while engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea Aug 8, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. 22 officers and 119 men were saved.

The *India* belonged to the Peninsular & Oriental Line, and was built in 1896. The bodies of 11 sailors who perished were buried in Christiania with military honors, Aug 12.

A German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by a French destroyer on the night of Aug 22-23, off Ostend, Belgium. The German destroyer was more powerful than the French, and the commander of the French boat asked by wireless for assistance. He did not wait, however, for help but engaged the German craft. The French boat fired first and scored a hit. She then launched a torpedo, which sank her adversary.

The Government of Norway protested to Germany against the halting Aug 18 of the Norwegian mail steamship *Haakon VII*, and demanded the return of the mails alleged to have been seized by the German submarine which stopped the ship. The *Haakon VII* was bound from Bergen to England. All letters and remittance money destined to England, France, Italy or other countries hostile to Germany were taken aboard the submarine, the commander of which also ordered the jettisoning of all printed matter and packages destined to those countries, according to the report of the Postmaster-General. The mail included seven sacks from Denmark.

The Norwegian Minister at Berlin telegraphed his government Aug 27 that all the mail carried by the steamer *Haakon VII* was already on the way to Norway. The mail pouches were, however, opened and searched for contraband letters.

The Secretary of the British Admiralty announced Aug 26, that Flight Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth, R.N., destroyed, single handed, a German submarine that morning by bombs dropped from his aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked. It sank off Ostend.

The German admiralty denied that the submarine was sunk.

The present war shows only one case that is somewhat similar to the accomplishment of the British aeroplane. Only recently a French

aeroplane dropped bombs at a German submarine in the Dardanelles, just as the undersea craft was attacking an allied transport. The submersible was compelled to abandon its attack and to submerge.

October

Routing German squadrons sent to aid shipping in the Baltic, British submarines in two engagements on Oct 14 sunk a destroyer and two torpedo boats at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North Sea.

A German mine layer guarding the entrance to the Lange Landbelt was torpedoed by a British submarine Oct 18, according to a despatch from Copenhagen. All of the crew were drowned.

A British submarine operating near Libau attacked and sunk the German cruiser *Prins Adalbert* Oct 23. Only a few of the crew were rescued, according to an official statement issued at Berlin, Oct 25.

The *Prins Adalbert* was an armored cruiser, 393 feet in length and with a displacement of 8858 tons. She carried a complement of 557 men.

The German submarine *U-8* was towed into Terschelling by a Dutch lifeboat on Nov 4, after she had stranded and hoisted signals of distress. Both submarine and crew were interned by the Dutch government, Nov 6.

Destruction of the German submarine *U-8* was reported on Mar 4, 1915, in a statement by the French Minister of Marine, which announced that the undersea craft had been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, the crew being taken prisoners. The British Admiralty afterward announced the sinking of the *U-8*, the crew being landed in Dover, England. It was the crew of this submarine which it was suggested at the time might be segregated and put on trial after the war, their cases, in view of the methods of German submarine operations, being considered exceptional.

The small German cruiser *Undine* was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine off the Swedish coast Nov 7, it was officially announced from Berlin Nov 8. Nineteen men went down with her, and the second officer and six men died later from wounds. The *Undine* was torpedoed while she was escorting a German ferryboat from Trelleborg, Sweden, to Sassnitz, Prussia. She sank in three minutes. Neither the ferryboat nor a torpedoboat which was accompanying the cruiser was attacked.

The *Undine* was a protected cruiser of 2673 tons. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

The small German cruiser *Bremen* and an accompanying torpedo boat were sunk, Dec 17, by a submarine in the eastern Baltic. A considerable portion of the crews was rescued.

The German small cruiser *Bremen* was one of a group of five vessels of the same class laid down in 1902 and 1903 and completed two years later. The vessels of this class have a displacement of 3,250 tons and carry ten 4.1-inch guns. The trial speed of the *Bremen* was 23.2 knots. She had a complement of 286 officers and men.

—In blockade zone

Two torpedoes fired by a German submarine sank the British predreadnaught *Formidable* off the Devon coast on Jan 1, 1912 were lost and 200 saved, 50 of the latter being rescued after spending 20 hours in an open boat. Lord Beresford on the 13th attacked the Admiralty for leaving the *Formidable* unprotected by destroyers.

A German squadron attempting to approach the English coast was attacked Jan 24 by the British patrol squadron of battle cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. After a 4 hour fight extending over 100 miles, the German armored cruiser *Blücher* was sunk, 123 of her crew of 885 being rescued, and 2 other German ships were said to have been damaged. The Germans finally reached the refuge of their mine fields 70 miles northwest of Helgoland. The Admiralty placed the British casualties at 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 3 officers and 24 men wounded and declared that the *Lion* and *Tiger* were slightly damaged. The Germans claimed that a British cruiser was sunk. The chief British vessels in the engagement were the *Lion*, *Tiger* and *Princess Royal* (superdreadnoughts), and the *Indomitable* and *New Zealand* (dreadnoughts); the chief German, the *Moltke*, *Seydlitz* and *Derfflinger* (dreadnoughts) and the armored cruiser *Blücher*. Vessels of such size have never before engaged in battle.

The Official Information Bureau announced at London Feb 24 that the *Clan Macnaughton*, an armed merchant cruiser, was missing. The vessel was last heard from Feb 3. She carried 280 men.

The German submarine *U-12* was rammed and sunk, Mar 10, by the British torpedo destroyer *Ariel*. Out of her crew of 28, the number saved was 10. Britain declared this to be the seventh submarine sunk.

The British Admiralty, Mar 13, announced the loss of the auxiliary cruiser *Bayano* while the vessel was engaged in patrol duty off Corsewall Point, Scotland.

The Admiralty says: "On the 11th of March wreckage of the *Bayano* and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo. Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of her crew (190) were lost."

The British Admiralty announced, Mar 25, that it had good reason to believe that the German submarine *U-29*, one of the largest and fastest of the German underwater craft, had been sunk with all hands.

The British steamer *Aguila* was attacked off Pembrokeshire coast Mar 29. The submarine, which in this case was the *U-28*,

opened fire with her gun, shells from which killed a woman passenger, the chief engineer and two of the crew. Even after the crew had begun to lower the boats, according to the story of the survivors, the Germans kept up their fire, and some of the boats were riddled with bullets. The captain of the trawler *Ottillie*, whom the commander of the submarine told of the sinking of the *Aguila*, went to the rescue and picked up three boats containing 19 of the crew.

March

The German submarine *U-8* was sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, Mar 4. The crew of 29 were taken prisoners.

The Admiralty investigation, Mar 5, confirmed the claim of Capt. Bell, master of the steam collier *Thordis* to having sunk a German submarine and thereby won prizes amounting to \$5800.

April

The German Admiralty, Apr 7 accepted the report of the loss of the submarine *U-29* made by the British Admiralty Mar 25. The submarine was commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, who had charge of the *U-9* when she sank the British cruisers *Hogue*, *Aboukir*, and *Cressy* in the North Sea Sep 1914. Afterward he was transferred to the *U-29*, described as the last word in German submarine construction.

Referring to the appointment of the Captain of the British steamer *Thordis* as a Lieutenant of the Naval Reserve and the award of a medal to him for ramming a German submarine, a German official statement, Apr 17, says: "It is thereby shown that the British Government approves of rewards to its commercial vessels which make attacks on armed vessels, contrary to international law. Such vessels may now expect less than ever warning or consideration."

The German Admiralty Apr 23 gave out a statement reading as follows: "The German High Seas Fleet has recently cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into English waters without meeting the sea forces of Great Britain."

A German submarine sank the old British destroyer *Recruit* off the Galloper Lightship, in the North Sea, May 1, but the score was more than equalized by other British destroyers which, after a stern chase, overtook and sank the two German torpedo boats that had accompanied the submarine on her cruise. Some of the crew of the *Recruit* were rescued by the trawler *Daisy*, but as the submarine fired on the fishermen they were compelled to leave the others to their fate. The British destroyers rescued most of the crews of the German torpedo boats, and two officers were picked up by a passing steamer and taken to Holland.

May

The British torpedo boat destroyer *Maori* struck a mine while reconnoitring near the Belgian coast May 7 and sank in a few minutes.

Rumors from Copenhagen May 14 that German naval authorities admitted the loss of seventeen submarines since the opening of the war were generally believed in Copenhagen. Ever since the capture of the two German submarines whose crews were made prisoners by the English, it had been generally believed in England that many captures were being made which the Admiralty did not care to make public.

The British prize court decided May 21 that the German steamer *Ophelia*, captured in the North Sea by the British destroyer *Meteor*, Oct 18, 1914, and brought into Yarmouth the following day, was a lawful prize. Germany protested that this act of capture was in violation of The Hague convention, declaring that the *Ophelia* was a hospital ship. The British Government contended that the vessel only purported to be a hospital ship and that as a matter of fact she was masquerading under false colors for scouting purposes.

The British Admiralty announced May 25 that the following signal should be used to warn merchant vessels and others that enemy submarines were known to be in vicinity, viz: "B. flag international code over ball and at night continuous flashing of letter S."

The British steamer *Princess Irene* was suddenly blown up May 26 in Sheerness Harbor. She was in the government service. All the crew of 243 men except one man, and in addition 78 dockers who were at work on board the steamer, lost their lives.

June

Official announcement was made, June 9, that a German submarine had been sunk, and that six of her officers and twenty-one members of her crew had been captured. Germany, June 17, announced the loss of the submarine *U-14*. Her crew was captured by the British. The German submarines of the *U-14* class were built in 1911-12. Their displacement, submerged, is 300 tons. They have a speed of 13 knots above water and 8 knots submerged. Their cruising radius is 1200 miles. They carry three tubes and a complement of twelve men.

Two British torpedo boats, the *No. 10* and *No. 12*, according to an Admiralty announcement, were sunk off the east coast June 10. The survivors, forty-one in number, were brought ashore. Both vessels were built in 1906, and nominally carried crews of thirty-five men each. The *No. 10* had a displacement of 244 tons, a speed of twenty-six knots, and was 166 feet long. The *No. 12* had a displacement of 253 tons, a twenty-six-knot speed and a length of 172 feet.

The German Admiralty, June 19, published "a confirmation of the long-standing rumor that the submarine *U-29* was destroyed by a British tank steamer, which, flying the Swedish flag at the time, rammed the submarine after it had been ordered to stop." Commenting on

this, German newspapers said it was proof of the British abuse of neutral flags, and that the illegal course followed by ships of commerce compels the commanders of German submarines to consider their own safety first and sink such ships without warning. The official statement was made public by the British Government, June 19, that the German submarine *U-29* was sunk by "one of his Majesty's ships."

The British cruiser *Roxburgh* was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea, June 20. The damage sustained was not serious and the cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties.

A German submarine which left Emden for the North Sea was said to have sunk, June 22, near the island of Borkum after a severe explosion, the cause of which is not known. The message giving this report said that the officer in command and two members of the crew who were in the turret are thought to have been saved. The others of the crews were drowned.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced Oct 18 that he had forwarded to Secretary Lansing several affidavits alleging that eleven German sailors of a submarine crew were slain in cold blood in the blockade zone on Aug 19 by the crew of a British patrol vessel named the *Baralong*, which flew the American flag at the time of the attack. It was also alleged that the British patrol boat was emblazoned with the American flag painted on boards and hung over the sides.

The affidavits were prepared in New Orleans, where the steamship *Nicosian*, on board of which some of the German sailors sought refuge, arrived a short time before.

The English commander of the *Nicosian*, Captain Manning, in an interview, ridiculed the story of the muleteers, intimating that they were seeking revenge for treatment on the mule ship. The State Dept. did not contemplate any action.

The British hospital ship *Anglia*, with about 300 wounded men aboard, in addition to the crew, nurses, and attendants, bound from France to Dover, struck a mine in mid-channel, Nov 17, and sank in a very short time; 4 officers, 1 nurse and 129 soldiers lost their lives. The collier *Lusitania*, which was near at the time of the accident, immediately went to the assistance of the *Anglia*, and her boats had just been lowered when she also struck a mine and foundered. All her crew were saved. A patrol vessel succeeded in rescuing 300 of the *Anglia's* passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

The sinking of the *Anglia*, although the first case in the war of a hospital ship meeting disaster while carrying wounded, caused great anxiety in the public mind, as it had been supposed that the English Channel was entirely free of danger from mines.

A German submarine, attacked by a British aeroplane off Middelkirke on Nov 28, was sent to the bottom, according to the official report of Field-Marshal Sir John French, which was given out by the Press Bureau.

—Merchantmen attacked

A new and highly important phase of the German blockade of England dawned Mar 18, when the submarine *U-28*, which for some time had been cruising in the neighborhood of Maas Lightship, held up, captured, and confiscated two Dutch steamers, the *Batavier V.* of Rotterdam, and the *Zaanstroom* of the Dutch Shipping Company of Amsterdam, and successfully conveyed them to Zeebrugge in broad daylight. The Dutch government, Mar 22, demanded that Germany explain the capture of the ships and the confiscation of the cargoes.

May

The White Star Line steamship *Megantic*, bound from New York and Montreal for Liverpool, was chased by a German submarine May 30, but escaped through her superior speed.

June

After firing a torpedo without warning, which missed the *Orduna*, by 10 feet, the submarine rose to the surface and fired nine shots until outdistanced. The *Orduna* had been pursued by a submarine on her last eastward voyage, June 28.

July

The Cunard liner *Orduna* with 227 passengers on board—21 of them American citizens—was attacked by a German submarine July 9 thirty-seven miles south of Queens-town, on her way to New York. The attack was made only a few miles from where the *Lusitania* sank.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—VATICAN

—Merchantmen destroyed

January

The Swedish steamer *Carma* was sunk by a mine in the North Sea on Jan 4 with a loss of 20 lives.

The German bark *Viganella* which left Corinto Nicaragua, Jan 6, was captured in the English Channel Jan 11. The captain had not heard of the war.

In accordance with Von Tirpitz policy of starving England by sinking her carriers, 3 British merchantmen were sunk in the Irish sea by German submarines Jan 30 and the *Icaria* and *Tokomaru*, the latter carrying food and clothing for destitute Belgians, were sunk by submarines off Havre, the following day.

February

The French Admiralty announced Feb 1 that German submarines had sunk two British vessels off Havre.

The House of Commons heard officially Feb 3 of the reported attack by a German submarine on the *Asturias*, a British hospital ship on Feb 1. The Admiralty stated that a submarine, with its conning tower showing,

fired a torpedo at the *Asturias* but missed its mark. The *Asturias* was painted white with a green band and red crosses, which were illuminated, as provided for in the regulations adopted at The Hague. Notification also was sent to the belligerents that the *Asturias* was to be used as a hospital ship, in accordance with the agreement adopted at The Hague in 1907, under which hospital ships thus designated were to be immune from attack or capture during the course of hostilities.

The Board of Trade summary of shipping casualties reported, Mar 2, that during February the ordinary risks of navigation were responsible for a considerably larger number of British ships than were German torpedoes, mines or guns. During the month the number of steamers lost was 33, of an aggregate net tonnage of 34,947, with 97 lives, of which nine steamers, aggregating 12,389 tons, were sunk by German submarines, with the loss of six lives, and one of 2605 tons was sunk by a German mine. Fifteen British steamers sunk out of a total of 8734 vessels which arrived at British ports or departed from them from Jan 21 to Mar 3 was the record of achievement of German submarines, according to figures issued by the Admiralty Mar 9. The loss of life was placed at 29.

The British collier *Bengrove* was sunk without warning in the British Channel, Mar 1.

Three British merchantmen were sunk by German submarines at different points on the English coast Mar 9. The *Tangistan*, off Scarborough, 37 lost, 1 saved; the *Blackwood*, off Hastings, all saved; the *Princess Victoria*, off Liverpool, all saved.

The British Admiralty announced at London, Mar 13, that the British collier *Invergyle* was torpedoed that day off Cresswell, Eng., and sunk. All the crew were saved. A further submarine casualty, Mar 13, was the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer *Hisma* off Scarborough, and the loss of the lives of six of her crew.

The British Admiralty, Mar 13, issued a report stating that from the outbreak of the war to Mar 10, eighty-eight merchant vessels were sunk or captured. Of these, 54 were victims of hostile cruisers, 12 were destroyed by mines and 22 by submarines. Their gross tonnage totaled 309,945. In the same period, the total arrivals and sailings of oversea steamers of all nationalities of over 300 tons net were 4745. Forty-seven fishing vessels were sunk or captured during this time. Nineteen of these were blown up by mines and twenty-eight were captured by hostile craft. Twenty-four of those captured were caught on Aug 26, when, it is understood, the Germans raided a fishing fleet.

Germany announced, Mar 13, that the submarine *U-29* alone had sunk 5 ships in the English Channel in 24 hours. These included the British steamers *Indian City*, *Headlands* and *Andalusian*, torpedoed off the Scilly Is-

lands, Mar 11. The *Indian City* was sunk, but no lives were lost.

Three British merchant vessels were sunk Mar 17: the *Leewarden* off the Dutch coast, the *Blonde* off the Galway coast, and the *Fingal* off the Northumberland coast, 6 lives being lost. On the 18th the *Glenarney* was sunk off Beachy Head, and on the 20th two more British ships, the *Hyndford* and *Blue Jacket*, were sunk off Beachy Head, while on the 21st the British steamship *Cairntorr* was sunk near Brighton.

The Dutch steamer *Medea* was sunk off Beachy Head, Mar 25, by the German submarine U-28.

On Mar 31 the German submarines added two more British steamers, the *Flaminian* and the *Crown of Castle*, to their list of victims.

A German submarine, Mar 30, sunk the passenger steamer *Falaba* off the south coast of Wales, 118 lives being lost, including that of Leon Thrasher, an American citizen.

American Consul Fee, at Bremen, reported, Mar 2, that all members of the crew of the American steamer *Evelyn*, sunk by a mine in the North Sea, were safe except one fireman.

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April

Bruce Ismay, writing to *The Daily Telegraph* on the German submarine blockade, said Apr 1: "The value of British ships sunk by the Germans since the beginning of the war is £2,914,000 (\$14,570,000) out of an aggregate value of £150,000,000 (\$750,000,000), while the value of cargoes lost from the same cause is £4,474,000 (\$22,370,000) out of an aggregate value of £7,775,000,000 (\$38,875,000,000) carried in British ships during the same period.

The following merchantmen were destroyed by the Germans during April in the waters around Great Britain:

The *South Point*, British, was torpedoed, Apr 1. (Eleven dead.)

The *South Point*, British, was torpedoed, Apr 1. (All saved.)

The *Nov*, Norwegian, was burned, Apr 1. (All saved.)

The *Scheiland*, Dutch, was mined Apr 1. (One dead.)

The *Gloxiana*, British, was torpedoed Apr 1. (All saved.)

The *Jason*, British, was torpedoed Apr 1. (All saved.)

The *Nellie*, British, was torpedoed Apr 1. (All saved.)

The British steamer *Lockwood* was torpedoed by a German submarine on Apr 2 off Start Point in Devonshire. The crew was saved.

The three-masted fishing vessel *Paquerette* of Fecamp was sunk Apr 3 by a German submarine off Etretat, nine miles southwest of Fecamp. The crew of the fisherman was rescued in the ship's boats and by boats of nearby sloops.

The *City of Bremen*, British, was torpedoed Apr 3. (Four dead.)

The *Hermes*, Russian, was torpedoed Apr 4. (All saved.)

The *Olivine*, British, was torpedoed Apr 4. (All saved.)

The *Agantha*, British, was torpedoed Apr 5. (All saved.)

The British steamer *Northlands*, of 2000 tons, with a cargo of iron ore, was sent to the bottom by a German submarine in the English channel off Beachy Head Apr 6. Her crew of twenty-four men were picked up later by the Belgian steamer *Topati*.

The *Zarina*, British, was torpedoed Apr 7. (Nine dead.)

The French three-master ship *Chateaubriand* was sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight Apr 8.

The *Frederick Franck*, French, was torpedoed Apr 11. (All saved.)

The *President*, British, was torpedoed Apr 11. (All saved.)

The *Wayfarer*, British, was torpedoed Apr 12. (All saved.)

The British steamship *Ptarmigan* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea Apr 15. Eleven sailors of the *Ptarmigan's* crew of twenty-two men were saved.

The crew of the Greek steamer *Ellisfontos*, torpedoed Apr 17 by a submarine west of the North Hinder lightship, arrived at Flushing, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The captain, who was badly wounded and was taken to a hospital, said his steamer was torpedoed without warning. The crew got away safely in boats, however, and rowed to the lightship.

The *Vanilla*, British, was torpedoed Apr 18. (Crew lost.)

The *L. Lawrence*, British, was torpedoed Apr 22. (Two dead.)

The freighter *Ruth* was sunk by a German submarine Apr 21 east of May Island in the North Sea. The crew was rescued and was landed at Leith, Scotland.

The Finnish steamer *Fraeck* was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic by a German submarine Apr 23. The crew was saved.

The Grimsby trawler *St. Lawrence* was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea Apr 23 by a German submarine. Two members of the crew were killed. Seven were rescued by the trawler *Queensdown*, whose skipper reported that the submarine fired at his vessel while engaged in rescuing the crew of the *St. Lawrence*.

The Danish steamer *Nidaros*, 631 tons net, was captured by a German warship in the North Sea Apr 24 and taken into port at the Island of Sylt, one of the North Frisian Islands.

The German Government notified the Norwegian Government Apr 24 that an inquiry had failed to establish the fact that the tank steamer *Belridge*, the first Norwegian ship to be damaged in the war zone, was attacked by a German submarine.

The British steamship *Mobile* was sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Lewis, North Scotland Apr 29. The crew were rescued.

The *Lily Dale*, British, was torpedoed Apr 29. (All saved.)

The *Svorno*, Russian, was torpedoed Apr 30. (All saved.)

The *Laila*, Norwegian, was torpedoed Apr 30. (All saved.)

The following merchantmen were torpedoed by the Germans in the waters around Great Britain during May:

It became known May 1 that the *Svorono*, a Russian steamer of 2,000 tons, loaded with Welsh coal for Archangel, was torpedoed and sunk, supposedly by the *U-23*, Apr 30, near the Blasket Islands, off the west coast of Ireland. The crew was rescued.

The British steamer *Fulgent* was sunk northwest of the Skelling Rocks, Ireland, May 1. A boat containing nine survivors and the body of the captain of the steamer, who had been shot and killed, was picked up by a trawler. The trawler was unable to find the second boat of the *Fulgent* containing the remainder of the crew.

A Norwegian steamer, the *Laila*, a small freighter, was sunk in the North Sea May 1 by a German submarine. Her crew was landed at Copenhagen by the steamer *Anna*.

A third Norwegian steamship, the *America*, was torpedoed in the North Sea May 1. The crew of thirty-nine men was picked up thirteen hours afterward by the Norwegian mail boat *Sterling*.

The trawler *Colombia* was torpedoed and sunk off the Belgian coast, May 1, with seventeen hands. One survivor and one German bluejacket, who had fallen overboard, were brought to Yarmouth by the *Barbadoes*.

The British steamer *Edale* was sunk off the Scilly Islands May 1 (all saved).

The French steamer *Europe*, from Berry to St. Nazairé with a cargo of coal, was torpedoed May 1 near Bishop's Rock, Scilly Islands. The crew was rescued.

The Swedish steamer *Ellida*, timber laden, from Helsingborg for Hull, was torpedoed in the North Sea May 1 (all saved).

The Norwegian steamer *Baldwin* was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea May 2. The crew were allowed to take to their boats.

The Swedish schooner *Elsa* was destroyed by a German submarine May 2.

A fleet of British trawlers, *Iolanthe*, *Hero*, *Northward-Ho*, *Hector*, *Progress*, *Coquette*, *Bob White*, *Rugby* and *Uxbridge* were sunk by a submarine May 3. The crews were allowed time to take to the boats. No lives were lost.

The British steamer *Minterne*, from Cardiff for the River Plate, with 6000 tons of coal, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands May 3. Two firemen were killed, and the second engineer was injured.

The trawler *Scottish Queen* was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine fifty miles off Aberdeen May 3.

Seven members of the crew of the trawler *Cruiser*, of whom four were wounded by the shell fire of a German submarine, were landed at Aberdeen, May 4.

A German auxiliary cruiser rammed the Swedish steamer *Vanadis*, May 5, when the *Vanadis* was at anchor off the Island of Femern. The crew was saved.

The Danish steamer *Cathay* from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was torpedoed in the North Sea May 5. Her passengers and crew, forty-three persons, were all saved.

The trawler *Stratton* of Grimsby was sunk in the North Sea May 5 by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crew was taken on board the submarine.

The trawler *Merrie Islington* was torpedoed by a submarine near Whitby, off the Yorkshire coast. A mine sweeper which picked up the crew was chased by the same submarine.

The *Candidate* and the *Centurian*, both British were torpedoed May 6; the crews were saved.

The schooner *Earl of Latham* was sunk May 6 by a German submarine off Kinsale, on the Irish coast, thirteen miles southwest of Queenstown. The crew was permitted to take to the boats, and was rescued by a trawler.

The steam trawler *Bennington*, one of three which escaped from a German submarine on May 2, was sunk by shell fire from a submarine off Aberdeenshire May 7. The crew was saved by a Norwegian steamer.

The British steamer *Queen Wilhelmina*, of Hartlepool, was torpedoed and sunk off Blyth on May 8. Time was allowed the crew to take to the boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat.

The Danish steamer *Martha* was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen May 15 by a German submarine. Her crew of eighteen was saved.

The trawler *Lucerne* was sunk by a German submarine forty miles off Rattray Head May 16. The crew of the trawler was landed.

The British steamer *Drumcree*, was torpedoed in the English Channel May 19. The members, the crew and passengers were saved by a Norwegian steamer at great risk.

The British trawler *Chrysolite* was sunk by a German submarine, Mar 19, off Kinnaird's Head, in the North Sea. The crew of the trawler took to their boats.

The French steam trawler *St. Just*, of Arcachon, was torpedoed and smashed to pieces near Dartmouth May 20, thirteen of her crew being drowned. The captain was the only survivor. No warning was given the vessel before she was torpedoed.

The steamer *Comeric*, one of the Belgian Relief Commission vessels, bound for Rotterdam, narrowly escaped a torpedoed near North Hinder lightship May 20.

The British sailing ship *Glenholm* was sunk May 21 by a German submarine fifteen miles off Berehaven, Ireland. Her crew was saved.

The Norwegian steamer *Minerva* was sunk by a German submarine on May 22. The crew was landed by the steamer *Iris*. The captain of the *Iris* reported that after he had rescued the crew of the *Minerva* the submarine sent a torpedo at the *Iris* narrowly missing her.

The steamer *Morvenna* of Montreal was torpedoed and shelled by a German submarine May 26 at a point 160 miles west by south

of St. Ann's Head. One member of the crew of the vessel was killed, while three were wounded. The others were landed at Cardiff by the Belgian trawler *Jaqueline*.

The Danish steamer *Betty* was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea May 26 and went to the bottom. The members of her crew were rescued and brought to the Tyne.

Survivors of the Swedish bark *M. Roosvall* were landed at Stavanger, Norway, May 28 by a Dutch fishing vessel. The men reported that while off Malmö a German submarine stopped the *Roosvall* and examined her papers and then permitted her to proceed. Subsequently a violent explosion occurred which killed two men on board the bark. The crew were of the belief that the explosion was caused by a torpedo fired by the submarine.

The British steamer *Cadeby* was sunk off the Scilly Isles by gunfire from a German submarine May 27. All on board were saved.

Elder Dempster Line steamer *Ethiope* was sunk by the German submarine *U-24* in the Channel on May 28. Fifteen of the crew of thirty-two men were reported missing. She was bound from London to South Africa.

The *Tullochmoor* was sunk May 28 in the English Channel.

The new British steamer *Spennymoor* was sunk by a German submarine off Start Point Orkney Islands May 28. The captain and five men of the crew of the steamer were drowned by the capsizing of a boat while it was being launched, and the engineer was badly injured by the bursting of a shell in the engine room. Twenty-three survived the disaster.

The crew of eight men of the Russian ship *Mors* arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. Their ship was shelled and set afire on May 28 by a German submarine off Fair Island, the Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

The Danish steamer *Soborg* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine May 31 forty miles off the Tyne. The crew of twenty-two were landed safely in small boats.

The steamer *Barry*, a small vessel, also was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk at the west end of the Channel May 31. The crew was landed at Brest.

The British steamer *Dixiana* was torpedoed off Ushant May 29 while on her way from Savannah, Ga., to Swansea, Wales. The crew was picked up the following day by a Greek steamer. According to the skipper of the *Dixiana* the submarine which sank his vessel had sails hoisted when first observed. He was led by this disguise to mistake her for a harmless sailing craft. This was the first time that the use of this device by a German submarine had been reported.

Thomas J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in reply to a question in the House of Commons May 17 that 460,628 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been sunk or captured by the German navy since the outbreak of

the war. The number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings was approximately 1,556. The tonnage of German shipping, not warships, sunk or captured by the British Navy to May 15 was 314,465. So far as known, not one German or neutral subject had been killed in connection therewith.

The Admiralty issued a statement May 31 saying that fifty-six merchant ships had been sent to the bottom by cruisers of the enemy, twelve by mines and sixty-two by submarines, making a total of 130. In the same time eighty-three fishing craft had been lost, of which twenty-four were sunk by mines. Since Jan 27, when the submarine attacks began, fifty-nine merchant vessels had been sunk and thirty-one fishing craft. The tonnage lost by Britain was, fishing craft, 13,585, and merchant vessels, 458,006. More than 20,000 ships entered and left United Kingdom ports in the same time.

June

Nearly one-hundred merchantmen, including many neutrals were sunk by German mines or submarines during June. Figures compiled at Copenhagen, June 10, showed that the Scandinavian nations had suffered large losses in shipping as a result of the war. Up till then fifteen Norwegian vessels had been torpedoed and twelve blown up by mines. Sweden had lost six vessels by torpedoes and eighteen by mines; Denmark four by torpedoes and ten by mines.

July

German submarines during July sank 29 British, 3 French, 1 Belgian and 9 Russian merchantmen, making a total of 42 aggregating 125,000 tons, and including fishing vessels which for the most part were acting as armed patrol boats. This announcement was made by the Overseas News Agency, Berlin, July 14.

From Feb 18, when the German blockade of England began, until July 25, German submarines had sunk 229 English ships, 30 ships owned in other belligerent countries, 6 neutral ships that were mistaken as hostile and 27 neutral ships destroyed although their nationality was known. This information was issued at Berlin, July 29, officially in denial of figures circulated in England that during this period only 98 British ships had been sunk while 95 neutrals were destroyed.

The statement says that the 27 neutral ships destroyed were first stopped and examined. They were destroyed because they carried contraband and because it was impossible to convey them to a German port.

During the week ended July 21, not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk. This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping had not been caused by either German cruisers, mines or submarines. During the week under review 1326 vessels of more than three hundred tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

The following ships of more than 500 tons displacement were sunk by German submarines during July:

JULY.

1—Lomas	3,048	.....	lost
1—Thistlebank	2,430	.....	.....
1—Sardomene	2,000	.....	8 lost
2—Welbury	3,591	.....	Saved
2—Inglesmoor	2,754	.....	.....
2—Caucasian	2,965	.....	.....
3—Larchmore	4,355	.....	Saved
3—Renfrew	2,248	.....	Saved
3—Gadsby	3,497	.....	Saved
3—Richmond	3,214	.....	Saved
3—Craigard	3,286	.....	Saved
3—Boduognat	1,441	.....	Saved
4—London .....	—	.....	Saved
4—Scottish Monarch	5,043	.....	Saved
11—Ellesmere .....	—	.....	1 lost
11—Clio .....	—	.....	Saved
11—Nordaa .....	—	.....	Saved
12—Leo	2,324	.....	11 lost
16—Rym	1,073	.....	1 lost
16—Balwa	—	Russian	Saved
16—Gen. Radetsky	—	Russian	Saved
24—Rubonia	3,424	Russian	Saved
25—Leslanaw	1,377	American	Saved
25—Danae	—	French	Saved
26—Grangewood	3,422	English	Saved
26—Finnelthe	3,819	Norwegian	Saved
28—Hogarth	1,231	English	10 lost
28—Mangara	1,821	English	Saved
29—Princess Marie José	1,953	Belgian	4 lost
30—Trondhjemfjord	2,730	Norwegian	Saved
31—Iberian	5,223	English	7 lost

August

The British ships of all classes sunk in July totaled sixty-six, according to a bulletin issued by the Board of Trade. Their net tonnage was 71,117. With this destruction, 140 lives were lost. The list included sixteen sailing ships and forty-six steamships sunk by German warships, and four steamships sunk by mines.

The following ships of more than 500 tons displacement were sunk by Germany during August:

Date	Ship	Tonnage	Nationality	Crew
Aug. 1	Clintonia	3,838	English	11 lost
1	Benvorlich	3,381	English	Saved
1	Fulgens	2,510	English	Saved
2	Ransa	2,320	English	3 lost
3	Koophandel	1,885	Belgian	Saved
4	Costello	891	English	1 lost
7	Malmind	3,779	Swedish	Saved
7	Glenravel	1,092	English	Saved
9	Geiranger	1,081	Norwegian	Saved
10	Rosalie	2,725	English	Saved
12	Jacobs	3,000	English	Saved
12	Summerfield	687	English	3 lost
14	Cairo	1,671	English	Saved
14	Princess Caroline	888	English	4 lost
18	Bonny	2,702	English	Saved
18	Isidoro	2,044	Spanish	.....
18	Mineral	649	Norwegian	Saved
18	Romulus	820	Norwegian	Saved
18	Grodno	1,955	English	Saved
18	Serbino	2,205	English	Saved
18	Arabic	15,801	English	24 lost
19	N. Y. City	2,970	English	Saved
19	Samara	3,172	English	Saved
19	Restormel	1,349	English	Saved
19	Baron Erskine	3,505	English	Saved
19	Ben Brackie	3,908	English	Saved
19	Bras	1,351	Norwegian	Saved
19	Bittern	1,797	English	Saved
20	Carterswell	4,000	English	Saved
21	Daghestan	2,818	Belgian	Saved
21	Windsor	6,055	English	Saved
21	Cober	3,060	English	Saved
25	Disa	804	Swedish	Saved

The losses sustained by the Danish Merchant Marine through mines and torpedoes

amounts to 4,500,000 kroner (about \$1,125,000), according to an official statement issued in Copenhagen Aug 12. The statement says the losses through the detention of goods in England are estimated at over 4,000,000 kroner.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen, Aug 23, said:

"The German Government has expressed regret for the torpedoing and sinking in the North Sea on May 26 of the Danish steamer *Betty* and announced its willingness to pay compensation for the loss of the steamer. It is claimed by Germany that the submarine's commander failed to see the mark denoting Danish nationality on the steamer."

The losses to British shipping from submarines and other hostile craft and from mines for the quarterly period ended Aug 12 amounted to sixty-eight steamships, with an aggregate total tonnage of 180,713, and nine sailing vessels. These figures are contained in Lloyd's quarterly report, given out Aug 31.

September

The following ships of more than 500 tons displacement were sunk by Germany during September:

Date	Ship	Tonnage	Nationality	Crew
Sept. 2	Savona	1,180	English	3 lost
3	Roumanie	1,638	English	Saved
3	Charston	.....	English	Saved
3	Whitefield	4,422	English	Saved
5	Frode	.....	Danish	2 lost
4	Douro	1,603	English	Saved
4	Hesperian	11,000	English	26 lost
7	Rhea	1,145	Russian	Saved
7	Carony	2,652	English	.....
7	Guatemala	5,913	French	Saved
8	Mora	3,047	English	Saved
20	Linkmore	4,048	English	Saved
21	Thorvaldsen	1,217	Danish	Saved
22	Forsvik	1,107	Swedish	Saved
23	Chancellor	4,386	English	Saved
23	Hesione	.....	English	Saved
24	Anglo-Columbian	.....	English	Saved
24	Urbino	6,651	English	Saved
25	Emdyh	4,815	Dutch	Saved

Twenty-nine British steamships and seven British sailing vessels were destroyed in the month of Sept, with the loss of seventy-two lives. Of these, twenty of the steamships and all of the sailing vessels were known to have been sunk by German warships, the loss of life on these twenty-seven vessels being forty-three. The others either were sunk by German warships or were destroyed by mines.

The U. S. State Department made public Sept 9 a report from the American Minister at Christiania, Norway, disclosing that Norway had lost forty-one ships since the war began. Seventy-six sailors have perished. Of the number of vessels flying the Norwegian flag lost thirteen were destroyed by mines, twenty-four by torpedoes, three disappeared in the war zone and one was sunk by a German warship. Still another was taken as a prize to Hamburg. The losses were so heavy to Norwegian shipping that war risk insurance rates increased the restrictions imposed. Up to date the Norwegian war risk bureau had incurred risks aggregating \$2,000,000 and collected in premiums but \$1,820,000.

Figures available at the end of Sept give the total losses by ships and cargoes entered in the Liverpool and London War Risks Association from the commencement of the war in Europe down to the close of July, including twelve full months of the war period. These figures showed that the English war risk association in the first six months realized losses of tonnage representing .30 per cent per month on the values, while in the second six months the losses increased to an average of .38 per cent, or a total of 4.08 per cent for the first year. The average value of each vessel lost which was covered in the war risk association is stated to have been approximately £37,261 (or roughly about \$185,305), and of the cargoes £43,095 (or about \$215,475). The summary of losses of the British war risk association also showed that during the first twelve months of the war the value of the cargoes lost was £7,240,096 (or about \$37,000,000), out of a total carried amounting to £1,502,000,000 (about \$7,510,000,000), or a loss ratio on cargoes of something less than one-half per cent.

October

The following ships of more than 500 tons displacement were sunk by Germany during Oct:

Oct.	Ship	Tonnage	Nationality	Crew
4	<i>Haydn</i>	3923	British	Saved
4	<i>Sailor Prince</i>	3144	British	—
4	<i>Novo Castrum</i>	—	British	Saved
7	<i>Texelstroom</i>	1501	Dutch	—
9	<i>Newcastle</i>	3402	British	Saved
10	<i>Thorwood</i>	—	British	Saved
11	<i>Hatisones</i>	5093	British	Saved
14	<i>Salerno</i>	1398	Norwegian	Saved
18	<i>Aleppo</i>	3870	British	Saved
25	<i>Donnaccona</i>	3000	Canadian	Saved
26	<i>Selma</i>	987	Norwegian	19 lost

The Norwegian government, Oct 6, accepted Germany's offer of Sept 9 of indemnity for the sinking on July 9 of the Norwegian steamer *Svein Jarl* and the loss of 12 of her crew.

The Overseas News Agency at Berlin Oct 19 announced that during Sept German submarines sank twenty-nine enemy merchant ships of 103,316 tons, transports aggregating 18,949 tons, and seven trawlers of 1200 tons. Six enemy merchant ships of 20,612 tons were destroyed by mines. Altogether these vessels aggregate 144,977 tons.

Official announcement was made in London, Oct 20 that the total number of British merchant vessels, exclusive of fishermen, sunk by submarines to Oct 14 was 183. The number of fishing vessels sunk to that time was 175.

The following ships of more than 500 tons displacement were sunk by Great Britain during Oct:

Oct.	Ship	Tonnage	Nationality	Crew
4	<i>Svionia</i>	2796	German	Saved
10	<i>Lulea</i>	—	German	Saved
11	<i>Nicomedia</i>	4391	German	Saved
11	<i>Gutrune</i>	3030	German	Saved
12	<i>Walter Leonhardt</i>	1261	German	Saved
12	<i>Germania</i>	—	German	Saved
18	<i>Pernambuco</i>	4788	German	Saved
18	<i>Solderhamn</i>	1499	German	Saved
18	<i>Johannes-Russ</i>	1751	German	Saved

18	<i>Delalven</i>	—	German	Saved
21	<i>Hernoeseand</i>	1182	German	Saved
21	<i>Plauen</i>	4310	German	Saved
21	<i>Rendsburg</i>	4639	German	Saved
21	<i>Electra</i>	1261	German	Saved

The *Liverpool Post* Oct 30 published a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 38,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea between Oct 11 and 23.

—"Arabic" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—"ARABIC" CASE

—"Armenian" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"ARMENIAN" CASE

—"Cushing" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—"Falaba" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"FALABA CASE"

—"Frye, William P.," case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—"Gulfight" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—"Harpalyce" case

The *Harpalyce* was torpedoed off Noordhinder Apr 11. The steamer *Elisabeth* saved twenty-eight. Two others are believed to have been saved by the American steamer *Ruby*. The *Harpalyce*, under its charter to the Belgian Relief Commission, had a permit insuring immunity from attack.

The official report of the sinking of the British steamship *Harpalyce*, under charter to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium by a German submarine in the North Sea, Apr 11, was submitted to the Admiralty May 6. The report, based on an examination of men of the *Harpalyce's* crew, said the vessel was within twenty-three miles of the Dutch coast when she was torpedoed and was not within the war zone prescribed by Germany; that she flew the relief commission's flag when attacked, and that her name was painted on her side.

—"Hesperian" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—"HESPERIAN" CASE

—"Iberian" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"IBERIAN" CASE

—"Katwyk" case

The Netherlands steamer *Katwyk*, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, was torpedoed Apr 14 while anchored seven miles to the west of the North Hinder Lightship, in the North Sea. The crew of twenty-three men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

It was officially announced May 10 that the German Government had expressed sincere regret for the sinking of the Dutch steamer *Katwyk*, which was blown up off North Hinder Lightship on Apr 14 by a German submarine. Germany explained that the act was in no wise intentional and undertook to make compensation.

———"Leelanaw" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"LEELANAW" CASE

———"Lusitania," Destruction of the

The Cunarder *Lusitania* sailed from New York for Liverpool May 1, despite an advertisement signed by the German Embassy which appeared in the newspapers that morning warning Americans not to travel on British steamships across the Atlantic, because they ran the risk of being torpedoed.

She was sunk by a German submarine at 2.33 in the afternoon of May 7 off Old Head of Kinsale, at the southeastern tip of Ireland in 60 fathoms. The attack was made without warning, while the passengers were at lunch. Two torpedoes were fired into the doomed ship, which remained afloat not over 20 minutes. There was not time to launch all the lifeboats. The survivors, including many injured, were taken for the most part to Queenstown in tugs and other small craft sent out in answer to the wireless appeal of the stricken liner.

Latest official figures show that 1,396 lives were lost out of a total of 2160 souls aboard. The Cunard Steamship Company, New York, announced that the total number of survivors was 763, including 462 passengers and 301 crew. The number of persons injured was 30 passengers and 17 crew. Of the survivors 45 died from exposure or from injuries. The number of Americans who died was placed at 107. There were 81 American survivors, 23 American identified dead and 84 Americans missing and undoubtedly dead.

Among the prominent Americans lost were Charles Frohman, the play producer, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the millionaire, Elbert Hubbard, the writer and lecturer, Charles Klein, the dramatist, and Justus Miles Forman, the novelist and playwright.

There were also on the *Lusitania* 50 babies who were less than 12 months old, and more than 100 others whose ages did not reach two years. These all were drowned, as were the Crompton family, of Philadelphia, including the father and mother and six children, ranging from six months to twelve years of age.

The *Lusitania*, built in 1907, was one of the largest, fastest and finest of British ships, sharing honors with the *Mauretania* and *Aquitania*, also Cunaders. She was not in the British navy list for April among the merchant vessels commissioned as naval auxiliary craft, and the officials of the Cunard Company denied that she ever was used for that purpose.

She carried only about 1,500 tons of cargo, valued at \$735,579. The principal items were

meant for war consumption, including sheet brass, valued at \$50,000; copper and copper wire, \$32,000; beef, \$31,000; furs, \$119,000; copper manufactures, \$21,000; military goods, \$66,000, and ammunition, \$200,000. The mammoth liner's hull was valued at \$6,500,000 and the fittings increased her cost to nearly \$10,000,000, so that the ship and cargo sunk off the coast of Ireland represented \$10,735,579. Eighty-two bags of mail lost on the *Lusitania* were said by the Postoffice Department to be the first ever lost at sea by the United States as the result of war.

The verdict rendered May 10 at Kinsale, Ireland, by the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* said:

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations. We also charge the officers of said submarine and the emperor and government of Germany under whose orders they acted with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

Ninety-two victims of the disaster, of whom 64 were unidentified, were buried at Queens-town May 10 with military honors. No Americans, so far as is known, were among those buried. A few of the dead were of the *Lusitania's* crew.

The following despatch was sent May 10 by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:

"The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the *Lusitania*. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

"They cannot therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

"Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the *Lusitania* on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the *Lusitania* carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamship which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side."

"FOREIGN OFFICE."

Ex-President Roosevelt May 10 issued a signed statement denouncing the German submarine practices as piracy.

Appeals were sent forth May 11 to the public for funds to give financial relief to those left destitute by the *Lusitania* disaster.

Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone May 13 denied that when the *Lusitania* left New York she carried guns either mounted or unmounted. This contradicted the statement made officially by Berlin.

From the report received from the submarine which sank the *Lusitania*, the following official version of the incident was published by the German Admiralty staff under the signature of Admiral Behncke May 15: "The submarine sighted the steamer which showed no flag, May 7, at 2:20 o'clock, central European time, afternoon, on the south-east coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather. At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the *Lusitania*, which hit her starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo was followed immediately by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink. The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

The above official claim is based on the U. S. Passenger Act of 1892, as amended in 1903 and 1905 to include foreign ships, which provides:

It shall not be lawful to take, carry or have on board of any such steamship or other vessel any nitroglycerine, dynamite or any other explosive article or compound, nor gunpowder, except for the ship's use, nor any article or number of articles, whether as cargo or ballast, which, by reason of the nature or quantity or mode of storage thereof, shall either singly or collectively be likely to endanger the health or lives of the passengers or the safety of the vessel.

Other sections of the Revised Statutes forbid the carriage of the various nitroglycerine explosive compounds. The responsibility for the enforcement of this act rests upon the Collector of Port. On March 4, 1911, the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, in response to an inquiry from the Steamboat Inspection Service, gave it as his opinion that the law permits the carriage of small arms and ammunition.

Nothing that the Germans had done since the outbreak of the war so aroused the anger and determination of the British people as the sinking of the *Lusitania*. This anger was shared by the Americans in London who had relatives or friends aboard. The members of the stock exchange in London insisted on the withdrawal of all members of German birth although naturalized. At many places throughout the country these nationalized British subjects were made to suffer for Germany's action. In one large shipbuilding plant at Wallsend the workmen threatened to strike unless those employes with German names were discharged and the company, although badly in need of workmen, was compelled to grant the demand.

A Federal grand jury investigation to determine whether there was a conspiracy "to defraud the United States" in connection with the affidavits submitted by the German embassy to the State Department, June 2, to prove that there were guns aboard the steamship *Lusitania*, was begun June 10 by the Federal grand jury in New York City. It was specifically directed against Paul Koenig, also known as Stemler, who, according to the Federal authorities, was head of a secret service department maintained by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

The first result of the investigation was the arrest for perjury of Gustave Stahl, a German

reservist, who made one of the affidavits submitted by the embassy and who was alleged to be closely associated with Koenig. The warrant on which he was arrested alleged that he committed perjury in an investigation by the jury against "Paul Koenig, alias Stemler, and others," under that section of the penal code covering conspiracy to defraud the United States. He was taken into custody immediately upon the conclusion of his testimony and sent to the Tombs for lack of the \$10,000 bail demanded by the Government.

Stahl, in his affidavit, which was made before a city notary public, swore that he visited the *Lusitania* on April 20, the day before she sailed, and saw four guns on her deck concealed by leather covers. The repetition of this story, when he was called as a witness in the investigation of Koenig's activities, was the basis of the perjury charge. In addition to the statement by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and by officials of the Cunard Line that the *Lusitania* was unarmed, the Government authorities said that they had evidence by which they would prove that Stahl was not on board the *Lusitania* at any time.

Stahl was indicted June 18, and the following week was arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court. His counsel entered a plea of not guilty to the perjury charge. The trial was set for July 12.

Stahl was sentenced Sept 9 to serve a year and six months in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of \$1 by Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States District Court.

The British official inquiry into the sinking of the *Lusitania* closed June 18, after a short secret session at which it was understood that Capt. Turner's testimony and the instructions said to have been given to him by the Admiralty were discussed.

At a meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of giving relief to sufferers from the *Lusitania* disaster, held in London, June 22, it was announced that only £20,000 (\$100,000) had been subscribed, whereas for the *Titanic* Relief Committee £418,000 (\$2,000,000), and for the *Empress of Ireland* £67,000 (\$335,000) had been raised.

The *Lusitania* was not armed. There was no explosion of ammunition aboard. She was sunk by two torpedoes that struck her almost simultaneously. Capt. Turner is not blameworthy. The British Admiralty did its part in giving the *Lusitania* information. The vessel had adequate safety facilities and the crew performed their duties well. Such were the principal findings of Lord Mersey, who July 17 reported the result of the inquiry which ended July 1, at London. He further said that the Germans had intended not only to sink the vessel but to destroy lives.

An incident which probably will have serious consequences occurred at Peking Aug 23. Twenty Austrian marines belonging to the Legation guard, entered a British-owned cinema theatre in which "*Lusitania*" films were being shown, cut the screen to pieces, broke

into the operator's room, and forcibly carried off the films. The Chinese police arrived too late to assist the proprietor, who applied to the British Legation for redress.

See also

CANADA—ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA—ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—WAR ZONE AND BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY

GREAT BRITAIN—ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—WAR ZONE AND BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY

HOLLAND—WAR ZONE AND BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY

—“Nebraskan” case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—“NEBRASKAN” CASE

—“Wilhelmina” case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—In the Mediterranean

The British steamer *Natal Transport*, 2,655 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Sept 17, south of Crete. Its crew of thirty-four was picked up and landed at Piraeus, Greece.

The first-class Italian battleship *Benedetto Brin* was torn to pieces by an internal explosion while lying at anchor Sept 28, in the harbor at Brindisi. Only 474 men and 8 officers of her complement of 720 men are known to have been saved. This makes the total casualty list 356 officers and men. Rear Admiral Rubin de Cerrin, who was in command of the ship, was among the dead.

The *Benedetto Brin* was laid down in 1901 and completed in 1904. She was of a type known as the Brin class, of which there is but one other, the Regina Margherita. Both ships cost \$5,750,000. The *Benedetto Brin* carried four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns in her main battery and was equipped with four submerged torpedo tubes. She was of 13,427 tons and was 455 feet long, with a 78 foot beam. Her speed was 18 knots.

Admiral Augustin Boué de la Peyrière, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, Oct 10 was relieved of his command at his own request, owing to serious illness. Vice-Admiral Dartigue du Fournet was appointed to succeed him.

The British Admiralty, Nov 2, announced that the British torpedo boat *No 96* was sunk at Gibraltar Nov 1, after being in a collision.

The *No. 96* was built twenty-one years before. She was 140 feet long, and her displacement was 130 tons. She was armed with three 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was eighteen men.

The French Ministry of Marine announced on Nov 6 that the French ship *Calvados* was sunk on Nov 4 near Cape Ivi in the western Mediterranean. It became known, Nov 20,

that the *Calvados* was a troop ship, and that about 750 soldiers were lost.

The British armed merchantman *Tara* was attacked and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines Nov 5, according to an official announcement made Nov 8 by the British Official Press Bureau.

The steamship *Tara*, prior to receiving a commission in the British navy, was in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6322 tons gross, and was built in 1902.

The British War Office announced, Nov 10, that the British transport *Mercian*, bound for the Mediterranean theater of war, had been attacked by a submarine, which used its guns with serious effect. Twenty-three men were killed, thirty were missing and fifty were wounded by shells. The *Mercian* eventually escaped and reached port.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer *Louis* was stranded, it was officially announced Nov 10, in the Eastern Mediterranean, and became a total wreck. All of the officers and crew were saved.

The *Louis* was one of the L class of destroyers, built in 1913. She was 260 feet long and displaced 965 tons. She was armed with three 4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 100 men.

The following official statement was issued by the French Ministry of Marine, Nov 12:

“A small French war vessel, having a crew of only ten, surprised off Crete a schooner carrying arms and munitions and forty-eight Turks, among whom were eleven officers, and captured all the men and material.”

Categorical denial was given by the British Admiralty, Nov 22, to German statements that British hospital ships were being used for other than hospital purposes. The announcement said there were forty-two, and not seventy, hospital ships plying to and from the Mediterranean, and that they carried only sick or wounded soldiers, nurses, and members of the medical staff, besides medical stores.

The first public mention of an attack on the British troopship *Woodfield* was made in a casualty list issued Nov 30, the list containing the names of thirty members of the Army Service Corps, of whom seven were reported to have been killed, eight wounded, and fifteen injured, “as the result of an attack on the transport *Woodfield*.”

—Merchantmen destroyed

October

The British steamer *Arabian*, 2745 tons, was sunk by an Austrian submarine off the coast of Greece Oct 3. 35 of the crew were saved.

The Greek steamer *Dimitrios* was torpedoed Oct 6 off Sicily by an Austrian submarine. The crew was saved by a French oil ship.

The British tank steamer *H. C. Henry* was torpedoed Oct 26. No lives were lost.

November

The Japanese steamer *Yasakuni Maru*, 5118 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine

near Gibraltar, Nov 4. The captain and crew reached shore safely.

Submarines sunk, on Nov 4, the French ship *Dahra*, off Arzeu, Algeria, and the Italian ship *Ionio*, near Cape Ivi. The crews were saved.

The French steamer *France*, 4025 tons, was sunk in the Mediterranean Nov 7. The captain reported that the submarine took a moving picture of the scene.

It was officially announced, Nov 9, that the French ship *Yser*, formerly the *Dacia*, renamed after her sale by the prize court, was torpedoed while conveying to Bizerta the passengers saved from the Italian steamship *Elisa-Francesca*. The crew and passengers were landed.

The Italian steamer *Firensa*, 3973 tons, was sunk by a submarine Nov 11. Twenty-seven passengers and ninety-six members of the crew were saved. Six passengers and fifteen of the crew were missing. There were no Americans aboard the vessel.

Eighteen ships, with a total tonnage of 112,082, had been sunk by submarines of the Central Powers in the Mediterranean Sea up to Nov 28, according to an official statement issued in Berlin.

—"Ancona," Destruction of the

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—"ANCONA" CASE

—"Persia," Destruction of the

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—"PERSIA"—DESTRUCTION OF THE

—"Ville de la Ciotat," Destruction of the

The French Ministry of Marine announced, Dec 27, that a submarine had torpedoed the French steamship *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6378 tons, without warning in the Mediterranean on Dec 24. The vessel sank within fifteen minutes. Seventy-nine persons were drowned, according to a report from the American Consul at Malta, received Dec 27 at the State Department; 208 were rescued. No Americans were aboard. It was later reported that the submarine flew the Austrian flag.

—"Yasaka Maru," Destruction of the

The new Japanese liner *Yasaka Maru*, on her way from London to Japan, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Dec 21, by a German or Austrian submarine without warning. A French gunboat picked up the 120 passengers and the crew of 160. There was one American passenger, W. J. Leigh. It was asserted that the sinking of the vessel was the biggest monetary loss since the *Lusitania* went down.

—In Persian waters

The Turkish gunboat *Marmaris* was sunk and the Turkish transport *Mosul* captured, according to an official statement given out June 9 by the British Government. The action took place in the Persian Gulf region.

—In Russian waters

A strong German fleet appeared in the Middle Baltic and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Riga, according to an official statement issued at Petrograd June 5.

—Merchantmen attacked

Five Swedish steamers, the *Bergslagen*, *Mimosa*, *Fram*, *Otis* and *Kipple*, lumber laden, bound for England, were captured by German warships in the Baltic Sea June 22, according to a Copenhagen despatch.

—Merchantmen destroyed

The British steamship *Arndale*, of 3583 tons gross, was sunk by a mine in the White Sea, June 13.

The American sailing ship *Vincent* was blown up and sunk Sept 27 by a mine off Cape Orloff, in the White Sea. The crew was saved.

—In Turkish waters

Eight Turkish transports were said to have been sunk in the Black Sea by the Russians Ja 16, with the loss of all on board. On the same day the French submarine *Saphir* was sunk at the Dardanelles.

The Russians on Ja 25 sunk a steamship carrying the entire Turkish aeroplane fleet in the Black Sea.

On the Black Sea on Ja 27 the Russian fleet according to Russian reports hunted out near Samsoun the Turkish cruisers *Medjidieh* and *Breslau*, pursuing them until nightfall. On Ja 25, 26 and 27 torpedo craft sank several Turkish sailing ships. On the 28th one of them effected a bold raid upon Trebizond, where after cannonading the enemy's troops, which fled, she damaged barracks and flour depots. The same torpedo boat silenced at Rizah two of the enemy's batteries, sank several feluccas and damaged barracks.

The British submarine *E-15* was wrecked by running ashore in the Dardanelles Apr 17. In order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Turks she was destroyed Apr 18 by two British picket boats, the *Triumph* and the *Majestic*. The crew of the *E-15* were taken prisoners by the Turks, 7 being reported missing.

A Turkish torpedo boat, which attempted to interfere with the preparations for the resumption of the operations against the Dardanelles and Asia Minor by attacking the British transport *Manitou*, was driven ashore on the coast of Chios Apr 17 and destroyed by the British cruiser *Minerva* and British torpedo boat destroyers. Twenty-four British were reported drowned, and twenty-seven others missing. The transport itself was not damaged. The loss of life was due to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a davit.

Two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers were blown up, says a Saloniki dispatch Apr 20 while passing through a mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosphorus while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea.

The British battleship *Goliath* was torpedoed May 12 in the Dardanelles by the Turkish destroyer *Mawenet-i-Millet* in an attack by destroyers while protecting the French flank, just inside the strait. Twenty officers and 160 men were saved, more than 500 were lost.

The following statement was issued by the British Admiralty May 21:

"The following decorations have been awarded to officers and men of the submarine *E-14*, which, operating in the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, sank Turkish gunboats and a transport. Victoria Cross to Lieutenant Commander Edward Boyle. Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald Lawrence. Distinguished Service Medal to every member of the crew." On her passage into the Sea of Marmora the *E-14* sank a Turkish gunboat of the *Berk-i-Satvet* class; in the Sea of Marmora she sank a transport on April 29, a gunboat on May 3, and a large transport, full of troops, on May 10. On May 13 the *E-14* compelled a small steamer to run aground. The return journey of the submarine was made on May 18.

The British battleship *Triumph* was sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula May 25. Three officers and 11 men were killed and 42 men were reported missing.

The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, were reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

The British battleship *Triumph* was built at Barrow in 1902 for the Chilean Government, but was purchased by Great Britain in 1903. She was laid down under the name of *Libertad* and was a sister ship of the *Constitution*, which also was purchased from Chili and rechristened *Swiftsure*. Since the present war broke out the *Triumph* has been in operation in both Far Eastern and European waters. As flagship of the British Asiatic squadron she participated in the bombardment of the German base of Tsing-Tau, China, October, 1914, and was reported to have been damaged by the shell fire of the German forts.

The *Triumph*, which was commanded by Captain Maurice S. Fitzmaurice, was a vessel of 11,985 tons and of 12,500 horsepower. Her crew of officers and men in times of peace numbered about 700 men. The vessel carried four 10-inch, fourteen 7.5-inch guns, and fourteen 14-pounders and four 6-pounders. In addition she carried two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was 436 feet long and had a speed of about 20 knots.

A Turkish submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. *Majestic*, Captain H. F. G. Talbot, May 27, off Sedd-el-Bahr while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Two of the crew were killed, 47 reported missing. The battleship *Majestic* was a vessel of 14,900 tons and of 10,000 horsepower capacity. Her officers and crew on a peace footing aggregated 757. The *Majestic*, which was built in 1895, carried four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and sixteen 3-inch and twelve 3-pounder guns. In addition the vessel was armed with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The sinking of the *Majestic* made the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign.

The Secretary of the British Admiralty, June 1, made official announcement that all the officers of the British battleship *Majestic*, sunk May 27 off the Gallipoli Peninsula by a submarine, had been saved. Forty-nine members of the crew were drowned.

Captain Hersing, June 18, was decorated with the order of *Pour le Merite* for his brilliant feat in taking his submarine to the Dardanelles and sinking there the *Majestic* and one other British battleship.

As an offset to the loss of the *Majestic* May 27, the Admiralty reported that a British submarine, the *E-11*, Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith, had reached Constantinople, where she discharged a torpedo at a transport lying alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode, but with what effect was not known. In the meantime, as the *E-11* went through the Sea of Marmora she sank a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition and chased a supply ship which she torpedoed at her pier, while the *Rodosto*, a small store-ship, was chased and run ashore.

A British submarine, operating in the Sea of Marmora, torpedoed a large German transport in Panderma Bay, June 2, according to an official British announcement.

The French mine-layer *Casabianca* struck a mine at the entrance of a bay in the Aegean Sea June 7. The captain and another officer and sixty-four sailors were picked up by a British torpedo-boat destroyer. The *Casabianca* was of 495 tons and 262 feet long. She had a complement of 128 men.

Official announcement was made in Constantinople, June 12, that a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk in the Black Sea, June 11, by the Turkish cruiser *Midullu*, formerly the German cruiser *Breslau*. The *Midullu* returned safely to port.

According to Russian reports the *Midullu* was damaged and an officer and six men were wounded aboard the Russian destroyer.

Official denial was made in London, June 15, of the report that the British battleship *Agamemnon* had been sent down in the Dardanelles by a German submarine in May. It was further announced that no other fighting unit not already officially reported had been lost at the Dardanelles.

A fleet of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels, laden with war materials for the Turkish Army of the Caucasus, was destroyed by Russian torpedo boat destroyers, according to a Reuter dispatch from Sebastopol July 20. The sailing vessels were on a voyage to Trebizond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea. The crews of the Turkish ships were made prisoners by the destroyers.

The French submarine *Mariotte* was destroyed by a German submarine July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to

a dispatch from Constantinople. Thirty-one members of the French submarine's crew were captured.

The *Mariotte* was built in 1911, displaced 615 tons when submerged and was 215.7 feet long. She was fitted with six torpedo tubes and was capable of traveling 15 knots an hour on the surface and 10 knots when below.

The Turkish battleship *Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa*, of 9,900 tons displacement, and formerly the German warship *Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm*, was sunk by a submarine of the Entente powers, according to an official announcement issued Aug 9 by the Turkish Government. A majority of the officers and men were saved.

The *Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa* was built at Stettin in 1891 and was purchased together with the battleship *Torgut Reis* from Germany by Turkey in 1910. The vessel was 354 feet long, 64 feet beam and had a depth of 24 feet. Her complement consisted of about 600 officers and men. The battleship carried four 11-inch guns in turrets fore and aft, two 11-inch guns in a turret amidships, eight 4.1-inch guns, eight 3.4-inch guns and twelve one-pounders.

The Turkish gunboat *Berk-i-satvet* and an empty transport were torpedoed in the Dardanelles by a British submarine, it was officially announced Aug 12.

The Turkish gunboat *Berk-i-satvet* was built at the Krupp Works in 1907. She was 262 feet long, 27 feet beam and 8 feet deep. She displaced 763 tons. She was fitted with two 4.1-inch guns, six 6-pounders, two one-pounders and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 105 men. Her speed was 22 knots.

The British transport *Royal Edward*, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea, Aug 14. Announcement to this effect was made officially Aug 17. Six hundred men were saved out of the 1350 troops including 32 officers and 220 other persons on board. The men the vessel carried were not part of a new expedition, but were reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth Division, which had been on the Gallipoli Peninsula since the first landing and which received much high praise from General Sir Ian Hamilton in his reports on the initial and subsequent operations.

The *Royal Edward*, according to official British reports, was the first transport flying the British flag to be sunk. This was the first occasion since the sinking of the battleship *Majestic* on May 27, that the German submarines, which made the long trip to the Dardanelles, scored a success.

The Turkish collier *Espahan* was torpedoed by a British submarine at Haidar Pasha, Aug 23, and the steamer *Budos*, of the German-Levant Line, loaded with munitions and provisions, was sunk in the Sea of Marmora.

A British submarine on Oct 24 sank the Turkish transport *Carmen*, laden with munitions, in the Sea of Marmora. The Austrian

steamer *Carmen*, of 4424 tons, was tied up at Constantinople at the beginning of the war. It is probable that it was this steamer, converted into a Turkish transport, that the submarine sent to the bottom. She was built at Sunderland in 1911.

One hundred and fifty-five men were officially reported missing after a collision between the British auxiliary sweeper *Hythe* and an other British warship off the Gallipoli peninsula, in which the *Hythe* was sunk on the night of Oct 28-29.

It was announced, Nov 1, that the French submarine *Turquoise* was sunk in the Sea of Marmora by Turkish artillery fire Oct 31. Her entire crew, comprising two officers and twenty-four men, were made prisoners.

The *Turquoise* was a craft of 386 tons displacement, 154 feet long, and of twelve feet beam. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her speed above water was twelve knots, while she was capable of making eight knots submerged. She was built in 1908 at Toulon.

The British transport *Ramazan* was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Island of Antikythria, in the Aegean Sea, on Sept 19, with the loss of 315 Indian troops, according to an official announcement made by the British Admiralty, Nov 5.

The first news that the British transport *Ramazan* was sunk by a submarine was given out Sept 29, when it was officially announced that the Greek Government had released the Sikhs and Gurkhas who were survivors of the transport.

A naval court at Toulon, France, Nov 5, honorably acquitted Captain Forget, who was commander of the auxiliary cruiser *L'Indien*, torpedoed by a submarine near the Island of Rhodes on Sept 8. *L'Indien* originally was the French mail steamer *Auvergne*. She was sold to the Greco-Turco-American Company, which changed her name and placed her under the American flag, according to the French marine authorities, for the purpose of carrying contraband. On this account she was seized by a French warship and taken into Alexandria, where she was converted into an auxiliary cruiser. No previous report of the torpedoing of *L'Indien* had been received. It was learned a month before, however, that a French auxiliary cruiser, whose name was not ascertained, had been torpedoed and sunk in Sept, while anchored off the Island of Rhodes, by a submarine of the Teutonic powers. This information was received in the form of private advices from Athens, and undoubtedly referred to *L'Indien*.

The British submarine *E-20* was sunk at the Dardanelles on Nov 5, according to Turkish official reports received Nov 13. Three of the vessel's officers and six men were captured.

The *E-20* was of the most modern type. She was of 800 tons displacement, and was armed with eight torpedo tubes and two quick-firing guns.

On the Sea of Marmora a British submarine Dec 3 torpedoed and sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer *Yar Hissar*. Two officers of the Turkish vessel and forty men were taken prisoners.

—Elsewhere

The report of the damage to the *Radetske* and *Viribus Unitis* at Pola was confirmed. On Jan 7 the *Goeben* was said to have been seriously damaged by Russian mines. The German auxiliary cruiser *Otavi* was said to have been interned at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on Jan 8.

The Hamburg-American steamer *Macedonia* which interned at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Nov. 3, 1914, was said to have succeeded in making her escape Apr 1, and, evading British cruisers, sailed for South American waters. She was laden with supplies believed to be intended for German warships.

A dispatch to *La Prensa* Apr 23 said that the British steamer *Orcoma* has sunk a German merchant steamship near Bayovar. It was also asserted that the British cruisers *Kent* and *Orama* had received coal from the British steamer *Eggesford* at the Port of Bayovar.

It was officially announced Apr 27 that a British warship had captured the German trading steamer *Elfriede*. She was believed to have been the last German ship free in the Pacific.

—“Asama,” Disabling of the

The Japanese cruiser *Asama* ran aground in Turtle Bay, Lr. California, Feb 4. The *Asama* was guarding shipping, and at the same time seeking the German cruiser *Dresden*. She was commanded by Norsuke Yoshioka, and carried a complement of twenty-seven officers and 600 men all of whom were saved. The *Asama* declined assistance from Admiral Howard's flagship *San Diego* and the cruiser *Raleigh*, which were sent to her aid.

The *Asama* was refloated May 10 and arrived in San Francisco Aug 31. She was convoyed by the Japanese naval repair ship *Kwanto Maru*, which will be permitted to take on coal enough to carry her to the nearest home port.

The efforts to refloat this cruiser caused a rumor, which gained wide circulation, that the Japanese had landed in great force at Turtle Bay, in Lower California, and were erecting a naval base there. The Navy Department ordered Admiral Howard of the Pacific fleet to make an investigation, and he found that the rumors were false and that the Japanese were merely salvaging the cruiser.

—“Dresden,” Destruction of

On Mar 14, the *Glasgow*, auxiliary cruiser *Orama*, and the *Kent* caught the *Dresden* near Juan Fernandez Island. An action ensued, and after five-minutes' fighting the *Dresden* hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set

on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank. All but 19 of the crew were saved, 15 badly wounded. The Germans were landed at Valparaiso. There were no British casualties, and no damage to the ships. The *Dresden* belonged to the squadron which was defeated by the British squadron off the Falkland Islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. Germany claimed that she was blown up by her own crew after having been attacked in neutral waters of Chili by British warships. This was denied by the British, who declared the fight was in the open sea. Chili sent a protest to Great Britain Mar 25.

The note delivered by the Chilean Minister to Great Britain and made public Mar 15 regarding the sinking of the *Dresden* said that the *Dresden* anchored in Cumberland Bay (Juan Fernandez Island) Mar 9 and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The Governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours. As the order was not complied with, the captain of the *Dresden* was informed that his ship was interned.

When the British squadron appeared on Mar 14 the Governor was proceeding to the cruiser *Glasgow* to inform the British officers of the steps he had taken, but he had to turn back, as the British ships opened fire on the *Dresden*, on which a flag of truce had already been hoisted, and called on her captain to surrender. The captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the *Dresden*. “This act of hostility committed in Chilean territorial waters by a British naval squadron,” says the Chilean Minister, “has painfully surprised my Government.”

The British Government, in its reply, made public Apr 15, expressed regret that a misunderstanding arose, and added:

“On the facts as stated in the communication of the Chilean Minister, the British Government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean Government.”

It is, however, pointed out that according to the British information the *Dresden* “had not accepted internment, and still had her colors flying and her guns trained.”

The British reply continued: “If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilean authorities to intern the *Dresden*, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped, again to attack British commerce.”

It is added: “The captain of the *Glasgow* probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the *Dresden*, that she was defying the Chilean authorities and abusing Chilean neutrality and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to sally out and attack British commerce again.”

“In view of the time it would take to clear up the circumstances and because of the Chilean communication, the British Government

do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilean Government."

The German Minister, June 19, transmitted to the Chilean Foreign Minister a denial of statements made in the British note explaining the sinking of the German cruiser *Dresden* in Chilean waters off Juan Fernandez Island on March 14. The Chilean Foreign Minister replied that the German Foreign Office had not yet answered the Chilean note protecting against acts of the *Dresden* on the Chilean coast. He said he was unable to discuss the matter further with the German Minister, in view of the fact that the question had been referred to the Chilean Minister at Berlin, with whom the German Government should reach an understanding.

—"Emden," Destruction of the

Lieutenant von Muecke and a landing party from the German cruiser *Emden*, which escaped when their ship was sunk in the Indian Ocean, Nov 10, 1914, arrived at Damascus, Syria, May 14 after six months' of adventurous wandering. There were fifty men in the party.

Von Muecke and the remnant of the *Emden's* crew were reported to have escaped from allied patrol ships and piloted the schooner *Ayesha*, on which they escaped from Cocos Island, safely into the Arabian harbor of Lidd on Mar 27. They reached Hodeida, Arabia, on Feb 5.

After reaching the coast the sailors attempted to continue their journey overland, but were attacked by the Arabs, supposedly at the instigation of the English. After three days' stubborn fighting the attacks were repulsed and the sailors reached the road to Hodachas, where the railway was open. The adventurous Germans suffered heavy losses.

Lieut. Lauterbach of the *Emden* escaped from Singapore during the mutiny of the native troops there the middle of Feb. and, accompanied by Adolph Schoenberg, a German business man who was interned by the British, after a remarkable experience, arrived in Manila, P. I., June 23.

The New South Wales Department of Defense July 8 awarded a contract for the salvaging of the German cruiser *Emden*, which was sunk off Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. The contractors said the raider could be easily floated, and would be in Sydney by Christmas.

An aerogram from Berlin Oct 15 stated that Lieut. Lauterbach of the German cruiser *Emden* escaped from a British prison in Singapore and arrived in Germany after going through great dangers.

—Falkland Island, Battle

Figures published in Berlin Ja 13 stated none were saved from the *Scharnhorst*, 178 from the *Gneisenau*, 7 from the *Nurnberg* and 19 from the *Leipzig*.

—"Frye, William P.," case

See

EUROPEAN WAR — NAVAL OPERATIONS;
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDERICH," INTERN-
MENT OF

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"FRYE, WILLIAM P." CASE

—"Indian Prince" case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"INDIAN PRINCE" CASE

—"Karlsruhe," Destruction of the

The secretary of the British Admiralty announced, Mar 20, that there was every reason to believe that the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was sunk in the neighborhood of the West Indies at the beginning of November, and that those of her crew who were rescued reached Germany early in December in the steamer *Rio Grande*, which had been acting in concert with the *Karlsruhe*. The *Karlsruhe* was the last of the foot-loose German commerce destroyers except the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

—"Königsberg," Destruction of the

The British Admiralty announced July 12 that the German cruiser *Königsberg*, which in the fall of 1914 took refuge from the British fleet in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, had been totally wrecked by British river monitors. The *Königsberg* was a vessel of 3,348 tons and had a speed of about 23 knots.

The announcement of the Admiralty says:

"Two months ago the Admiralty decided to send two river monitors, namely, the *Severn* and the *Mersey*, to assist the commander-in-chief of the Cape station, Vice Admiral H. King Hall.

"The position of the *Königsberg* was accurately located by aircraft, and as soon as the monitors were ready the operations were begun. On the morning of July 4 the monitors entered the river and opened a fire, to which the *Königsberg* replied immediately, firing salvos with five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The *Mersey* was hit twice and four wounded by one shell.

"As the *Königsberg* was surrounded by a jungle the aeroplane experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of our shot. She was hit five times early in the action, but after the monitors had fired for six hours the aeroplane reported that the *Königsberg's* masts were still standing. A salvo then burst on her and she caught fire heavily between her masts. She continued to fire with one gun intermittently for a while. To complete the destruction of the *Königsberg* the commander-in-chief ordered a further attack on July 11 and a telegram now has been received stating that the ship is a total wreck. In this last engagement our casualties were only two men wounded on the *Mersey*."

See also subhead MERCHANTEN DESTROYED under specific seas.

—"Natal," Destruction of the

The British cruiser *Natal* was sunk by an internal explosion, Dec 30, while lying at anchor in a port. About 300, including 17 officers, were lost while about 400 were saved. The *Natal* was the fourth large warship to be sunk by internal explosion since the war began, and probably presented the largest loss of life suffered by Great Britain at sea since the *Gothath* and the *Triumph*, pre-dreadnoughts, were torpedoed in the Dardanelles in May.

The *Natal* was built eleven years before and was still considered a powerful ship. Her displacement

was 13,660 tons, her length 480 feet, her beam 73 feet. She carried six 9.2-inch guns, three ahead and three astern; four 7.5-inch guns, twenty-four 3-pounders, and three torpedo tubes.

—“Odenwald” case See EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

—Submarine crews, Treatment of

The British Admiralty announced, Mar 8, that it was not justified in extending honors to the captured crews of German submarines, owing to their methods, and it was intended to segregate them under special restrictions, pending their possible conviction at the conclusion of peace. The Admiralty stated that this ruling applied to the twenty-nine officers and men of the German submarine *U-8*, which was sunk recently off Dover.

The policy was in answer to the demand of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, and others, that such men be tried for murder, and the Admiralty statement indicated that the government had this in mind.

A German protest and threat of reprisals on account of the treatment by Great Britain of the prisoners taken on board German submarines was made public in London Apr 2. This protest was transmitted by Germany to Great Britain through the United States. The reply of Great Britain also was made public. The German Government in its protest asked whether Great Britain intended to accord less favorable treatment to captured German submarine crews than to other war prisoners, and if so what form this discrimination would take. Germany stated that if Great Britain adopted such a course a British army officer held prisoner in Germany would receive correspondingly harsher treatment for each member of a captured German submarine crew.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, said that the prisoners from German submarines had been placed in naval detention barracks and segregated from other war prisoners, but are being treated humanely and permitted to take exercise. Furthermore, the Foreign Secretary said, German prisoners in England were better fed and clothed than were British prisoners of equal rank in Germany, and the Germans were not subjected to forced labor.

As the submarine crews had been engaged in sinking neutral merchant ships and unarmed British vessels, Sir Edward said, they could not be regarded as honorable opponents, but were “offenders against the law of nations and common humanity.” The Foreign Secretary said that 1000 officers and men of the German navy had been rescued during the war, but that none from the British navy had been rescued by the Germans. However, he made no suggestion for a change.

In reprisal for the special treatment accorded by Great Britain to the captured crews of German submarines, Germany Apr 12, imprisoned 39 British officers in solitary confinement in military detention barracks.

Ambassador Page informed the British Foreign Office May 3 that the treatment of the crews of captured German submarines in England and of the British officers upon whom retaliatory measures were visited by Germany

was virtually the same, with the exception that some of the British prisoners were being held in solitary confinement.

Official announcement was made, June 9, that German submarine prisoners thereafter would be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners in England. In announcing the revision of the policy regarding the treatment of German submarine prisoners, Mr. Balfour said: “While this does not change British opinion as to the character of the acts in which these persons are concerned, it must be remembered that submarine attacks on defenceless vessels are not the only violations of the laws of humanity of which the Germans are guilty, and the government is therefore of the opinion that the submarine problem cannot now be isolated and that the general question of responsibility should be reserved until the end of the war.”

As a result of American mediation, the exceptional treatment which was being accorded German submarine boat prisoners in England and an equal number of British officers, prisoners in Germany, was discontinued. Germany, June 14, notified the American embassy that the British officers who were selected for retaliatory treatment in Berlin would, like the submarine prisoners in England, thereafter be confined with the other prisoners of war, and given the same treatment.

—War zone and blockade controversy

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—HOLLAND

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS IN
BLOCKADE ZONE—MERCHANTMEN DE-
STROYED

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

NORWAY

Norway sent to Italy, Germany and Austria, following their declaration of war, May 23, formal notification of her determination to maintain strict neutrality.

OCEANICA

January

It was reported Jan 2 that Australasia's second expeditionary force of 25,000 men had sailed for England between the 14th and 22d.

Australia raised the wool embargo Jan 6.

June

The Commonwealth Minister of Defense was said, June 23, to have received an appeal from the imperial authorities for as many men as possible. Efforts will be made to raise another contingent, comprising three infantry brigades.

PERSIA

Some anxiety was felt by the Allies during Nov at the pro-German attitude maintained by Persia. Prompt action on the part of Russia apparently led at the end of the month to the restoration of friendly relations.

Russia notified the Persian government, Nov 3, that the Anglo-Russian Convention, providing for the maintenance of Persian integrity and independence, would at once lapse if the rumors proved true that Persia had concluded a special agreement with Germany and Turkey. This information was conveyed to

the Persian government by the Russian Minister at Teheran. The minister's declaration, it was explained, applied not only to the present cabinet, but to any Persian government that should think of linking the fate of its nation with that of countries at war with Russia.

In view of persistent rumors of the intentions of the Germans and Turks to create a disturbance in Teheran, and organize attacks against the Russian and other legations of the Entente Powers, the Russian detachments at Kazvin, eighty-six miles northwest of Teheran, received orders to advance on Teheran, Nov 9. The detachment marched toward Janghiman.

The British Foreign Office issued, Nov 15, a statement in which it recounted a series of attacks made on British consuls and other officials in Persia, in one case, it was asserted, under the direction of a German consul.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons, Nov 23, that the seizure of the British consul, W. T. O'Connor, and the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Shiraz, had been officially confirmed. They were arrested and taken to Borasjen, he said, without the knowledge of the Persian government, by gendarmes who, at the time of writing, were in revolt throughout the country.

After deliberating with the Council of Ministers, the Shah of Persia Nov 16 received the British and Russian Ministers and informed them that he had given up the idea of leaving the city.

Before the Shah's interview with the British and Russian Ministers, the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers, feeling sure that the Shah would leave Teheran, departed from the Persian capital, leaving their interests in the hands of the American Minister. Seats in the Cabinet were given to Prince Eynoud Daoule and Prince Firman Firma, both of whom were Russophile. In the House of Commons Nov 16 Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said of the Persian situation:

"The one aim of the Russian troops advancing toward Teheran is to afford protection to the foreign colonies in case of need, and the Persian Government has been expressly informed of the pacific intentions of the troops."

It was reported Nov 22 that in conformity with the understanding reached between Persia and Russia, the Persian Minister of the Interior had taken definite action to put an end to the situation brought about by partisans of Germany and Turkey in that country. The Minister rescinded various measures against Russian subjects, such as one providing for the requisitioning of horses and vehicles.

The Persian Government in official notes Nov 25 informed the British and Russian Ministers that the projected transfer of the capital had been abandoned owing to the restoration of friendly relations between Russia and Persia.

It was reported Nov 30 that Russian troops

in Persia had routed a force of Turks and Kurds southward of Lake Urumiah on Nov 26 and occupied Karaj and Yengi Iman, forty-two miles from Teheran on the following day.

PERSIAN OPERATIONS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—TURKISH OPERATIONS—
CAUCASUS

POLAND

See
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR. RELIEF
COMMISSION

RUMANIA

July

The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, on July 7, was said to have presented to the Prime Minister proposals offering Rumania certain concessions in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with munitions of war.

She offered to cede to Rumania a part of Bukowina as far north as Sereth and at the same time ameliorate the treatment of Rumanians in the monarchy, granting a university to Brashow, large admission of Rumanians in Hungary into the public service, and greater liberty of administration to the Rumanian churches.

An alternative proposal affected the entry of Rumania into the field of action on the side of the Germanic Powers. In this event the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz and the line of the Pruth, and the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the Iron Gates and include Mehadia. The undertaking mentioned above with regard to the situation of Rumanians in Hungary would also apply, but allowing complete autonomy to Transylvania. There was also an undertaking that the Austro-German armies would occupy Bessarabia and hand it over immediately to Rumania. Germany guaranteed the execution of these proposals.

A significant point was that there was fixed the term of one month within which either alternative arrangement must be agreed to. That being the time the Germans hoped the Turks would be able to hold out in the Dardanelles.

The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Vorwärts as announcing: Rumania was said to have emphatically refused to comply with Germany's demand to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Rumania for Turkey, July 17.

September

During Sept, Germany put forth all her strength to bring the Bucharest government to her side, her aim being to gain a right of way for troops and munitions through Roumania territory. Up to the end of the month, however, Roumania remained neutral though Balkan developments caused her to keep her troops ready for an emergency.

December

Rumania gave notice, Dec 1, that the Danube had been mined, thus closing it to both Bulgarians and Russians.

RUSSIA

An imperial ukase issued July 28 called to the colors men born in 1896.

General Alexis Kuropatkin had been appointed chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, Oct 1.

When Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the Russian military forces in succession to Grand Duke Nicholas, it was reported from Berlin that the actual control of the army had been placed in the experienced hands of General Kuropatkin and General Polivanoff, Minister of War.

If the report from Petrograd regarding General Kuropatkin is true, it means a somewhat remarkable reversal of public opinion in Russia regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure of Russian arms in the war with Japan. His poor success as commander of Russia's great Manchurian army in that conflict was believed to have been largely attributable to his subjection to the superior command of Admiral Alexeiv, Russian Viceroy in the Far East, and to internal friction among the generals. In his history of the war, however, he frankly admitted his own mistakes and paid high tribute to the gallantry of his troops, who had been sent into battle under unfavorable conditions.

General Rennenkampff was placed on the retired list, according to a Petrograd announcement, Oct 22.

General Rennenkampff came into prominence during the Russo-Japanese war, being regarded as one of the ablest of the Russian commanders. Early in the present war he led the Russian invasion of East Prussia. It was reported in December that he had been superseded because he was two days late in taking up a position where the German armies, advancing on Warsaw, were to have been hemmed in. Little has been heard of him in recent months. The Berlin *Tageblatt* said in June that he was a prisoner in Petrograd.

An Imperial ukase was issued, Dec 6, ordering the enrolment of the class of 1917 in 1916.

See also

BATH TRAINS

EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

—Anti-German riots

Moscow, June 10, 11, was disturbed by serious street rioting and anti-German demonstrations. The demonstrations started because of the belief among some of the lower classes that an outbreak of illness among men employed in a factory had resulted from the poisoning of the establishment's drinking water by German sympathizers.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

January

On the Russian German front during the month of January, the Germans again attempted to capture Warsaw while the Russians sent

2 armies into East Prussia. A detailed account of the operations follows:

A lull in the fighting in Poland took place Ja 1, the Germans having entrenched 20 miles from Warsaw, Petrograd reported that the Germans had turned the attack south from the front of Warsaw, apparently in an effort to aid the Austrians. The Russians, claiming that the Germans were repulsed on the 2d near Mlawa and on the Bzura intensified their operations in the region of Kielce and began attacks between the Vistula and lower Pilitza. The Germans claimed to have captured Bolimow on the 3d, but this was denied by the Russians on the following day. The Germans also reported a Russian defeat west of the Vistula on the 3d, while on the same day the Russians claimed the repulse of German attacks on the Bzura-Ravka front. A new Russian army marched on Mlawa Ja 5, where they claimed that they defeated the German forces Ja 6. On the same day fighting along the line of Sochaczew-Bolimow developed into a siege warfare. The Germans claimed to have reached the Sucha River and to have taken many prisoners. A new drive at Warsaw from the north was begun by the Germans Ja 9, with the aid of 200,000 troops brought from Belgium. Fighting continued on the Bzura-Ravka front and along the Vistula. A German attack east of Skierniewicz, central Poland, was repulsed Ja 11.

The Russians advanced southwest of Mlawa on the 12th, their army said to be an entirely new force of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men. The Germans were reported to have begun to retire in the Bzura region, Ja 13. They abandoned Serpez, on the Vistula Ja 14 but claimed to have taken many prisoners east of Loetzen. The Russians reported the repulse of German attacks in the Loetzen district on the following day and a new victory near Serpez. They also claimed the repulse of 7 German attacks in an attempted advance on Warsaw. The Germans bombarded Rawa on the 16th, while the Russians advanced on the Vistula capturing a village on the following day. The Germans claimed that the Russians in northwest Poland were defeated and forced to retreat on the lower Vistula opposite Vloclavек Ja 23. Kielce was recaptured from the Germans by Gen. Ruzsky Ja 24. The Russians reported on the 25th that the Germans had been forced back 30 miles toward the River Pilitza, and that in the northwest their own army had reached Kikot, 25 miles from Thorn, East Prussia. The Germans claimed the recapture of Kielce on the 27th.

In East Prussia, reports of Russian advances, Ja 11, indicated the freezing over of the Mazurian Lakes. Further advances were made on the 13th, several villages being captured. The Germans claimed the repulse of Russian attacks to the southeast of Gumbinnen, at the head of the Mazurian Lake region, on Ja 14. The Russians reported on the 20th that their offensive toward Posen and southern East Prussia was gaining momentum, and announced on the 22d that their armies were within 24 miles of Thorn. A Russian cavalry advance was checked by the Germans near the

Prussian border, Ja 23. The Germans claimed that Russian attacks were repulsed near Gumbinnen on the 25th, while the Russians claimed (Ja 27) that the Germans had been pushed back to the line of Mallvisch-ken-Lasdenhnen, and that the Russians were 25 miles within German territory. The Russians crossed the Inster River Ja 27 and approached Insterberg and Königsberg. A new Russian army, advancing from the north, reached the vicinity of Tilsit Ja 29. Petrograd reported that East Prussia was in a panic and that thousands had fled from their homes Ja 30. The Germans claimed the repulse of the Russians in the Mazurian Lakes district on the 30th.

February

At the beginning of February a force of between 80,000 and 100,000 Germans under Gen. von Mackenson made mass attacks between Sochaczew and Bolimow in an attempt to take Warsaw from the west. What was probably one of the most severe battles of the war was fought between the angle of Bzura and Ravka rivers about 30 miles from Warsaw, the battle front being 7 miles long. The Russians, who had been forced to retire to their second line of trenches Jan 31, regained their lost positions Feb 4, and on the 6th crossed the Bzura river and attacked the German flank. The Germans were said to have lost 25,000 men.

The Russian army marching on Thorn was attacked between Lipno and Dobrzyn. While the second Russian army in East Prussia advanced on Insterberg along the Niemen River Feb 7.

After the repulse before Warsaw, von Hindenburg shifted his troops to East Prussia, and by sending one force around the Mazurian Lakes to the north and another to the south, surprised the Russians (Feb 12) near Lyck, taking 64,000 prisoners. Von Hindenburg was said to have had 200,000 men. The Kaiser was present and afterwards reviewed his troops at Lyck. The Russians fell back on the Niemen River Feb 14.

According to Russian reports of Feb 25, the German advance was checked, with the Russians resting on their fortress line.

The German war office on Feb 26 announced the capture of Przasnysz, on the direct line to Warsaw, while on the following day the Russians claimed successes at Przasnysz and along the entire Polish front and on Feb 28 recaptured Przasnysz.

March

March was spent by the Russians in attempts to regain the ground lost in February after their disastrous defeat by Von Hindenburg in the Mazurian Lake region. At the end of the month their overwhelming numbers were gradually regaining the lost ground, though no startling developments took place.

The first line of permanent Russian defenses having been left exposed by the retreat from East Prussia, the Germans on Mar 2 attacked the fortress of Ossowitz, 20 miles from the frontier, the weakest link in the chain of fortresses running from the Niemen River to Warsaw. They suffered a defeat however at Przasnysz west of Ossowitz

where a Russian cavalry brigade broke through their right wing, inflicting a severe blow and capturing many prisoners. The Russians continued their progress along a front between the Niemen and the Vistula Mar 5, a great battle being fought on the Pilica south of Warsaw, Mar 8 to 10.

The Germans announced a Russian retreat from Grodno Mar 13, and made progress in the Przasnysz region. They again bombarded Ossowitz at close range on the 18th.

Meanwhile, farther to the north, a third Russian invasion of East Prussia was undertaken, a Russian detachment occupying Memel, Germany's most northerly seaport Mar 17, while a second detachment took Taurroggen, 40 miles south on the Russian border. Germany, claiming that the invaders were destroying villages and devastating the country, threatened Mar 19 to burn 3 Russian towns for every German town burned by the Russians. This policy was denounced in the Reichstag as "barbarism" by Karl Liebknecht and one other Socialist.

On the 21st the Russians drove the Germans past Taurroggen and beyond the frontier, but on the 23d the Germans recaptured Memel. Petrograd on the 31st reported a general failure of the German offensive in Poland.

April

Since both sides were concentrating their efforts in the Carpathians, little of importance occurred on the Russo-German front during April.

Except for a movement north along the Baltic from East Prussia in the direction of Polangen, supplemented by German cruisers, there were no developments in northern Poland during the month. The drives of Von Hindenburg were suspended and the activity of his forces were confined to demonstrations at various points, which were in reality diversions. The Germans resumed the bombardment of Ossowitz, Apr 12, but by Apr 28 they were down to light field artillery. There was a march out of Suwalki, but without effect. There were skirmishes along the East Prussian line.

May

The German movement north along the Baltic from East Prussia in the direction of Polangen, undertaken in the last week of April was continued in May. On the coast German patrols were reported near Libau, while farther east an advance was made on Mitau and Riga by a second German army. South of Mitau the Germans claimed considerable success. The spectacular advance of German forces along a 100-mile front extending from the Baltic Sea near Libau in a southeasterly direction to the northern tributaries of the River Niemen continued unchecked, the city of Libau in the province of Courland, Russia, being captured by the Germans May 8. In the capture of Libau the Germans supported by their fleet gained one of the main objects of their invasion of the Baltic provinces of Russia.

The German movement in this quarter was one of the surprises of the spring campaign. Petrograd dispatches had made it appear that

this attack was regarded lightly in the Russian capital.

June

According to a Petrograd despatch of July 1, a German squadron, consisting of one large cruiser, four light cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats, appeared off Windau and opened fire. One of the torpedo boats struck a mine and was destroyed. The Russian torpedo boats went after the light craft and compelled all to retire.

July

With the fall of Przemsyl and Lemberg, the Germans opened a new campaign for the capture of Warsaw. At the beginning of July the German line of advance from the northwest lay between the Mława-Warsaw Railway line and the River Pissa and from the south from the Galician line. The German scheme was that these two fronts should move to meet one another, crushing Warsaw between them. The area was eighty miles in extent, north to south, by 120 miles west to east, that being the mere nucleus and minimum area, as contained between the Novo Georgievsk fortress in the north to the Ivangorod fortress in the south and the Russian lines on the Bzura in the west to Brest-Litovsk on the east.

Tomazow, Russian Poland, having been taken, the Germans moved north into the Zamorsk region, crossed the Por and Labunka Rivers and kept abreast of another column which was advancing on Lublin through Krasnik, where the Russian line was pierced and their left wing pushed back. The Russian's left rallied some twenty miles south of Lublin and inflicted heavy losses on the unprotected German flank. An attempt on Warsaw from the north followed; Prazasnysz, a fortified city fifty miles from Warsaw, was occupied by the Germans under Gen. von Hindenburg, July 14, while in southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal von Mackensen captured some Russian advanced positions which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Cholm Railway.

Further successes in the sector northeast of Warsaw culminated, July 19, in the capture of Ostrolenka, one of the fortresses designed to shield the capital. German columns then came within artillery range of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the key to the capital from the northwest and only about twenty miles from it. Immediately southwest of the city and less than twenty miles from it Blonie had fallen, and farther south Grojec, while German cavalry were astride the important railway from Radom to Ivangorod. The Lublin-Cholm Railway was still in the hands of the Russians.

At this time the Germans were within sixteen miles of Warsaw on the west, within twenty-two miles on the north, and twenty-six miles on the south. Sixty miles to the northeast the invaders were descending south to cut the railway communications to the capital.

For the next few days a series of great battles were fought to the north, west and south of Warsaw. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers, and being well

flanked by fortresses, the Russians turned July 20 and fought desperately to stem the Austro-German onslaughts.

To the north, on the River Narew, they delivered three fierce counter attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pultusk and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outwork of Rozan, repulsed these counter attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin, but apparently were unable to make any further progress southward.

Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what was known as the Blonie-Grojec line, the Russians suffered a reverse and retreated toward the Vistula. Farther south the army of General von Woyrsch made progress toward the same river, which was reached at one point.

To the south of Ivangorod Field Marshal von Mackensen, who was directing the offensive between the Vistula and the Bug, reached the Russian lines, where the greatest of all battles was fought for the possession of the Lublin-Cholm Railway. On the resistance the Russians should be able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans were making their biggest effort, probably depended the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Apparently the Austro-Germans felt fairly certain of the outcome, for it was said that Emperor William, who was at Posen, had sent for the Empress in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it should fall.

Not until the third week of July did the German attack on the western Russian borders meet with any great success. On the 20th Windau, the Russian Baltic port, fell to the Germans. While Tuklum, a town on the railway, which connects Windau with Riga, fell a few days later. The Germans continued their advance through the Shavli region, took large numbers of prisoners and captured the railway west of Riga.

After weeks of battling the German forces, July 23, for the first time crossed the Narew River north of Warsaw, stormed the fortresses of Rozan and Pultusk, and advanced toward the Bug River, which lay for the greater part of the way between them and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, their objective. Von Mackensen's advance on the Lublin-Cholm Railway was halted at the village of Reiovetez, just south of the railway. Except for the capture of the village of Goworowo, on the Narew front, the German official report of July 28 did not claim any advance.

The occupation of the city of Lublin, southeast of Ivangorod, as announced from Vienna, July 31, meant that the Austro-Germans had cut the Lublin-Cholm railway, one of the important avenues of retreat from Warsaw.

The line upon which the Russians retired, according to Petrograd newspapers, ran south from Kovno and had Brest-Litovsk as its center. The army of Gen. Ivanoff, who was fighting east of the Bug, around the Złota Lipa and along the Dniester, in Galicia, would be its left wing.

Gen. von Buelow, who was driving toward Wilna, south of Kovno, must cut the new line

and isolate the right wing to succeed. Another army which had started eastward, northeast of Lomza, would cut the line and the Petrograd railway at Bielstock, while south of Brest-Litovsk Gen. von Woysch and Gen. von Mackensen had captured the Lublin-Cholm railway, cutting off Kieff from the west and had taken up positions south of Cholm, near the bank of the Bug River. They reported successes throughout, though against stubborn fighting. They hoped not only to isolate Gen. Ivanoff's wing but to be in a position to advance upon Brest-Litovsk itself.

Operations in Galicia during July aided in the development of the Russian movement toward Warsaw. Following the fall of Lemberg the Russian left wing was driven north from the mountain passes and across the Pruth and Dniester Rivers—a distance of about 40 miles.

The Teutons under Gen. von Linsingen having captured Halicz, crossed the Dniester under cover of night and captured the city of Bukaszowice. Pursuing the Russians on the entire front between Halicz and Firjelow, the Teutons drove them across the Gnila Lipa River.

Minor engagements along the Bug, Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers followed. An Austrian advance across the Dniester into Bessarabia was then undertaken with a view to its political effect on the Balkans.

August

The great drive into Poland by way of Galicia and the activity in the Baltic provinces which developed into a concerted attempt to cut off the Russian army, progressed during August until practically all the fortresses on the Russian first and second lines had fallen.

The Bavarian troops entered Warsaw Aug 5, after the Russians had laid waste the city and made good their retreat. Von Mackensen's Army had by this time penetrated near Lubin and Chelm, cutting the railroad southeast from Warsaw toward Kieff. The fortress of Ivangorod, on this line, fell the following week. The attack on the fortress was made by means of pontoon trains on which the troops floated down the river at night.

In the north the Germans met with a steady resistance at Kovno, which they succeeded in breaking down at the end of two weeks, on Aug 18. They claimed to have taken 20,000 prisoners and innumerable quantities of matériel, including 400 cannon, with the fortress.

The Russian forces continued to guard Riga, repulsing a strong naval attack, but at Novo Georgievsk they were unable to hold out. This last fortress of the first line of defense succumbed Aug 19. Through the breaking of a railroad bridge a garrison of troops were left in the city. These made a desperate defense for several days. The final capture of the fortress was probably due to the 42 cm. howitzers and other powerful guns. The Germans claimed the capture of 85,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

Bielsk, with 3500 men, was captured Aug 20 by Gen. von Gallwitz. Two days later Osowetz, which the Germans had had difficulty in attacking because of its swampy situation,

was abandoned by the Russians, after holding out for some months. Kovel, at the southern end of the Russian second line was abandoned the next day. By this time the fall of Brest-Litovsk was certain. Three columns were closing in on this fortress, one of Von Hindenberg's from the northwest which crossed the Bug River near Drohiczyn, Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's Austrian army from the west and von Mackensen's army, coming from the south. The fortress gave way suddenly on Aug 25, the Russians being obliged to retreat to prevent the cutting off of the garrison, the only railroad left being threatened.

In the region east of Warsaw Prince Leopold's army made steady gains, advancing toward the railroad north of Brest-Litovsk. Over 10,000 prisoners were captured in three engagements. The fall of Brest-Litovsk left Grodno the only place not captured on the second line. The third line, to which the Russians must retreat, includes Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, Baranovich, Pinsk and Rovno.

September

The almost irresistible march of the German army which swept over Russia in August was slackened and held during Sept, partly by an increased stiffening of the Russian line and partly by diversions on other fronts, notably in France.

It is likely that in the perspective of history these operations, failures for the Teutonic allies as they apparently were, will be regarded as of more decisive weight in the scale of military events than the mere assumption of offensive warfare by the British and French in the west. For it was during Sept that one of the greatest, if not the greatest, driving movement by any army was checked in its headlong rush and made to mark time. On Sept 1 the Austrians, who a few days before had started to march eastward, pushing the Russians before them, were held and momentarily put to rout on the banks of the Strypa River.

From that day until the end of Sept the Russian opposition grew in strength and magnitude until the German and Austrian forces from the Baltic to Bessarabia were held as if they had marched suddenly and unexpectedly into an iron wall. At this time it is not possible to say exactly what happened to put new life into the Russians. Probably they received fresh and more adequate supplies of ammunition. Probably, too, the Germans and Austrians exhausted by two months of continual fighting, were no longer able to hammer ahead with the grim determination which had previously characterized their fighting. Possibly the strenuous offensive of the Germans was halted by the General Staff for reasons best known to itself.

It must not be inferred, however, that the Germans made no gains in any section of the front. On the contrary they scored successes at a number of points along the line.

On Sept 2 one of the forts, Luzk, in the Volhynian triangle, fell into German hands. Two days later Grodno, far to the north was captured. On Sept 5 the bridgehead at Fried-

richstadt was stormed and taken by Gen von Beseler. A second fort in the Volhynian triangle, Dubno, capitulated on Sept 10. Pinsk was taken by von Mackensen's army on Sept 17, and on Sept 20 Wilna, the important city on the Petrograd railway, was stormed and occupied.

While the Germans were advancing with gradually lessening rapidity the Russians in Galicia were holding the Austrians in Galicia, and at the same time exhibiting an increasing stubbornness in the north, where von Hindenburg's efforts to trap a large body of his opponents were being thwarted. For a few days before the fall of Wilna the Russian forces, which were of considerable numbers, holding that place and the nearby front were in serious danger. The railroad to Dwinsk had been cut and the remaining road to the southeast was in great peril. Some of the fiercest fighting of the Russian campaign occurred for possession of this road. But the Russians held it until their armies had escaped, so that when the victorious Germans marched into Wilna they found a city empty of all soldiers.

After Wilna, Dwinsk was the objective in the north. For five days von Hindenburg pressed on toward this place with bitter fighting for every inch of intervening ground and then, on Sept 25, the first strong blow of the British and French in the west fell upon the German lines in Artois and Champagne. From that moment there was little news of activity in Russia. For the time at least the German and Austrian offensive there seemed paralysed by the force of the assault in the west and the month was concluded with the fall of Wilna, which at the end of Aug had seemed but a few days away. Riga still held out, while in Galicia the Austrian offensive begun a month before had made absolutely no headway.

Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of his position as Commander-in-Chief of Russia's land and sea forces, and appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the army on the southern front it was announced Sept 8. This action was taken by the Emperor on assuming himself the supreme command. The Grand Duke displaced the famous Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff.

RUSSIAN-TURKISH OPERATIONS

October

By Oct the great German drive through Poland was fairly spent, and Russia, aided by a more plentiful supply of ammunition, newly equipped forces, the approach of winter and particularly by the Balkan diversion, turned and made good her stand against the invaders.

The end of Sept saw the main Russian army at Vilna suddenly threatened by a German envelopment. The Germans endeavored to throw an enormous mass of cavalry around the Russian's northern flank and to cut the railroad leading south of east of Minsk in their rear. The retreat of the Russian army, 300,000 strong, would thus have been cut off. Berlin reported that the railroad had been cut,

but the Russians came south and east along the Vilna-Minsk railroad, cleared their line of retreat and escaped the German thrusts from the north and south, taking up a line behind the Dwina from Riga to Dwinsk, through the Peripet marshes and to the Roumanian frontier. In the next few weeks Gen. Ivanoff took up the offensive in the south, temporarily recapturing the fortress of Lutsk and taking many Austrian prisoners. Smaller Russian gains were made at the center at the Peripet marshes. Only in the north in the Dwinsk region did Germany show her former energy. Von Hindenburg drew the lines close about this important city, but, finding the Russian resistance stiffening, turned his attention to Riga. No considerable progress was made, however, and at the end of Oct both cities still held out.

November

The general trend of operations in the east in Nov favored the Russians, who were receiving an ever-increasing supply of ammunition. The German campaign against Riga and Dwinsk continued, but little headway was made. The German line, while not pierced, was assailed in many places with considerable success to the Russians.

The capture of Olai, on the Mitau-Riga road, about twelve miles from Riga was the chief success of the Germans, who were prevented from pushing further because of the marshiness of the ground. Their attacks on the city from the west and southeast were also unsuccessful. Russian vessels assisted the operations along the shore of the Gulf of Riga.

After the capture of Illtukst by von Hindenburg the fighting centred about Lake Swenten, west of Dwinsk, where a hard and long battle was won by the Russians. The Germans were forced to withdraw their lines west of Novo Alexandrovsk. For some time the Russians continued to win minor victories, but at the end of the month German reinforcements with large supplies of ammunition were reported to be arriving along a road constructed for that purpose.

Czartorysk, farther south, was the scene of severe fighting on the part of von Linsinger's army. Another long battle fought at Sienikowce on the Stripa resulted in a victory for the Austrians, who retained the town and captured 6000 prisoners.

North of Tarnopol the Russians captured 8000 prisoners and 2 howitzers. A four day battle at the end of the month was fought at Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

December

Winter weather of unusual severity checked operations in the eastern theatre in Dec. The Germans succeeded early in the month in capturing the Borsemünde position on the Dwina, seven miles from Riga, but they lost ground about Lake Swenten and at Illuxt. They apparently settled down into their positions from Dwinsk southward through the marsh lands of the Pripet, leaving only enough forces for "holding" purposes.

Fighting continued along the line of the Styrr.

Early in the month a Russian cavalry patrol succeeded in capturing two German generals at the staff headquarters of the 82d German Division near Nevel. Reports of small engagements in Bukowina in the Tarnapol sector came through the month, and at the close Russian assaults on the Bessarabian frontier increased in severity.

The line of German defense settled a hundred miles west of the positions along the River Styr. Here the line of the River Bug was strengthened by extensive defense works—trenches, blockhouses, wire entanglements, etc.

General Russky reported that the Russians were being supplied with plentiful ammunition, although the Germans still had superior guns.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—AUSTRO-RUSSIAN OPERATIONS

SAN MARINO

The Republic of San Marino, in a manifesto issued June 6, to the world, declared it drew the sword on the side of Italy. The hour of sacrifice, it said, had sounded. The obligations undertaken by Italy imposed on San Marino a no less imperative task, and all the forces of the republic, without reservation, must be thrown into the scale against Germany and Austria.

SERBIA

February

A Berlin dispatch received in Amsterdam Feb 4 said the execution of three of the conspirators in the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, took place Feb 3 at Sarajevo, Bosnia. The men were Veljko Cubrilovic, Mieklo Jovanovic and Danelo Ilic. Gavrio Prinzip, the Bosnian student who actually slew the archduke and his morganatic wife while they were visiting Sarajevo, is undergoing a sentence of twenty years imprisonment, it having been impossible on account of his youth to sentence him to death.

See also

ALBANIA

EUROPEAN WAR—BALKAN OPERATIONS

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

SPAIN

The Spanish Premier announced May 31, according to Madrid dispatches, that the Government was determined to repress all demonstrations of whatever nature. The Government of Spain, he said, was determined to maintain a strict neutrality.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Legation at Washington received notification May 5 that the shipment of all kinds of war material across Swedish territory was forbidden. The order interfered with the transportation of munitions to Russia from the northwest until the White Sea port of Archangel opened for the summer, as well as to Germany.

Sweden sent to Italy, Germany and Austria, following their declaration of war, May 23, formal notification of her determination to maintain strict neutrality.

The Swedish government, Oct 14, instructed its minister in London to protest to Great Britain against the violation of Swedish neutrality in the Baltic by British submarines.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS OF WOMEN

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Minister notified Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, May 20, that Switzerland was determined to maintain the strictest neutrality.

See

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

SWITZERLAND—FINANCE

TURCO-EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—EGYPTIAN OPERATIONS

TURCO-RUSSIAN OPERATIONS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—TURKISH OPERATIONS—CAUCASUS

TURKEY

The Turkish port of Smyrna was attacked in March by an Anglo-French fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Pierce. Fort Yeni Kale was bombarded on Mar 5 and severely damaged, the admiral proceeded on the 6th to sweep his way through the mine fields until he drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries—one near Paleo Tabia Point, and three field guns in the earthworks in the Chiflik guardhouse. During the day all were silenced.

Vice-Admiral Pierce reported that the cruiser *Euryalus* and one of the battleships were hit by six-inch projectiles and that the mine-sweepers were struck by fragments of shells, but that the British casualties were slight. The bombardment continued until the 10th.

A Reuter despatch from Athens May 31 stated that the British Legation had issued a notice that, beginning at noon June 2, a blockade would be established off the coast of Asia Minor between the Dardanelles and the Strait of Samos.

See

August

One armored cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, dredgers and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet on Aug 3 and 4 attacked Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the coast of Anatolia, the French Ministry of Marine announced Aug 15. Sighadjik was bombarded on Aug 3, and the customs house and part of the fortifications destroyed. The next day the armored cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova and a fortified point west of that town, while the other vessels destroyed the village of Spelia, supposed to be a supply depot for submarines of France's antagonists.

A dispatch to the Havas news agency from Athens, Aug 12, said it had been learned from Mytilene that British aeroplanes bombarded Zagagik, near Smyrna, Aug 11, destroying the barracks, the telephone offices and eight houses. A destroyer which followed the aero-

planes also bombarded the city in which there were said to be a large number of victims. The Governor of Smyrna, fearing an attack, sent 8000 men to reinforce the coast defense troops, the dispatch added. The Turks were reported constructing new works about Smyrna, large calibre cannon having been placed along the Smyrna-Skala Vourle road.

Secretary Lansing Aug 30 made public a cablegram from Ambassador Sharpe, at Paris, to the effect that the French Government had given formal notification of the establishment of a blockade of the entire Turkish coast of Asia Minor, extending from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier. The island of Samos is opposite the port of Smyrna. Accordingly, the blockade will operate against Smyrna, as well as against the ports of Alexandretta, Beirut, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza.

December

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said in the House of Commons, Dec 14, that it was calculated that Turkey had 650,000 men in the field. This force under certain circumstances, he said, might be increased to 1,000,000.

See also

ARMENIA

EUROPEAN WAR—ITALY

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS IN
TURKISH WATERS

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR. RELIEF
COMMISSION

TURKISH OPERATIONS

January

In their attack on that part of Persia which is within the sphere of Russian influence, the Turks, in conjunction with Persian tribesmen, claimed to have defeated the Russians at Sanojbulak (Ja 2), 400 Russians being killed. They advanced from Samoi and Bajirons and occupied Urza, an important Russian point of support, on the 6th, and claimed to have vanquished 4000 Russians near Miandoab on the same day. In the fighting near Urumiah, Azerbaijan Province, they asserted that they had taken prisoner 2 detachments of Russian troops and killed 200 men, Ja 6. The Turks occupied Kotur, east of Lake Van, Azerbaijan Province, on the 8th, driving the Russians northward. Persia was said to have protested against the violation of her neutrality (Ja 8).

The Turks advanced on Tabriz, the 2d largest city in Persia, Ja 12, in an effort to reach the virtually unfortified Russo-Persian frontier, and occupied the city on the 13th. Offensive operations near Khoi were undertaken, Ja 26, by numerous bands of Kurds, supported by regular Turkish troops, but were said by the Russians to have been repulsed. The Russians said that they had defeated the Turks in the Valley of Alashkert and had forced the enemy to retire on Tabriz Ja 28. Two days later they claimed reoccupation of Tabriz.

A Petrograd dispatch, May 6, says: Details have been received here of the defeat

by the Russians of a Turkish army corps in the Caucasus. An effort was made by 30,000 Turks under Djavid Pasha to invade the Dilman-Khori region, which the Russians occupied. The entire Turkish force was hurled against the Russians' position, but the Moscovites held their ground. The Russians then began a general counter-attack and completely routed the exhausted Turks.

May

Urumiah, Persia, was occupied by the Russians after an engagement with the Turks in the direction of Dilman and near Bachkala, according to a statement issued by the General Staff of the Army of the Caucasus, May 28.

A Russian column won a victory at Robatkerim, twenty-five miles southwest of Teheran, in which the Persians lost some hundreds out of a force estimated at several thousand. It was thought that this Russian force might be able to give aid to General Townshend, besieged at Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris, about 220 miles away.

Reports from the various fronts in the Russo-Turkish campaign, July 5, indicated that lively fighting had occurred north and south of Van Lake, Turkish Armenia, and south of Olti, in Transcaucasia, fifty-five miles west of Kars. All of these encounters were said to have resulted favorably for the Russians. According to these reports a Turkish force of 30,000 men, which was concentrated to the east of Bitlis, near Van Lake, was being hard pressed by the Russians.

Organized massacre of Armenians in Bitlis was taken as an indication that the Turks intended to retreat from that point. The Turks distributed 40,000 rifles among Kurds in Mush Valley for use against Armenians.

Caucasus

The collapse of two expeditions against the Russians marked the month of January in the Caucasus. A detailed account of the operations follows:

Fierce encounters took place on Ja 1 at Sari Kamish, Russian Armenia (35 miles south of Kars), between the Russians and a Turkish army composed of the 9th and 10th corps and of other troops which, starting from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia, were advancing on Kars from the south. On the 5th the whole of the 9th corps, including 1 general and 3 commanders of divisions, surrendered at Sari Kamish, the 10th corps having been put to flight after a 4-day battle. They endeavored to reform near Kara Argan, supported by the 11th army corps sent as reinforcements from Erzerum (Ja 6), but were again defeated on the 15th. The Russians continued to pursue the fleeing remnants of the Turkish army, which was so ill equipped that in one place 900 were found frozen to death, Ja 18. The Russians took the village of Garness, near Sari Kamish, on Ja 27.

Ardahan, Russian Armenia (45 miles northwest of Kars), was captured on Ja 1 by a Turkish army, consisting of the First Army

Corps, augmented by irregular troops, which started for Batum, Russian Armenia, with the object of cutting off the Allies' oil supply at Baku. Being attacked at that point by the Russians on Ja 3, and lacking railroad facilities to retreat over the mountains, they were cut to pieces in a 2-day battle, 15,000 being killed. The rear guard was attacked at Olti (55 miles west of Kars) and defeated Ja 13. The Turks again advanced in the region of Olti Ja 26, but, according to Russian statements, were again thrown back.

In the Transthoruk region, near Batum, the Russians continued their offensive Ja 13, taking possession of the village of Suidrevati and capturing positions on the mountain of Sultan Selim. On the 18th they occupied Ardanoutch, near the Turkish border. They again attacked the Turks at Sultan Selim on Ja 26, but were repulsed. On the 29th they claimed to have repulsed a Turkish column in the village of Baschkioi, south of Batum.

February

The Turkish cruiser *Midirli* (formerly the *Breslau*) fired upon the Russian port of Yalta on the Black Sea, Feb 8. The Russian fleet retaliated by bombarding Trebizond.

On Feb 21 there were engagements with the Turks in the vicinity of Tchuruk, as a result of which the Turks were driven beyond the river.

March

On Mar 20th Petrograd announced that the Russian advance to the sea in the Caucasus had deprived the enemy of all means of operating in the Trans Choruk region or of transporting troops and munitions to Erzerum. The Turks were said to have been put to flight near Olti.

April

The Russian Black Sea torpedo-boat squadron bombarded the coast of Turkey in Asia, between Archav and Artaschin, (in the Batum region) on Apr 19. This fifteen-mile strip of coast, in which were located the quarters of the Turkish army operating in this region, was swept with shell, and the barracks and provision stores were ignited and destroyed. Many Turkish coastwise vessels laden with ammunition and supplies were sunk.

A detachment of Russian soldiers occupied the town of Van, in Asiatic Turkey, May 23, thus bringing relief to the Armenians, who were being besieged there by the Turks. Upon the arrival of the Russians the Turks retreated in the direction of Bitlis.

Dardanelles

January

The Dardanelles fortress bombarded the Allies fleet Ja 5. On the 8th the archives of Constantinople were reported packed up ready for removal. One of the Dardanelles forts was said to have been reduced on the 10th.

Shukri Pasha was said to have been taken prisoner Ja 11.

February

The coming of spring was signalized on the eastern frontier by a determined effort on the part of the Allies to take Constantinople, a sporadic attempt made Nov 3, 1914, when

British and French warships bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles, having proved unsuccessful.

The time being ripe for action, a fleet of some 50 warships was assembled, the greatest armada in the world's history. Besides the *Queen Elisabeth*, the most powerful fighting ship afloat, the fleet included the British battle-ships *Agamemnon*, *Irresistible*, *Vengeance*, *Cornwallis*, *Triumph*, *Albion*, and *Majestic*, the French battleships *Gaulois*, *Suffren* and *Charlemagne*, and later a single Russian battleship, the *Askold*, which joined the fleet Mar 2. The fleet was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sackville H. Carden. On Feb. 20 it began an attack upon the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seaplanes and aeroplanes co-operated. The forts on the European side were apparently silenced. One fort on the Asiatic side was still firing when the operations were suspended owing to the failing light. No ships of the allied fleet were hit.

The weather having improved, the bombardment of the Dardanelles fortifications was resumed Feb 25. The battleship *Agamemnon* was struck and three men killed. The Turkish army headquarters in Constantinople announced Feb 26 that one ship of the *Agamemnon* type and two other armored vessels were damaged by the fire from the forts on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. The new battleship *Queen Elisabeth*, one of the largest members of the British fleet, took part in the bombardment. This was the first time, it was stated, that 15-inch naval guns had been in action. The *Queen Elisabeth*, a vessel of 27,500 tons, has eight 15-inch guns. The British Admiralty announcement said that landing parties went ashore from the allied fleet. With their assistance three of the four forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles were completely demolished and the fourth was damaged badly.

The attack continued Feb 26 and 27, while destroyers swept the channel for mines. Landing parties demolished the ruined forts at the entrance Feb 28, the fleet having penetrated 14 miles into the Dardanelles.

March

By the beginning of the month of March the Allies had penetrated the Dardanelles to a distance of 14 miles, and were still about 150 miles from the Sublime Porte, three forts on the Asiatic side being silenced Mar 2. On the 5th the *Queen Elisabeth* attacked the principle forts at the narrows of the Dardanelles from the other side of the Gallipolis Peninsula, at that point only 5 miles wide. The fire was directed by aviators who wirelessly to the ship the result of each shot. The forts were unable to reply to this attack from behind as their guns were directed toward the Dardanelles. Meanwhile supporting land forces, some French and Algerian, but the greater part British colonials from the concentration camps in Egypt, were landed Mar 3 on the Gallipolis Peninsula under the command of General d'Amande, while the Russian Black Sea fleet, reported to be on its way to close the Bosphorus Mar 4, on the 11th

attacked the Turkish defenses on the Bosphorus. The British light cruiser *Amethyst* made a daring raid Mar 13, and broke the cable connecting Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. Though hit many times she made her escape with the loss of 30 of her crew.

Chanak was bombarded by the Allied fleet Mar 16. In a narrow part of the channel disaster overtook the Allies Mar 18, three battleships, the British *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French *Bouvet*, being sunk by floating mines released upstream and carried down by the swift current, moreover, the British cruiser *Inflexible* and the French battleship *Gaulois* were disabled by fire from the forts, and obliged to retire. Most of the men on the British ships were rescued, but nearly the whole French crew of 621 perished, this being the first great loss of life at sea suffered by France during the war. From then till the end of the month, partly owing to bad weather conditions, partly, it was reported, to shortage of ammunition, the Dardanelles operations practically marked time.

April

Having been unable to take the Dardanelles by sea, the Allies in April re-enforced the naval attack by a powerful force of troops, gathered largely from India and Southern France. The French were assigned the Asiatic side and the British the European.

The new attack was begun with the landing of troops at three points—the first at Enos, the second on the Suvl, a promontory on the west of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the third on the Bulair Isthmus. The object of these troops was to capture the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli Peninsula and to prevent the sending of Turkish reinforcements across the Bulair Isthmus. The troops captured Enos, and the passage from that port into the interior was not expected to offer difficulties. Meanwhile the fleet on Apr 22 renewed its vigorous bombardment of the Strait and of various points on the west coast of Gallipoli.

After serious fighting, in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops, according to an official statement issued Apr 30, firmly established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and made considerable advance toward the narrows of the Dardanelles, while the French cleared Cape Kum Kaleh, on the Asiatic side of the straits.

The Turks, under the guidance of their German officers, placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders, but against the fire of the allied fleet and the activity of the army they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operation.

Six points were selected for the landings, which commenced at daylight of Apr 25. At five points they were immediately successful, but at the sixth, near Seddul Bahr, the troops were unable to advance until the evening. The Australians and New Zealanders landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, directly across the country from the strongly fortified narrows.

The other British troops disembarked at the extreme end of the peninsula and by the 28th when it was decided to give the men a rest

and time to enable the positions to be consolidated, they had reached Krithia.

While this was proceeding, the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops, kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching Turkey from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish troopship was sunk by the British battleship *Queen Elisabeth* off Maidos, a town well inside the narrows, which later the battleship *Triumph* bombarded and set on fire.

May

During May the expeditionary forces of the Allies who had landed Apr 25 on the Gallipoli Peninsula for the joint land and sea attack upon the Dardanelles, threw a line across the southern end of the peninsula, but learned that if they were to open the Dardanelles they would have a long and weary fight for it, and went into trench fighting fully as well developed as in France and Belgium.

The loss of life on the part of the Allies was very great, but it was greater on the side of the Turks. The land forces were aided by the combined fleets, who covered with their heavy fire the advances, but against the trenches of the Turks this did not appear entirely effective.

The fleets did practically nothing during the month and suffered. England lost three battleships, the *Goliath* on May 14, the *Triumph* on May 26 and the *Majestic* on May 27, all torpedoed. As an offset a British submarine sliding under the mine fields of the Dardanelles narrows penetrated the Sea of Marmora on May 26 and 27 and sunk several ships.

The hardest fighting of the month occurred on the Gallipoli Peninsula between Sedd-El-Bahr, which is at the extreme southwestern point of the peninsula, and Krithia, (captured May 13,) about ten miles to the east, which shows that no advance worth mentioning was made. Practically the only passable road runs from Krithia to Constantinople by way of Maidos, Gallipoli, and Bulair. The first line of defense east of Krithia seems to be proof against assault, and the Allies themselves admitted that regular trench warfare must be adopted. Nearly 100,000 Allied troops face this line.

Italian troops in considerable force were said to have landed on the Turkish island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea May 28.

It was announced May 10 that Gen. J. E. Gourand, who conducted several successful expeditions against the Moors, would take command of the French expeditionary force in the Orient operating with the British against the Dardanelles. Gen. Gourand thereby succeeded Gen. A. G. L. d'Amade, who was summoned back to France for a governmental mission.

June

Throughout June the attacks of the Allies on the Dardanelles were continued, with slight gains all along the line. Russia was successfully attacked from sea and air May 31-June 1. On the 4th and 5th the Turkish lines across the southern end of the Peninsula were sub-

jected to a bombardment from artillery and fleet, followed by a general attack. Two lines of trenches were captured and a hundred yards gained. Some of the trenches lost on the 4th were recaptured by the Turks the next day.

More Turkish trenches were captured by British troops on the 11th and 12th, and on the 23d a gain of two lines of trenches was reported in Paris. This gain included the hotly contested ravine of Kerever Dere.

Several Turkish transports, laden with troops, were sunk during the month by British submarines in Panderma Bay and near Nagara.

July

July failed to disclose any decisive gains on the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the 13th the Allies made a 200 yard gain and continued their bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles. Severe fighting followed in which the Allies captured two hills at Krithia with 4000 prisoners, while 400 yards of Turkish trenches changed hands three times. Very little was accomplished by either side during the rest of the month.

Gen. Gouraud, who commanded the French forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula, was wounded by a fragment of shell while he was visiting a field hospital. His life was not in danger, according to the official reports, July 3, but he was invalided home and was succeeded, provisionally, by Gen. Bailloud.

August

Until about the middle of Aug, no change took place on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

A new landing on the shores of Sulva Bay some twenty miles from the original landing point at the tip of the peninsula, was effected Aug 6, followed by two separate lines of attack: First, from the old Anzac position which was delivered principally by Australian and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Sulva Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with these from Cape Helles toward Krithia.

The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of the Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which were the dominating positions in this area, but owing to the fact that the attack from Sulva Bay did not make the progress counted upon the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position, and, after repeated counter attacks, were forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions were consolidated effectively.

An advance of three quarters of a mile was reported Aug 26 from Sulva Bay, where the British at the end of Aug occupied a twelve mile front.

The French government, Aug 6, decided to replace General H. J. E. Gouraud, Commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles in May, 1915. A despatch from Paris, on July 8, said he had been wounded in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and that it had been found necessary to amputate one of his arms. He was described as suffering also from fractures of the right thigh and the left leg.

The blowing up of a part of the Galata

Bridge by a British submarine was reported Aug 31. Galata Bridge was built by German engineers, the construction of the big span over the Golden Horn being begun in 1910 and completed two years later.

September

At the Dardanelles the offensive which was pressed with such vigor by the British and French armies during the latter part of Aug came to a sudden standstill in Sept, with very little of apparent value accomplished as reward for an enormous expenditure of lives and ammunition. Figures on the British losses will be found under the heading, European war—losses.

October

No important events occurred on the Gallipoli Peninsula during Oct. Operations were confined for the most part to aeroplane activities, artillery bombardments and mining operations. In all, some 300 yards along the whole center of a four-mile front were gained. The slow progress made and the losses attendant on the attempt to force the Dardanelles, as well as the Balkan crisis, caused general dissatisfaction, and the abandonment of the Dardanelles operations was freely discussed. At the end of the month, however, no steps in that direction had been taken.

Vice-Admiral Lapayrere resigned command of the French sea forces at the Straits, Oct 11.

Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton was relieved of the command of the British forces in the Dardanelles and called home to make a report to the War Office on the Gallipoli campaign, Oct 18. He was succeeded by Major-General Charles Carmichael Monro, an officer who had seen wide service.

November

The advisability of discontinuing the Dardanelles campaign was the subject of discussion during Nov, but the attack continued with more or less vigor. Premier Asquith and Mr Churchill admitted in Parliament the failure of the operations, but justified the undertaking on the ground that it had prevented the Turks from taking an offensive elsewhere.

Artillery fire bomb explosions, and submarine warfare were kept up throughout the month. A British offensive, Nov 15, captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches along the Krithia Nulla. The British also claimed to have repulsed later Turkish attacks against British positions.

Warships repeatedly shelled Dedeagatch and the coast of Bulgaria and Asia Minor.

December

The early part of Dec was taken up with minor engagements, such as had distinguished the operations at the Dardanelles for some time; but on Dec 20 England reported the successful withdrawal, the night before, of the lines held by the Australian and New Zealand corps at Sulva Bay and Anzac, in the rear of the Dardanelles forts.

The British reported that the retirement was carried out with great skill, a mine explosion deceiving the Turks into thinking that offensive operations were still in progress. It was estimated unofficially that 40,000 allied

soldiers still occupied the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The line extended almost due north from the mouth of Kereves Dere to a point a third of a mile from the village of Krithia. Here it turned and ran southwest through the "Nullah" to the sea. The French held about one-third of the line extending from the extreme right.

The total British losses in the campaign for both army and navy reached about 115,000, of whom 25,000 were killed.

It was announced, Dec 22, that Sir Charles Monro had been removed as British commander at the Dardanelles, and would succeed Sir Douglas Haig as commander of the First British Army in France. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro at the Dardanelles. Major-Gen. Kiggell was appointed as Sir Charles Monro's chief of staff.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—DISEASE—DARDANALLES

UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

An arrangement between Great Britain and Germany and Austria, by which representatives of the United States will inspect and report upon alien prison camps in those countries and distribute to prisoners supplies from their own governments or other sources, was announced Mar 18 by the State department. At the same time it was stated that, through the good offices of the American Government, similar arrangements were under contemplation between Russia and France and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

See also

ARMENIA

COMMODITY PRICES

GERMAN-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LEAGUE

SHIP PURCHASE BILL

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

POE, JOHN PRENTISS, JR.

POSTAL AFFAIRS

—American tourists in Europe

The American armored cruiser *Tennessee*, which had been many months in European waters distributing gold to stranded Americans and conveying refugees between France and England, arrived in New York July 30 with \$169,000 of the \$8,000,000 in gold that she took abroad.

On Oct 1 Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will announce the names of all persons who are able to pay and who, up to date, have failed to pay advances made to them by the Government to assist them in returning home from Europe after the outbreak of the war. The resolution of Congress making appropriation for the "relief, protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe" provided that all who were financially able to reimburse the Government should do so. It is the intention of the Secretary to request the Department of Justice to institute suits against all delinquents who, notwithstanding the fact that they are able to pay, refuse to reimburse a generous Government. The sums still due from those regarded as able to repay the Government aggregate thousands of dollars.

The Treasury Department, Oct 31, made public a list of approximately 1400 persons who obtained money from the United States government while in Europe immediately after the outbreak of the war, and who had not repaid it, although able to do so. The list represented advances of upwards of \$100,000 from the fund of \$2,750,000 appropriated by Congress to carry on the relief work.

—Ammunition

On Ja 7 the American Secretary of State informed the German Ambassador at Washington that while the United States would take under consideration charges regarding the use of dum-dum bullets, it could not investigate or comment on them.

It was stated Ja 23 that the United States had intimated it would prohibit the sale of arms to belligerents.

In reply to Germany's recent protest against the building of hydro-aeroplanes by American manufacturers for England and Russia, Secretary Bryan informed Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, Feb 1, that the State Department did not concur in the contention that such craft must be regarded as vessels of war "whose delivery to belligerent States by neutrals should be stopped."

What was said to be the first move in a nation-wide effort to prevent the exportation of war munitions to the enemies of Germany was made in Milwaukee, Wis., Apr 29 on the initiative of Samuel Pearson, who was a General in the Boer war. A complaint was filed on Pearson's behalf under the so-called "discovery" statute of Wisconsin to obtain information to determine whether the Allis-Chalmers Company, Otto Falk, its President, and others have entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel Company and others not yet known to manufacture and ship shrapnel shells to European belligerents, contrary to the Wisconsin law.

It was reported, June 8, that German interests were endeavoring to buy up shares in American arms and ammunition factories and to break their contracts with the Allies. The report was not fully authenticated.

Advices from South Bethlehem Aug 16 were to the effect that Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company had just closed a \$75,000,000 contract with the Russian Government. The contract was said to be for munitions of war, largely shrapnel and high explosive shells.

—"Ancona" case

Two hundred and eight persons, including nine Americans were killed in the torpedoing of the Italian liner *Ancona* by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean Nov 9. The Italian government declared on the 14th that the *Ancona* was cannonaded by a submarine without warning, and that the work of abandoning the ship was interfered with. The Austrian government declared that the vessel attempted to escape after warning had been

given, and that an hour and a half elapsed before it actually sank. Reports received by the U. S. State Department, Nov 27 stated that the liner tried to escape. Conflicting reports from various sources were received throughout the month.

The American Ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, instructed in Nov to make specific inquiries of the Austrian Government concerning the sinking of the *Ancona* was unable to obtain a response. Despite his inquiries he was put off from time to time and was forced to the position where he had to inform this Government that the Austrian Government was asking for delay in order to reply because it was unable to obtain a report from its submarine commander.

All that was offered to this Government by Vienna was a statement from the Austrian Admiralty, Nov 14, to the effect that the *Ancona* tried to escape and was not attacked without warning. As to the charge that the submarine fired on passengers while in lifeboats, the Austrian Admiralty statement concluded with the blunt declaration that "ammunition was much too valuable" to be wasted in firing such shots.

On Dec 3 a message was sent to Mr. Penfield by Secretary Lansing directing him to ask the Austrian Government to hasten its response. But as no explanation was forthcoming, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting that, a month having elapsed, and the data in the possession of this Government being complete, the time had come to act vigorously. A note was accordingly dispatched to Vienna and was handed to the Austrian Foreign Office Dec 9. The text of the note, made public Dec 12, follows:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:
Department of State,

Washington, Dec. 6, 1915.

Please deliver a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

"Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship *Ancona* shows that on Nov 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship; that thereupon the *Ancona* attempted to escape, but being overhauled by the submarine she stopped; that after a brief period, and before the crew and passengers were all able to take to the boats, the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board, and that by gunfire and foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

"The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty has been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the *Ancona* after being shelled was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany, of the attitude of the Government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government of the views of the Government of the United States, as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austro-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the *Ancona* failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purposed to destroy because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

"The Government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the *Ancona* before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless non-combatants, since, at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed, she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape; and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

"The Government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the Imperial and Royal Government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The Government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian Government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

"As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the Government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the *Ancona* as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

"The Government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian Government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly; and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

"LANSING."

The admission of the Austrian Admiralty referred to in the above note was contained in an official statement issued on Nov 14, which after giving the Austrian version of the case of the *Ancona*, continued as follows:

"The submarine allowed forty-five minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered and these were occupied principally by the crew. A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied.

"After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the *Ancona*, which sank after an additional forty-five minutes."

The Austrian Admiralty issued a statement, Dec 15, in which it is declared that the commander of the submarine which sank the *Ancona* did his duty. The statement said on this point:

"So far as the commander is concerned, his course is clear. The Admiralty has received his report and sees no reason to find any fault with his course of action."

The loss of American lives was regrettable, the statement said, as well as that Americans used a vessel belonging to a nation at war with Austria-Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian Government's reply was transmitted to the American Ambassador Dec 15 and made public Dec 18. After commenting upon the "sharpness" of the American note, Austria practically asked for a bill of particulars, inquiring how many Americans were lost, and what law was violated, and denied either that Austria was bound by, or that

it had substantial knowledge of, the principles asserted by the United States in the *Lusitania* negotiations. The Austrian Government, however, said it was ready to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government.

As Austria's reply was considered evasive and unsatisfactory, a second note was despatched by the United States, Dec 19. The text, made public Dec 22, follows:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield.

Department of State,

Washington, Dec. 19, 1915.

You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

The Government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the *Ancona*, which was delivered at Vienna on Dec. 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On Nov. 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedinek, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship *Ancona*, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

This admission alone is, in the view of the Government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations, and entirely disregarded those human principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

In view of these admitted circumstances the Government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the *Ancona*, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized, and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice, that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them, and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.

The Government of the United States, therefore, finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander, and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915.

It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands, and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness, and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary, which prompted the Government of the United States to make them. LANSING.

The Austrian reply to the second American note on the *Ancona* stated that the commander of the Austrian submarine had been punished for not sufficiently taking account of the panic aboard the *Ancona*, which rendered disembarkation more difficult.

The Austrian reply further expressed the hope that Washington would be able to supply the particulars of how the American citizens were affected, but in the event of such evidence being lacking and the United States being unable to state how the American citizens came to their death, the Austro-Hungarian Government "is ready to pass lightly

over this deficiency and indemnify for damages, whose proximate cause cannot be fixed, and hopes thereby that the incident will be regarded as ended."

The note, while announcing the willingness of the Austro-Hungarian Government to pay an indemnity for the American victims on the *Ancona*, declared that the Government "cannot admit responsibility for damage caused by the justifiable firing on the fleeing vessel or by the capsizing of the boats before the torpedo was fired."

In conclusion the note said:

"Hoping that the *Ancona* incident can now be regarded as cleared up, the Austro-Hungarian Government makes provision to submit for discussion at a later moment these difficult international questions which are connected with submarine warfare."

—Anti-German riots

The gathering in Boston, on Aug 15, of more than 1400 Italian reservists who were to sail on the steamship *Canopic* was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships *Amerika* and *Cincinnati*, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by flying stones and sticks. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police, but no casualties from this cause were reported.

In an earlier disturbance which developed about the formation of a parade of the reservists in North Square, three policemen were injured, one being stabbed. Ten arrests were made in both outbreaks.

—"Arabic" case

The White Star liner *Arabic*, outward bound from Liverpool to Halifax, was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a German submarine off Fastnet on the Irish coast on the evening of Aug 19. About 40 persons including two Americans, were lost. The *Arabic* was attacked when going to the rescue of the steamer *Dunsley* which had just been torpedoed.

The Administration was informally assured Aug 20 by the German Government that the *Arabic* case might be dismissed, inasmuch as Germany was willing to make full reparation for any injury that might have been done American lives and American property.

The German submarine that sank the *Arabic* had herself been sunk, according to reports Aug 31.

Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star Line steamer *Arabic* by a German submarine was communicated to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, in Berlin, Sept 7.

The note ascribed the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defense on the part of the submarine, expressed the German government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby, and offered to refer the question of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

The *Arabic*, the commander declared, swung around and headed toward the freighter as if to attack the submarine.

It was learned, Sept 15, that the United

States had submitted to Germany the testimony gathered in England by Ambassador Page regarding the facts surrounding the sinking of the *Arabic*. The testimony indicated that no one on the British vessel was aware of the presence of a German submarine, and that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. Furthermore, it was learned from official sources that the United States informed Germany that a "reasonable" time would be given for her consideration of the facts as gathered by American agents.

The bodies of the two Americans who lost their lives on the *Arabic* were washed ashore on the Irish coast, that of Dr. Woods on Sept 22, and that of Mrs. Brugierre on the 24th.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Oct 5, formally notified the State Department that Germany disavowed the sinking of the *Arabic* and would offer full reparation for loss of American lives and American property. The question of damages was to be arranged through diplomatic channels, this being a more expeditious way than if referred to arbitration.

The letter from the German Ambassador stated that Commander Schneider, of the submarine which sank the *Arabic*, was convinced that the *Arabic* intended to ram the submarine. On the other hand, the German government did not question "the good faith of the affidavits of the British officers of the *Arabic*, according to which the *Arabic* did not intend to ram the submarine." Notwithstanding these conflicting affidavits, Ambassador Bernstorff declared the attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The imperial government regrets and disavows this act and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly."

—"Armenian" case

The Dominion freight liner *Armenian*, flying the British flag and carrying mules from Newport News, Va., to England, was torpedoed and sunk on June 28 by the German submarine U-38 off Cornwall, Eng, and nearly a score of American muleteers aboard were reported lost, according to messages received June 30. Twenty-nine men in all were lost and ten injured.

This was the first case of loss of American lives since the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Officials in Washington were inclined to the view that, inasmuch as the *Armenian* apparently refused to submit to the warning command of the German submarine to halt and made repeated attempts to escape, the sinking of the vessel was justified, according to international law, even though non-combatants were on board. The only fact of importance received officially by the State Department came in a report from Ambassador Page, who said that the British Admiralty had informed him the *Armenian* was "engaged in admiralty business."

Official advices to the state department at Washington July 3 established that the British liner *Armenian* attempted to escape the German submarine, which sunk her in consequence of her efforts to evade capture. Ambassador Page reported that the *Armenian* originally

had been requisitioned by the British government, but that the requisition was canceled before her sailing from Newport News.

—Austro-Americans

Following the example of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian government announced, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Sept 1, that all Austrians and Hungarians in neutral countries, particularly the United States, were warned not to work in factories producing war material for enemies of the Dual Monarchy. This newspaper said that violation of this decree was punishable by imprisonment of ten to twenty years, and even by capital punishment under certain conditions.

Austro-Hungarians living in Pennsylvania were warned not to engage in the manufacture of munitions of war for the Allies, under the penalty of imprisonment or death. The warning was issued by Baron Hauser, Consul for the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian government at Pittsburgh, Sept 16.

A move to impress upon its subjects in America that they are still amenable to Austro-Hungarian laws, and that the recent order for its subjects not to make war munitions for the Entente Allies must be respected, was made, Sept 24, by the Vienna government when Judge Barnum of the Common Pleas Court was requested to examine Joseph Ciepielowski for alleged treasonable utterances. The Austro-Hungarian government sought an action against Ciepielowski for treason, and under a treaty with the United States has asked the court here to take the testimony and forward it. Ciepielowski is alleged to have made treasonable remarks concerning the campaign in Galicia.

—Austro-Hungarian protest on arms export

According to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, July 15, it was stated from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the American ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale was proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany were completely cut off from the American market. The United States State Department did not make public the text of the Austrian note and will not do so until the reply is ready. The note already had been published abroad, however, the American government giving its consent on request from the Vienna Foreign Office.

Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Austria regarding the shipment of munitions was sent to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, Aug 13. Though framed in diplomatic language and entirely friendly in tone, the reply repudiated flatly the suggestion that the United States had permitted violations of neutrality and stood firmly on the right of American exporters to send war supplies to belligerents able to purchase and receive them. Tables were attached to the note showing the amount of shipments of war munitions from Austria-

Hungary and Germany to Great Britain during the Boer war.

"If at that time," said the Secretary of State, "Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and munition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of true neutrality, the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention."

—The Bernstorff note

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made public Apr 11 the text of the note he presented to the State Department Apr 4 declaring that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American note in reply (Apr 21) which was signed by Secretary Bryan, was drafted at the State Department, but was finally penned by President Wilson himself. After pointing out that the language used by Count von Bernstorff "is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral," the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests that evidently the German Ambassador "is laboring under certain false impressions." The note defined the position of a neutral, declared the United States had yielded no rights and had attempted to obtain concessions and declared that the placing of an embargo on the trade in arms, at the present time would be a violation of neutrality.

—"Cushing" case

The American steamer *Cushing*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Rotterdam and reported May 1 having been attacked in broad daylight by German airmen in the North Sea on April 28. The airmen dropped two bombs, but no damage was done. The *Cushing* was flying the American flag at the time of this attack and her name was displayed on her sides in huge letters. The *Cushing* left Philadelphia on April 11 for Rotterdam by way of Deal. She was formerly the German steamship *Prometheus* and was changed to American registry in November, 1914. The *Cushing's* cargo consisted of 2,491,000 gallons of refined petroleum and 50,000 gallons of lubricating oil. The weather was beautifully clear at the time of the incident, and, in the opinion of the skipper, the aviators could not fail to see the flag and the name of the vessel.

Captain Lars Larsen Herland of the American tanker *Cushing* arrived in Philadelphia May 19 with his ship and submitted to his employers a report of the attack made by the German aeroplane.

In a communication to the State Department, June 4, the German Foreign Office said it had not yet been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer *Cushing*, reported attacked by a German aeroplane, and asked that the United States communicate the information in its possession concerning this incident.

—"Dacia" case

Great Britain sent a preliminary reply (Ja 7) to the protest sent by the United States (D 28) regarding interference with American shipping. Though couched in friendly terms, Britain maintained her right of search, and on the 8th advised Washington that if the *Dacia*, a cotton laden ship, recently transferred from German to American ownership, sailed from Galveston for Holland, she would be seized. The full text of Britain's reply of the 7th was published 4 days later. On the 19th Britain refused the State Department's request that the *Dacia* be allowed to make one trip, on the ground that it might establish a precedent. Great Britain announced Ja 21, that the cotton cargo of the *Dacia* will not be seized since it is not contraband. A formal warning that the *Dacia* would be seized was served on the United States Ja 26. The *Dacia* sailed Ja 31.

It was officially announced Feb 28 that a French cruiser had arrested the American steamer *Dacia* in the Channel and taken her to Brest.

The London *Daily Chronicle* Feb 28, in commenting on the seizure of the American steamship *Dacia* by the French, pointed out that the French prize law is stricter than the British, although a British court would probably reach an identical conclusion. It considers that the condemnation of the *Dacia* was a foregone conclusion and said:

"It is interesting that the *Dacia* should be caught by a French cruiser, as it follows she will be tried in a French prize court. French prize law is stricter on this question than British, for by a practice which dates back to the year 1694 it refuses to recognize any sale of a ship by enemies unless it has been made by authentic acts previous to the declaration of war or the commencement of hostilities. Consequently the *Dacia's* condemnation seems a foregone conclusion."

On Mar 12 the United States inquired of France her purpose with the American cotton ship *Dacia*.

A commission of inquiry into the capture of the *Dacia* declared the seizure to be valid Mar 23. The case then went before the French Prize Court, which is allowed two months to hand down its decision.

A law was promulgated in France, May 19 according to the *Temps*, opening a credit for the payment of the cargo of the steamship *Dacia*. "The law proposes," says the *Temps*, "that the value of the cargo be reimbursed to the American owners, who demand 3,820,756 francs (\$764,151). Whether this amount or a lesser sum will be paid will be determined by a committee of assessors, who will use the cotton market at Rotterdam as a basis of calculation. It was to this port that the vessel was bound. The cargo will then be the property of the French Government, which will be able either to dispose of it at the most advantageous price or keep it for the needs of France."

A French prize court Aug 4 confirmed the capture of the *Dacia*. The decision, made public Aug 16, said that the prize court found no proof that the transfer of registry was not made to save the ship from risk of capture in accordance with the laws of war, but that, on the contrary, the ship under her new flag was making a voyage for which she had been loaded while still under an enemy flag. Therefore, the court found the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and ordered the steamer seized as a prize.

The *Dacia* was sold, Aug. 18. Her new French owner renamed her the *Yser*. She sailed under the tri-color from Cherbourg for Cardiff, to take on a cargo of coal for Brest.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—MERCHANTMEN DESTROYED

FRANCE—PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFER TO ENEMY FLAG

—Dernburg, Dr. Bernhard

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who had been head of the pro-German propaganda work in the United States for some months, sailed June 12. It was understood that Dr. Dernburg had received, through the medium of the State Department, a safe conduct pass from the British and French governments.

—"Falaba" case

B. T. Peak, second engineer of the British steamer *Falaba*, who was rescued by a trawler when his ship was sunk off the Irish coast on Mar 28 by a German submarine, made a statement to the Admiralty Apr 30 definitely charging that the submarine crew laughed at the struggling survivors of the *Falaba*, and were indifferent to the appeals for help. Peak had been dangerously ill in a London hospital since his rescue.

An inquiry into the sinking began May 20 in London before Lord Mersey, president of the Board of Marine Arbitration. Solicitor-General Buckmaster said, referring to the attempts to launch boats and the overturning of the first two which put out: "The submarines sent a torpedo toward the struggling people already in the sea, and the resultant shock caused the occupants of other boats to be thrown into the water. Not the least effort to save lives was made by the crew of the submarine, the members of which stood jeering at the struggling people in the sea."

Lord Mersey, on July 8, decided that the submarine made no effort to save life and probably could not have done so without endangering itself. He also found that the measures for saving life had been promptly carried out by the ship's crew and that proper discipline had been maintained on board. Blame for the catastrophe, Lord Mersey said, must rest exclusively with the officers and men of the German submarine.

—Flag, misuse of

The British steamer *Colonian*, of the Leyland Line, flew the American flag for forty hours as a protection against German sub-

marines while passing through the war zone, according to her commander, Captain J. McDonald. The *Colonian* arrived in Boston, June 7, from Avonmouth, England.

It was on May 30, Captain McDonald said, that he was hailed by a British patrol boat, two days out of Avonmouth, and told to "display the flag of a neutral nation or no flag at all."

This is said to be the first instance in which the American flag had been used by a transatlantic steamer of belligerent nationality since President Wilson's note to England on the subject.

Serious charges of misuse by the Allies of the American flag had been made by Germany to the State Department, it became known June 21. They covered at least half a dozen instances in the past two months. Each was taken under consideration by the department, and the embassy at London was called on for a report. Thus far, it was said, no reply had been made to any of the complaints.

—Ford peace expedition

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, announced Nov 24 at New York, that he had chartered the Scandinavian-American liner *Oscar II* (at a cost of \$49,000, according to later reports), and was going to start in her for Europe on Dec 4 with an expeditionary force of pacifists, with himself as Grand Marshal, to stop the war. The next day he gave out the slogan, "Out of the trenches before Christmas, never to go back." He made it known that he had received positive assurances from "the principal powers and more than half on each side of the war" that the European belligerents would have no objection to the holding of a peace conference of delegates from the neutral powers.

The *Oscar II* sailed for Copenhagen from New York, Dec. 4. The final official passenger list issued by the steamship company after the liner sailed gave 148 as the number of persons in the Ford party. The guests included sixty-three persons directly interested in the peace movement, fifty-four reporters for newspapers and magazines, three moving picture men and twenty employees on Mr. Ford's personal staff. Among those sailing were:

Rev. Charles F. Aked, former pastor Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, Chicago.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, New York.

Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

B. W. Huebsch, publisher, New York.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court, Denver, Col.

Samuel S. McClure, publisher, New York.

Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado's woman Senator, Denver.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, journalist and lecturer, Hungary.

Twenty-two members who were unable to leave on the *Oscar II*, sailed by a later boat.

The peace ship reached Kirkwall, Dec 15, and at Christiansand, Norway, Dec 18.

Announcement was made, Dec. 23, that Mr. Ford had been compelled to leave the party on

the advice of a physician. The statement asserted that Mr. Ford hoped to return and gave assurance that the guests would be provided for as before.

The expedition would be managed thereafter, it was announced, by a committee comprising the Rev. Charles F. Aked, Mrs. Joseph Fels, B. W. Huebsch, Frederick Holt, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, and Mrs. W. B. Lloyd, with Mme. Roszika Schwimmer as advising expert, Louis P. Lochner as general secretary, and Mr. Plaintiff as business manager. Mr. Plaintiff, as well as the committee, asserted that the original plan would be carried out.

Mr. Ford, accompanied only by Dean Samuel S. Marquis and Ray Dahlinger, his private chauffeur and guard, sailed from Bergen on the *Bergensfjord*. Mr. Ford left a check for \$270,000 to finance the expedition.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, of New York, withdrew from the Ford peace expedition, Dec 26, expressing dissatisfaction with the conduct of the party.

Lieut. Gov. Andrew J. Betha, of South Carolina, announced, Dec 26, that he would leave the Ford party, as did Herman Bernstein and S. S. McClure.

Ford notified the party, Dec 27, that he would spend \$2,000,000 if necessary to form a permanent arbitration board comprised of three or more delegates from each country.

Because of illness Gov. Hanna severed his connection with the party Dec 28. The party reached Copenhagen, Dec 31.

—"Frye, William P.," case

It was announced Apr 1 that indemnity for the full value (\$228,059.54) with interest from Jan 28, 1915, of the American ship *William P. Frye*, destroyed at sea by the German converted cruiser *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, was formally requested by the United States Government. No representation was made however concerning the cargo, since it was established after an investigation by the State Department that it was sold *en route* and was British owned at the time of the sinking. The American Government contended in the note that the commander of the *Eitel* was not warranted in destroying the *Frye*, because it could not lawfully have been condemned as a prize had it been taken into a prize court. The destination of the cargo was a private firm in England, the American Government learned, and the wheat could not therefore have been considered as contraband.

The German Government replied Apr 8 assuming liability not only for destruction of the vessel, but of the cargo, under the treaty of 1828. Germany required, however, that the case shall be taken before a prize court for the establishment of facts concerning ownership of ship and cargo. To this the State Department assented.

The text of the American note to Germany declining the suggestion that reparation for the sinking of the American sailing ship *William P. Frye* be made through a German prize court, and reiterating the representations for indemnity was made public May 5 by the State Department. The note, which pointed

out the delay involved in prize court proceedings, suggested instead that the damages be fixed by direct negotiation between the State Department and the German Embassy in Washington.

A second note from the United States government to Germany was dispatched to Berlin Apr 28. It was understood to accept the German proposition to compensate the owners of the *Frye*, under the terms of the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799, and 1828, regardless of any prize court decision. While willing to agree to payment for the *Frye* as proposed, it was understood the United States stood by its original protest against the destruction of the ship as a violation of international law, and again denied that the cargo of wheat consigned to a British port was contraband.

Secretary Bryan cabled to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin May 19 asking for information concerning the action of the German Government in putting the case of the *William P. Frye* before a German prize court for consideration and inquiring whether that action was intended as an answer to the American note of April 28.

The German Government May 24 explained its action in sending the case of the *William P. Frye* before the German prize court at Hamburg for consideration. This action was not intended by Germany as an answer to the recent American note. It appeared from the explanation made by the German Government that the matter of the *Frye* was put before the prize court because that was a necessary procedure under German law, and that the prize court proceedings would be wholly independent of the diplomatic handling of the demand for payment of damages for the loss of the *Frye*.

Germany sent a note, June 3, in reply to the representations of the American Government. The note reiterated the original view taken by Germany, which was that the case should be sent to a prize court.

Ambassador Gerard, June 26, presented the second American note regarding the *William P. Frye*. The note found the German arguments for delay in the payment of compensation until the case is passed upon by a prize court to be unconvincing, and asked that payment be made at once. The full text was made public June 28.

Germany Aug 4 rejected the contention of the United States that the American vessel *William P. Frye*, under the treaty with Prussia, should not have been destroyed despite the fact she was carrying contraband when captured by the German sea raider. Germany consented, however, to submit the controversy to settlement at the hands of an international tribunal, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention.

Germany, in a note on the case of the ship *William P. Frye*, made public Sept 23, gave the United States formal assurance that American vessels carrying conditional contraband will under no circumstances be destroyed, even though deemed lawful prizes. The right to destroy American merchantmen

if carrying absolute contraband was reserved, but the promise was given that this will be done only in case of extreme necessity, as provided by the Declaration of London.

The State Department, Oct 18, made public the text of its note to the German government agreeing to the submission of the *Frye* case to The Hague upon the understanding that henceforth German war vessels sink no American merchant vessels unless carrying absolute contraband to the enemy, and then with further provision made for the safety of Americans on board than the placing of them in the ship's small boats.

It is the demand made upon Germany that greater safety be provided for Americans on board American merchant ships sunk in the war zone than is afforded by small boats which is the point of chief interest in this note.

For the rest of the *Frye* note, the State Department accepts the German proposal for an immediate settlement of the question of indemnity to pay the owners of the *Frye*, and agrees further to submit the question of interpretation of the treaty of 1828 to The Hague. The question regarding this treaty is whether it gives to Germany the right to sink American ships carrying contraband, or whether it makes all American ships in all circumstances immune from attack by German war ships. This is the first time that any issue affecting the United States and growing out of a controversy in the present war has been submitted to The Hague.

Because of its possible bearing upon the open issues involved in the *Lusitania* and *Ancona* cases, the State Department announced, Dec 22, that it would not make public the details of Germany's reply to the latest American note regarding the sinking of the American ship *William P. Frye*.

A cabled outline of the German reply indicated that it was not completely responsive, and left in doubt the attitude of the German Government toward the American suggestion that the requirements of the Declaration of London, that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety," was not satisfied by merely giving an opportunity for escape in life boats on the open sea.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, INTERNMENT OF

—German-Americans

An official declaration was published in Berlin July 21, calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy rendered themselves liable to prosecution for treason under paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment." Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it was understood that the German courts would proceed against offenders.

—"Gulflight" case

The American oil tank steamer *Gulflight*, which sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., April 10 for Rouen, France, was torpedoed at noon on May 1 off the Scilly Islands. The captain died of heart failure as a result of shock. Two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned. The other members of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat and landed. The vessel was towed into Crow Sound and beached. The attack on the *Gulflight* constituted the first case of an American ship struck by a torpedo with the consequent loss of lives. Two American vessels had been previously sunk by mines, the responsibility for which never had been fixed and an American, Leon C. Thrasher, had been drowned when the British ship *Falaba* was torpedoed.

At the inquest May 5 at Penzance into the death of Capt. Alfred Gunthers, Second Mate Boness testified that in his belief the German commander could not have mistaken the *Gulflight* for a British vessel since the weather was clear and the large American flag flown by the tanker must have been visible at a considerable distance. The torpedoing, he said, was done without the slightest warning.

The State Department May 11 made public a sworn statement by Ralph E. Smith, former chief officer and now master of the American steamer *Gulflight*, with regard to the question of the *Gulflight's* being in convoy. The statement said in part: "On the first day of May, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we spoke two British patrol vessels named *Iago* and *Filey*. We were then about twenty-two miles west of the Bishop Lighthouse. The patrol vessels asked where we were bound. After informing them we were bound for Rouen they ordered us to follow them to the Bishop. The *Filey* took up a position of a half mile distance on our port bow; the *Iago* off our starboard quarter, close to us. We steered as directed and at about 12:32, the second officer being on watch, sighted a submarine on our port bow."

Berlin admitted May 28 that the torpedoing of the *Gulflight* was due to a German submarine, the report of the commander of the submarine in question having been received by the Admiralty. The commander stated that when he first saw the *Gulflight* she was being convoyed by two patrol boats and he concluded that she must be a British vessel or was carrying contraband. The presence of the patrol boats, the commander reported, made closer investigation dangerous. The commander did not notice the American flag on the stern until just after giving the order to fire.

Germany, in a note cabled to the State Department, June 4, by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, expressed regrets that, through "an unfortunate accident" a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamship *Gulflight*, and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

—"Hesperian" Case

The Allan liner *Hesperian*, a 11,000-ton vessel, with 333 passengers and 200 crew

aboard, was struck presumably by a torpedo at 8:30 o'clock on the night of Sept 4 while seventy miles southeast of Fastnet on her way from Liverpool to Montreal. The liner carried a 4.7-inch gun mounted and visible on the stern.

Not a person on the steamer, although there were many on deck and a strict lookout was being kept, saw anything that resembled a periscope or a submarine either before or after the ship was hit. The explosion tore a large hole in the steamship's hull forward, but the wound was not immediately fatal, as she was traveling with her compartments closed.

The *Hesperian* sank at 6:45 o'clock in the morning Sept 6 within a few miles of Queens-town, after Captain Main and a volunteer rescue crew of 25 had made a brave fight to bring her into port. The captain and crew were taken off by rescue boats and landed later in Queenstown by the steamer *Empress*.

Six second cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers and thirteen of the crew of the were unaccounted for according to the revised official figures issued by the Allan Line Sept 6. This brought the probable death list up to twenty-six.

It was established Sept 8 that an American named Wolff was lost on the *Hesperian*. Wolff signed as an able seaman of the crew. He came from Newark, N. J., and was of Dutch parentage.

The Allan Line Sept 13 claimed to have evidence that the *Hesperian* was sunk by a submarine. An official of the line was quoted as saying that Second Officer Richardson had in his possession a piece of torpedo, five feet broad, twenty inches long and half an inch thick. Other members of the crew, this officer added, had smaller pieces of the torpedo which they picked up on the top deck after the liner had been hit by it.

The German Government, in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Girard, delivered Sept 14, made a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the *Hesperian*. On the face of the evidence thus far at hand the German Government was satisfied that the *Hesperian* was not sunk by a German submarine. The communication was a preliminary note, which might be supplemented when all the facts in connection with the *Hesperian* incident were established definitely.

Secretary Lansing received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin Sept 16 the official memorandum of the German Government on the sinking of the *Hesperian*, in which the Berlin Government asserted its belief that the vessel's loss could not have been the result of a submarine attack.

It was announced at the State Department, Oct 30, that the navy experts who had examined the piece of metal picked up on the deck of the Allan Liner *Hesperian* and sent to Washington by the American embassy in London, Oct 2, had reported that it was part of a torpedo. From this fact it was unofficially concluded that the *Hesperian* was destroyed by a German submarine and not by a mine, as was contended in Berlin soon after the *Hesperian* was sunk.

There was no proof in the possession of the American government that the piece of metal was found on the deck of the *Hesperian*. The American embassy in London received the fragment from the British Admiralty, with a statement that it was found on the deck of the vessel. The statement was not in the form of an affidavit, nor in a form that could be regarded as judicial proof.

Direct evidence that the Allan Line steamer *Hesperian* was sunk by a German submarine and not by a mine was received at the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., Nov 19, and referred to the State Department. It was the statement of Captain Main of the *Hesperian*, who not only testified personally to having picked up a fragment of metal after the explosion, which was later pronounced by a high British naval officer to be part of a torpedo, but said another officer found a fragment containing "all the works of a torpedo," while yet another found a fragment bearing the marks and number of a torpedo. The State Department did not consider this evidence conclusive. Exception was taken to it on the ground that it was not a sworn statement and that the fragments mentioned had not, so far as was known, been sent here for examination.

—"Iberian" case

Mr. Frost, the American Consul at Queens-town, reported Aug 3 that there remained no doubt that the British steamship *Iberian*, sunk by a German submarine July 3, attempted to escape after orders to stop. Mark Wiley, an American sailor, died of wounds from shell fire, and Martin Sheridan, another victim, had taken out his first citizenship papers at Malden, Mass.

—"Indian Prince" case

It was announced Aug 7 that the United States would protest against the decision of the German prize court in the case of the British steamer *Indian Prince*, sunk with a cargo of American-owned coffee in the South Atlantic in the winter of 1914-15 by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prins Eitel Friedrich*. The court justified the sinking. The State Department took the view that it was another clear violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 and the principles of international law. Ambassador Gerard will make a formal protest, which is expected to bring the case up for diplomatic discussion.

—"Kronprinz Wilhelm" Internment of

The German converted cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, the elusive raider of commerce in the South Atlantic, slipped into Newport News, Va., Apr 11, and asked for fuel and provisions. Many times reported destroyed, the former North German Lloyd liner had evaded hostile warships for eight months, while she sent fourteen merchantmen to the bottom.

In her raid of the seas since she slipped out of New York harbor Aug 3, 1914, as a German merchant and passenger steamer, the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* never touched land and took 960 prisoners from various vessels destroyed. Of the fourteen ships that the 15,000

ton cruiser sank, nine were British, four French and one Norwegian. The value of these ships and their cargoes, officers of the *Wilhelm* estimated at \$7,000,000. The *Wilhelm's* record of destruction was accomplished with only four guns, two taken from the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* and two captured later from the British merchant steamer *La Correntina*, sunk Oct. 1914. The captain, Apr. 25, officially advised the United States that he would intern his vessel.

The German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was towed to Norfolk, Va., navy yard May 4 and interned there to await the close of the war.

Six young officers from the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, interned at Norfolk, who obtained twenty-four hours' leave of absence Oct. 9, were reported missing, Oct. 14, and with them a small sailing yacht, the *Eclipse*, purchased by them, had disappeared.

The State Department announced Nov. 1 that it had granted permission for the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, interned at Norfolk, to be restored to her normal condition as a passenger liner, but the vessel would remain interned until the end of the war.

—"Leelanaw" case

The American steamship *Leelanaw*, from Archangel for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk July 25 by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. All the members of the crew were saved. Germany declared flax contraband on April 18.

—Loans

The Anglo-French Commission, which came to New York Sept. 10 to devise means of establishing a gigantic credit for the payment of the cost of war munitions sold by Americans to the Allies, held the first of their formal conferences with American financiers for an exchange of views Sept. 13.

The program called for a straight \$1,000,000,000 loan to be floated by means of British and French notes, unsecured by any collateral. The question of a loan of this nature had already been broached to the Governmental authorities at Washington, and assurances had been received that if it were arranged as a straight credit negotiation, no opposition would be offered by the State Department on the score of a possible violation of neutrality.

The six members of the commission were Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, Basil P. Blackett, a British Treasury expert and secretary of the commission, Sir Henry Babington Smith, president of the National Bank of Turkey, Ernest Mallett, regent of the Bank of France, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, of the London City & Midland Bank, and Octave Homberg, of the French Foreign Office.

Chief among the developments Sept. 15 was an appeal sent to all parts of the United States by Dr. Charles Hexamer of Philadelphia, head of the National German-American Alliance, urging citizens to "thwart the loan" by protesting to the President and Secretary of State. This was followed by threats from

German depositors to withdraw their deposits if the banks participated in the loan.

Having reached a tentative agreement with the principal New York bankers regarding the terms of the proposed loan, Lord Reading and several of his associates left Sept. 27 for Chicago, to confer with Western bankers.

The Anglo-French Financial Commission formally announced Sept. 28, both in New York and in Chicago its plan for the \$500,000,000 credit loan.

TERMS OF ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

Amount—\$500,000,000.

Term—Five years.

Interest Rate—Five per cent.

Price to Investor—98.

Price to Banking Syndicate—96.

Approximate Yield to Investor—5½ per cent.

Form of Issue—Bonds, the joint and several obligation of Great Britain and France.

Conversion—At maturity holders have option to receive payment in 4½ per cent bonds having from 15 to 25 years to run, the new bonds also being the joint obligation of the two governments.

Denomination—To be issued in denominations as low as \$100.

Distribution—J. P. Morgan & Co. to form syndicate here with sub-committees in the principal financial centers.

Subscribers—Individuals as well as banks to participate in the syndicate. Subscriptions payable in instalments.

Payment—Principal and interest payable in New York in gold dollars.

Proceeds—Will be employed exclusively in the United States.

Purpose—To stabilize exchange.

Depositories—Subscribing banks to retain amount of their subscriptions as deposits, on which they will pay a per cent interest.

The terms on which the underwriting of the Allies' \$500,000,000 loan was to be conducted were made public Sept. 30 at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. after a meeting there of the eight bond houses appointed by the firm to arrange the details of the offering. Those terms were as follows:

(1) Participations to be given to all classes of institutions, investors, dealers, etc., without restrictions;

(2) Syndicate to have right to repurchase up to 10% of total underwriting;

(3) Selling commission to be ¾% from which (a) ½% will be allowed other dealers and institutions with bond departments not in syndicate and (b) commissions not to be paid until syndicate is closed;

(4) Withdrawals to be allowed at 98 and interest, and not less than 1¾% will be rebated on bonds withdrawn after the syndicate is closed. Not to exceed ¼% of 1% reserved to cover expenses;

(5) Temporary receipts will be delivered at once in the form of direct obligation of the two governments;

(6) Duration of syndicate sixty days;

(7) Withdrawn bonds shall not be resold during the life of syndicate and withdrawing participants shall be responsible for their numbers;

(8) Any incorporated bank gets a deposit equal to its participation on which it allows interest at the rate of 2% per annum, and

(9) Any participant withdrawing his full participation is relieved from any further syndicate liability.

Under conditions, although the price of the bonds to the public has been fixed at 98%, it is possible for any person who desires to buy a bond to obtain one at 96¼%, provided he is prepared to enter the underwriting syndicate and to guarantee the amount of the bond or bonds he desires to purchase.

Six subscriptions made up the first \$100,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, it was announced at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., after the closing of the underwriting, Oct. 5. The largest subscription was \$35,000,-

000, which was supposed to have come from the du Pont powder companies. The next largest, supposed to be that of Charles M. Schwab or the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was for \$20,000,000. Following that came one for \$15,000,000 and three for \$10,000,000 each, making a total for the half dozen of just \$100,000,000. Books for the underwriting were closed Oct 5, the full amount having been applied for. The excess was not large, but, on the other hand, a great number of applications were received after the closing of the books.

The French Chamber of Deputies, Oct 7, adopted a bill authorizing the Anglo-French loan negotiated in the United States. The bill was introduced by Alexander Ribot, Minister of Finance.

The bill authorizing the loan passed all stages in the British House of Commons, Oct 12, and passed through all its stages in the House of Lords Oct 13, immediately thereafter receiving the royal assent.

The formal agreement between the British and French governments and the American underwriting syndicate for the \$500,000,000 external loan was signed Oct 14 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the presence of all the members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission and about eighty of the leading New York bankers.

Fourteen prominent citizens, among them Joseph H. Choate, James J. Hill, Charles W. Eliot, Seth Low and Theodore Newton Vail, issued a signed statement to the public announcing the fact that they had subscribed to the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, and indicating their belief that everyone participating in the loan would contribute substantially to the commercial prosperity of the United States.

The nation wide syndicate which underwrote the \$500,000,000 five per cent. Anglo-French bond issue expired Dec 14. About \$180,000,000 were left unsold.

It was announced, Oct 18, that Lee, Higginson & Co., of New York, had arranged with the Italian government for a loan of \$25,000,000 in one-year notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of supplies and to stabilize Italian exchange. The banking firm undertook the formation of a syndicate to distribute the notes.

See also

FORD MOTOR CO.

—“Lusitania” case

See EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—IN BLOCKADE ZONE—MERCHANTMEN DESTROYED
—“LUSITANIA,” DESTRUCTION OF THE

—“Nebraskan” case

The American steamer *Nebraskan*, Captain Green, from Liverpool, May 24, for Delaware Breakwater, was torpedoed May 25 by a submarine at a point 40 miles west-southwest of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland.

Finding the ship was not seriously damaged the crew, who had taken to the boats, returned and got the vessel under way for Liverpool. No lives were lost among the

crew. The *Nebraskan* did not carry any passengers.

Ambassador Page, May 29, forwarded to the State Department from London evidence, based on the investigation made by the naval officers of the embassy, indicating that the *Nebraskan* was torpedoed by a submarine, and not hit by a mine. This evidence was gathered by Lieutenant John H. Towers, the American Naval Attaché, and Naval Constructor McBride, who went to Liverpool and got sworn statements from Captain Green and members of the crew and examined the hull of the *Nebraskan*.

A feature of the summary was the statement that the chief engineer of the *Nebraskan* “observed a white streak in the water perpendicular to the ship on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed by a violent explosion abreast Hold No. 1.”

The mate of the schooner *June Rose*, which arrived at Crookhaven, Ireland, May 30, reported that members of the schooner's crew saw a submarine a few hours before the American steamer *Nebraskan* was seriously damaged by an explosion. The *June Rose* was in sight of the submarine from twenty to thirty minutes after first sighting the submersible west of Fastnet. The schooner later saw the *Nebraskan* flying the American flag.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, called at the Berlin Foreign Office, June 4, and requested information concerning the torpedoing of the American steamer *Nebraskan* off the southern coast of Ireland May 25. He was informed that the German government had received no report of the incident.

Evidence indicating that the American steamer *Nebraskan* was torpedoed by a German submarine was obtained by the State Department June 16, when it received a long mail report from Ambassador Page at London containing the results of the investigation conducted by the American Consul-General at Liverpool upon the arrival of the *Nebraskan* at that port.

The report indicated that the *Nebraskan* was torpedoed, and that the fragments sent with the report consisted of portions of the shell of a torpedo, which were found in the hull of the *Nebraskan*.

The report also contained the depositions of three of the officers of the *Nebraskan*, taken by the consul at Liverpool, including the statement of the captain and chief engineer. The latter stated that at 2.24 o'clock on the night of May 25, after the flag of the *Nebraskan* had been hauled down, he observed a white streak in the water perpendicular to the ship on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed by a violent explosion abreast of No. 1 hold.

The report of Lieutenant Towers showed that the hatch covers of No. 1 hold were blown off, also the cargo booms above it, and that the bottom plating and pieces of the side of the ship were blown up through two decks of the ship.

Germany, in an official memorandum July 15, admitted that the American steamer *Ne-*

braskan was torpedoed by a submarine, expressed regret and readiness to make reparation, and assured the United States that the attack "was not meant for the American flag but is to be considered an unfortunate accident." Secretary Lansing made public the German memorandum, which disposed of the question whether the *Nebraskan* was struck by a torpedo or by a mine. The German memorandum closed the incident, it was said, except as to the payment of damages.

—Neutral mail inquiry

The Swedish Minister at Washington notified the State Department on June 17 that United States mail pouches destined for Sweden had been broken open in England and their contents tampered with. He was instructed by his Government to request the United States to take appropriate action.

Although the Swedish Minister's protest was the first to come from a diplomatic source, it was stated officially at the State Department that since the war began there had been many complaints that private mail to and from the United States had been tampered with while passing through belligerent countries. Nothing had been done by the belligerent governments to remedy the situation.

Postmaster General Burleson June 24 directed that until further orders all mails for neutral countries be sent on vessels sailing direct and not touching at any port of belligerents.

No action was taken in regard to mail en route to the United States, as the countries of origin control mail routing under postal conventions.

Mr. Burleson had not completed his investigation, it was stated, of reports that mails both to and from this country had been opened by British censors.

—Neutrality

The Federal grand jury began an investigation in New York City Feb 26 into a series of alleged violations of the Customs laws, tending to a breach of neutrality. The cases under investigation are those of the steamships *Lorenzo*, *Berwind*, *Fram*, and *Sommerstad*. These vessels are supposed to have carried supplies to German warships in the South Atlantic.

President Wilson Mar 4 signed the joint resolution passed by both houses of Congress the same day authorizing him to direct customs collectors to withhold clearance from any vessel which he has reason to believe has any intention of carrying coal or other supplies to belligerent vessels at sea. In case any such vessel should depart or attempt to depart without clearance, the owner or master would severally be liable to fine or imprisonment and the vessel would be forfeited. President Wilson and the Congress leaders of both parties were convinced that the measure did not empower the President to put an embargo on American exports or take other radical action, such as the resolution originally passed by the House was supposed to confer.

President Wilson Aug 25 signed a proclamation giving notice of the neutrality of the

United States in the war between Italy and Turkey. The proclamation followed the lines of the others already issued.

It was announced Oct 5 that the United States Government did not consider that its neutrality was violated by the fact that motor boats built in this country were being shipped to England and France, presumably for service in the scout patrols against German submarines. This action was taken because the German Embassy asked that a shipment of six such vessels be held up at Boston. The neutrality board found that the boats were unarmed and unarmored and were not, when ready for shipment, available for service as vessels of war.

Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas Addis were found guilty in San Francisco, Oct 27, of conspiring to hire men in the United States for British military service. The cases against Lieutenant Kenneth Croft, of the British army, and Harry G. Lane were not considered. The state wanted them as witnesses. Clive E. Lawrence was found not guilty. Blair and Addis were fined \$1000 each, Nov 30.

The neutrality of the United States in the war between "France, Great Britain, Italy and Serbia, on the one hand, and Bulgaria, on the other," was officially announced Nov 15. Hiring soldiers, fitting out vessels of war and similar partisan acts were forbidden within the jurisdiction of the United States, but the right to manufacture and sell contraband of war to any or all of the belligerents was expressly reserved.

—Observers

The five American army officers on duty as military observers with German armies were ordered home, and their places will not be taken by other officers. The reason assigned by Secretary Garrison for the recall order Apr 3 was that their mission had been fulfilled. This explanation, it was announced, would be the War Department's last word on the matter. It is known, however, that other reasons, largely of a personal character, were considered by army officials in determining to withdraw the observers. So far as is known, the withdrawal of American military observers with other European armies is not contemplated.

Col. John Biddle and Capt. Berkley Enochs, until recently attached to the embassy at Vienna as army observers, were July 20 assigned to the war college. With their return to Washington the European battlefields were left practically without American military observers.

—"Odenwald" case

American guns at El Morro, San Juan, Porto Rico, fired three shots at the Hamburg-American steamer *Odenwald* Mar 21, when the ship attempted to sail without clearance papers. The vessel was struck and returned to port. She took refuge there Aug 6 and asked for clearance papers on Mar 18. These were withheld pending advices from Washington.

Acting on the request of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the United States Government Apr 7 made a new investigation of the *Odenwald* case.

The German Embassy statement regarding the *Odenwald* case made the public accusation that the Collector of Customs at San Juan, by withholding clearance papers from the *Odenwald*, kept the steamer waiting three days, and that this made it necessary for the Captain to put to sea to avoid being destroyed by British warships that were assembling outside the harbor and that in the efforts of the forts of Morro Castle to stop the *Odenwald* when she disregarded the plain warning not to leave port without clearance papers, the forts directed a "sharp fire against the *Odenwald* without the blank warning having been fired, which is usual, according to international rules."

—Passports to Europe

In response to inquiries Secretary Bryan, in a letter made public Apr 23, reiterated the announcement that the State Department does not deem it advisable to issue passports to persons who wish to visit belligerent countries of Europe for the mere purpose of sight-seeing or pleasure.

—Peace proposal

Cardinal Gibbons, Sept 2, handed to President Wilson at the White House a communication said to be from Pope Benedict on the subject of peace in Europe and discussed with both the President and Secretary Lansing the possibilities of bringing about a termination of the war.

—"Persia." Destruction of the

The British passenger steamer *Persia*, bound from London for Bombay, was torpedoed and sunk off the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean on Dec 30, and several hundred persons, some of whom were Americans, perished. Only four boats got clear of the liner before she sank.

Robert McNeely, American Consul at Aden, was among those lost.

—Poison shell advertisement

Sec. Redfield laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet an advertisement in an American trade paper of a projectile for use in war which it is claimed contains and generates poisonous gases guaranteed to kill in four hours. The advertisement gave the name of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. as the manufacturer of the shell.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company explained that the advertisement was an error. In sending copy for the advertisement, it was said, an article on poisonous shells was included and part of this was put into the advertisement through a misunderstanding.

Investigation by the Department of Commerce of the advertisement was closed July 2, and Acting Secretary Sweet announced that no further action was contemplated by the department.

Assistant Solicitor Edward T. Quigley, who conducted the inquiry to determine whether there had been any violation of neutrality or of the laws of humanity, submitted an infor-

mal report. He found, according to Mr. Sweet, that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs nor shells, but merely turned out machines which not only were being exported now, but which were sold before the war to European countries generally for use in the drilling of metals. Mr. Sweet said the report showed that the advertisement was furnished to a trade paper for publication by the regular advertising agent of the company and that the evidence was quite strong that no one interested in any foreign country had instigated the statements in the advertisement. It was explained that similar advertisements would not be published hereafter.

The German Foreign Office, July 7, formally called the attention of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, to the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, pointing out that such shells are a contravention of The Hague convention.

Chiding the *American Machinist*, a trade paper published in New York, as well as the Cleveland Automatic Machinery Company, of Cleveland for what was called unpatriotic conduct, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, July 19, sent letters to officers of these two companies regarding the publication of the advertisement.

—"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," Internment of

The German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, after a commerce-destroying cruise over the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, which culminated in the sinking of an American sailing ship in the south Atlantic Jan 28, 1914, limped into Newport News, Va., Mar 10, and anchored for supplies and repairs, after a voyage of more than 30,000 miles. She brought with her rescued crews and passengers of American, British, French and Russian ships. The cruiser had on board more than 500 persons, 342 of the crews and passengers of destroyed vessels, in addition to her own crew of about 200. She began scouting at Tsingtau, China, in November, 1914, under Commander Thierichens, who admitted the sinking of 11 merchant ships—five British, four French, one Russian and one American, the *William P. Frye*, a sailing vessel, bound from Seattle to Queenstown with 5200 tons of wheat. Pres. Wilson ordered an inquiry into the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, Mar 11, entered the drydock of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The commander insisted that he did not wish to intern his ship. Four cruisers were then said to be cruising beyond the three-mile limits, waiting to seize the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* should she attempt to put to sea. The U. S. battleship *Alabama* was ordered Mar 27 to Newport News to prevent the violation of neutrality.

The *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, on request of her captain, was interned in the Norfolk Navy Yard Apr 9. Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready for a dash to sea, and when the time for decision finally came he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it

necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships waiting off the Virginia Capes."

Agents of the Department of Justice were instructed to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of Lieut. Brauer and several members of the crew of the German naval auxiliary cruiser *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, which was interned at Norfolk. A full report on the subject was made to the Treasury Department on May 13, but news of it was withheld until June 11. These men were on board the German vessel when it entered the port of Newport News on March 10, and are believed to have gone ashore prior to the time when the commander of the *Prins Eitel Friedrich* gave his written parole to Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and before the German vessel was interned.

It was learned, Nov 18, that Lieut. Koch, one of the two German naval officers who escaped from the converted cruiser *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, interned at Newport News, had been captured by British naval authorities. Koch was taken from a Danish steamship where he was working as a seaman.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—FYE, WILLIAM P., CASE

—Pro-German activities

Washington learned Mar 25 that Major Langhorne, American military attache at Berlin was recalled because persons in Germany were forging his name to pro-German wireless messages.

The *New York World*, Aug 15, began the publication of a series of articles revealing the fact that leading officials in the German government had in hand the promotion of ventures directed not alone at its belligerent enemies, but, in some instances, at the United States as well.

According to the *World* Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, Chancellor of the German empire, participated from Berlin in some of the secret undertakings of his government in this country. Correspondence involves the following people: Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington; Capt. Franz von Papen, the Military Attache of the Embassy; Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the chief financial agent of the German Government in this country; Herr Hugo Schmidt, Western representative of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin; Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist; S. Sulzberger, a banker in Frankfurt, Germany; Herr Waetzoldt, trade representative of the German Government in this country; Agents of the German Bureau of Information (Secret Service), and various other agents who are not officially identified, in the public view, with the German Government.

The financial features of the undertakings of Germany in this country are shown to have been cared for by the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, S. Sulzberger & Sons Company of Frankfurt, Germany; the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Heinrich F. Albert, Hugo Schmidt and Hugo Schweitzer. The magni-

tude of some of the transactions suggests expenditures of a very large sum of money every week, one estimate based upon pretty accurate knowledge of these transactions fixing the figure at \$2,000,000. The transfer from the Imperial Interior Bureau through the Deutsches Bank to the credit of the German Ambassador in this country of \$1,100,000 is considered manifestly for the use of the secret service maintained by it here.

The disclosures contained in the correspondence, the authenticity of which has been clearly established, apparently showed that the German propaganda had for its purpose the involving of the United States in the complications of the European war; that the plans designed to accomplish this result were carefully and deliberately projected, efficiently organized, superbly executed and adequately financed.

One of the important features of the German programme was an elaborate scheme to control and influence the press of the United States, to establish newspapers and news services, finance professional lectures and moving picture shows, and to enlist the support of American citizens and publish books for the sole purpose of fomenting internal discord among the American people to the advantage of the German Empire.

While protesting against the shipment to its enemies of munitions of war from this country, the correspondence also showed, it was asserted: That the German Government was at the time actually engaged in building and extending a large munitions plant in this country which it secretly controlled for the manufacture of shrapnel casings and other explosives. That this German owned company had a contract for the entire powder output of an explosives company. That it had expended hundreds of thousands of marks in developing its plant, which was scheduled to begin turning out projectiles for Germany Sept 1 and to be running at full capacity by Jan 1—the manner of transportation, while not disclosed, to be conducted with the aid of a neutral country in close proximity to Germany.

That this German company was then negotiating to supply the British and Russian Governments with its product, but without any "liability for failure to deliver" clause in the contracts or any real purpose to deliver the product.

Further proof that Germany, while spending large sums of money in this country to foster a sentiment against the exportation of war munitions to the Allies, was secretly arranging to manufacture war munitions here for herself on a large scale and to tie up other war supplies from the Allies was given in the third instalment of letters and contracts published in the *World* Aug 17.

Proof was submitted that the German government supplied the money for the establishment of the Bridgeport Projectile Company at Bridgeport, Conn., a new concern; that the German government paid the money through the Deutscher Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, and that the German government made a contract to purchase 1,212,000 pounds

of carboric acid made in the Thomas A. Edison plant.

One of the most interesting exposures came in a letter written by the Guaranty Trust Company to Herr Hugo Schmidt, Western representative of the Deutscher Bank, asking if the Deutscher Bank would authorize the payment of \$140,000 to Henry Disston & Sons, saw manufacturers, of Philadelphia, "for 2,000,000 pieces of steel to be used in the manufacture of shrapnel shells."

Of equal importance was the contract by which the German government supplied the capital for the organization of the Bridgeport Projectile Company. This contract was signed by Herr Schmidt and Dr. Albert, financial adviser for the German government in this country, and was approved by Dr. Albert, Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and by M. R. Lindheim, legal advisor to Dr. Albert and the German government. Carl Heyman, another lawyer, prepared the contract.

This contract showed that the Guaranty Trust Company supplied the money for the erection of the buildings at Bridgeport and other organization expenses and guaranteed the bills of the concern, and that the Guaranty Trust Company did so on the authority of the Deutscher Bank, given by Herr Schmidt and officers of the bank in Berlin.

Again, this contract links Captain von Papen with the manufacture of arms and ammunition for Germany. While urging a contraband on war munitions the contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company indicated that secretly he was aiding in the manufacture of such munitions for his own government in this country.

Other papers were published to show that the Bridgeport Projectile Company entered into negotiations with the Aetna Powder Company to purchase its entire output of smokeless powder after December 3.

Gustav Kopsch, 27 years old, a German employed as an instrument maker by the Carnegie Institution in Washington, was arrested in Washington, D. C., Aug 25, by agents of the Department of Justice, charged with violating the federal law for protection of the national defenses by making pictures of military reservations. He was held in \$5000 bail.

According to the officers, Kopsch had in his possession photographs of the fortifications and guns at Fortress Monroe and of the reservation at Cape Henry, Va., where the government is planning extensive works to defend the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

At the request of the government, the hearing which was to have taken place before a United States commission, Aug 26, was postponed until Sept 2.

The Department of Justice began, Nov 12, an investigation of the charges attributed by the *Providence Journal* to Dr. Joseph Goricar, once Austro-Hungarian Consul at San Francisco, that Austrian Consuls in the United States were plotting to destroy munitions factories here, under the direction of Dr. von

Nuber, Consul General of Austria-Hungary, and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador. On the 18th the Department made its first statement in the matter, to the effect that much information of a "valuable nature" had been obtained concerning the activities of the Austrian representatives.

That between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 had been spent in this country in the previous four months for propaganda work against the Allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Privy Counselor, was asserted by the *Providence Journal*, Nov 14. The Journal said it had a positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least \$10,000,000 in the time mentioned.

See also

BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL

DUMBA, DR. CONSTANTIN THEODOR

EXPLOSIONS

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

—Fay, Robert, case

Two Germans engaged in testing explosives were arrested Oct 24 by the bomb squad of the New York Police Department, assisted by Federal Secret Service men in a secluded wood on the western slope of the Palisades.

The confession of one of the prisoners that he was a German Army spy satisfied the authorities that they had the key to the agencies responsible for the long series of explosions on ships, fires on piers and "accidents" in munitions plants.

Enough high explosives to blow up a ship was found in suit cases in the room occupied by two men at 27 Fifth street, Union Hill. Bombs of two different types and bases for four other bombs, wigs and false mustaches, maps of New York Harbor and other data useful to a spy were found among the prisoners' effects.

Lieut. Robert Fay, the prisoner believed to be director of activities, confessed that he came to New York in April to develop means for blowing up munition ships.

Arrested with Fay was his brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, who protested that he had assisted Fay innocently.

Fay and Scholz were held in \$25,000 bail for each. A hearing was set for Nov 4. Paul Daesche and Dr. Otto Kinzle were also arrested Oct 26, accused of plotting to destroy ocean liners, and a warrant was issued for Max Breitung, nephew of Edward N. Breitung, the well known shipping and mining man. Max Breitung surrendered Oct 27 and was admitted to \$25,000 bail. Engelbert Bronkhurst, mining engineer and explosives expert, was arrested Nov 1 and committed to the toms.

It was disclosed Nov 5 that Fay and Scholz were arrested in Sept. when they attempted to enter the Washington Navy Yard under suspicious circumstances.

Federal indictments against the six men were filed Nov 8. The indictments contained two counts, one dealing with the destruction of property of ship owners and the other with

losses of cargo which would be caused to insurance companies.

Innumerable ramifications leading to Robert Fay and to others came to light Nov 10 as a result of the arrest of Alexander and Victor Gondos, two Hungarians, on a charge of attempted extortion preferred by Julius Pinitzer, president of the Transatlantic Company.

It was decided Nov 13 after a conference at Washington and a search of the statutes that the men should face trial in a piracy charge. The penalty for this crime is \$10,000 or imprisonment for ten years. The next day Fay offered to turn State's evidence, but in his promised confession on the 16th he took the blame for the entire plot and refused to incriminate any of the men "higher up" whom the government believed were concerned in the conspiracy.

The six men were named in five new indictments returned in the Federal Court Dec 6. Pleas of not guilty were entered Dec 13. The charges included conspiracy to commit murder and felonious assaults at sea by attaching bombs to ships leaving American ports.

Additional charges were based on the intent to injure vessels on the high seas; to despoil the owners of the ships and the cargoes, and to injure the underwriters who insured the ships and cargoes. The indictment stated that the attempts were directed against ships of American registry, as well as against ships flying the flags of the allied nations.

Applications of Kienzie for a commission to take testimony in Germany and of Bronkhorst to take testimony in London in connection with their coming trial was granted Dec 20.

—Hamburg-American Steamship Co. trial

Judge Van Vechten Veeder fined the Hamburg-American Line \$700 in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, Sept 9, for contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions in two suits brought by the Neptune Steamship Company and the Ordigo Steamship Company. The case involved charges that the ships attempted to violate neutrality by carrying coal to German warships.

Judge Veeder held that persons might take advantage of the constitutional right to refuse to make answer, but a corporation couldn't. The defendant company continued to refuse, and a fine of \$350 in each case was announced. The Hamburg-American Line took an appeal.

Indictments charging violation of the criminal laws of the United States were handed up to Judge Killits in the United States District Court Mar 1 against the Hamburg-American Line, Karl Buenz, a director of the line; George Kotter, a superintendent of the company; Adolf Hachmeister, Felix Seffner and J. Poppinghaus. The indictments were in connection with the alleged efforts of the Hamburg-American Line to supply coal, fresh water and food supplies to German cruisers in the South Atlantic. All the accused entered pleas of not guilty.

The trial of Karl Buenz and other officials and employees of the company began Nov 22 in New York City. The defendants were charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States. It was alleged they procured the filing of false manifests and clearance papers under which the *Berwind* and three other steamers left New York ostensibly with cargoes for neutral ports, but in reality with supplies for the German gunboat *Eber* and the converted cruisers *Santa Luccia*, *Cape Trafalgar*, *Eleanor*, *Woemer*, and *Pontus*. . .

That the Hamburg-American Line and other German agencies spent under the supervision of Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, more than \$2,000,000 directly after the outbreak of the war, in sending out supply ships was admitted by counsel for Dr. Buenz on the 23d. How the German government placed one allotment of \$750,000 with a dummy in New York and how Captain Boy-Ed disposed of it was told by the dummy himself, Gustave B. Kulenkampf.

The amazing expenditure of almost a million and a half dollars by the steamship company and its failure to deliver more than about \$20,000 worth of coal and other supplies to German cruisers were conceded by the defence Nov 24.

Judge Howe Nov 30 denied a motion by the defense to strike out testimony regarding the *Marina Quesada*, which involved Captain Boy-Ed and the North German Lloyd, and likewise denied a motion to dismiss the indictments. Judge Howe said that he agreed with the defense that the defendants had a right to send out the ships to supply German cruisers and that no question of international law was raised by this, but he said that, if it were shown that the defendants had combined to deceive customs officials, even if such deception were unnecessary, the indictment would still have force.

The same day, Dr. Buenz told of a contract between the Hamburg-American Line and the German government under which the steamship line was obliged to attempt to send out supply ships for the support of German cruisers on the high seas in the event of war.

An abstract of this agreement and the cablegrams that passed between New York and Germany in relation thereto after war was declared, were said to have been placed for safekeeping with the German embassy at Washington.

A verdict of "guilty as charged on both indictments" was pronounced shortly after 10 o'clock, Dec 2, after the jury had been out 7 hours.

Sentences of eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta were imposed, Dec 4, on Dr. Karl Buenz, George Koetter and Adolph Achmeister. Joseph Poeppinghaus, the youngest of the defendants, who played a minor part in the conspiracy, received a sentence of one year and a day.

It was learned that the recommendation of the United States District Attorney for substantial punishment for the convicted men was

fully approved at Washington. A mission to Washington undertaken by William Travers Jerome, Howard S. Gans, and C. S. Haight, of counsel for the defense, with the view of asking the State Department or the Department of Justice to recommend fines, instead of jail sentences, failed to bring that result.

The Hamburg-American Line, Dec 11, paid two fines of \$350 each imposed Sept 10 in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, for contempt of court, in refusing to answer twenty-seven questions in an action brought by a Norwegian steamship company. The libellant claimed \$10,000 damages.

—Passport frauds

4 German reservists were arrested on the liner *Bergenford* in New York City on Jan 2 for having fraudulently issued American passports in their possession.

The federal Grand Jury returned in New York City, Feb 5, two indictments charging conspiracy against the United States on the part of certain persons in obtaining fraudulently from the state department passports for German reservists and volunteers. The grand jury returned only a partial report, and, it is assumed, will continue its investigation. Those named in the indictments are Hans Adam von Wedell, Carl Ruroede, Arthur Sachsse, August R. Meyer, Walter Muller, and Hermann Wegener. "The suspect, John Aucher," the indictment states, "is really Albert G. Adams, a special agent of the department of justice."

A confession was made to the Federal authorities Feb 24 by Richard Peter Stegler, a German naval reservist, who had been arrested in connection with the passport frauds.

Pleas of guilty were made in the United States Court Mar 8 by Carl Ruroede and the four German reservists. Ruroede was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary and the four reservists were fined \$200 each.

Richard Madden and Gustav Cook were found guilty Mar 18, in New York City, of conspiracy to secure fraudulent passports to Germany. Richard Peter Stenger who had confessed, was sentenced to 60 days Mar 19 while Cook and Madden were sentenced to 10 months each.

Secretary of State Lansing protested to the German government against the forging of American passports by German authorities. Representations were made July 28, and were the result of an investigation which disclosed that a passport factory was in full operation in Holland under the supervision of German army officers.

A note from Berlin denying that German Admiralty officials manufactured and distributed false American passports was received at the State Department, Nov 8. The German government intimated that the confessions of German spies, on which the charges were based, were inventions forced by the British authorities.

—Rubber smuggling

The employment of women as smugglers of crude rubber from New York to Germany was revealed, Dec 20, by the work of Federal agents. One of the women, Miss Anna Dekker, and two men, Max Jaeger and Richard Wohlberg, made a statement of interest to the United States District Attorney. In Miss Dekker's baggage, as she was about to sail for Rotterdam, were 3,400 pounds of rubber, which was seized.

It is a violation of a Federal statute to export goods for commercial purposes without declaration.

—von Brincken, Baron Wilhelm, case

Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, who claimed immunity from arrest as military attaché of the German consul-general at San Francisco, Dec 3, surrendered Dec 4 to federal authorities and was charged with attempting to destroy commerce with the Entente Allies. He was released on bail bond of \$10,000. The arrest of von Brincken was in connection with the alleged conspiracy to block traffic and destroy vessels carrying food, clothing and ammunition to the allied countries in the European war. The formal charges against von Brincken associated him with Charles C. Crowley, a detective, and Lewis J. Smith, Crowley's alleged accomplice, in the handling of German funds for destructive purposes.

—Welland Canal case

Paul Koenig, believed to be a secret representative in this country of Emperor William of Germany and chief of the secret service department of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and Richard Emile Leyendecker, a dealer in antiques, were arrested, Dec 7, in New York City by United States Government secret agents on a charge of conspiring to blow up and destroy the Welland Canal, the waterway which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Frederick Metzler, private secretary to Koenig, was also arrested in Jersey City.

For nearly three months the secret agents of the Government had been at work getting evidence of the conspiracy, the arrests being finally due to information furnished by George Fuchs, an electrical engineer, detained Dec 6, who confessed that he went to the Welland Canal with Koenig and Leyendecker and drew plans and maps of the vital waterway. Fuchs, who was detained as a material witness, and Frederick Metzler admitted that they stayed late many nights in the Hamburg-American building to make copies of cablegrams and other matter that was obtained from the National City Bank.

Edmund Justice, an Irishman, was arrested Dec 15. Justice was a watchman of the Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line; and Frederick Scheindl, employed as a clerk in the commercial credit department of the National City Bank of New York City, was taken into custody Dec 18 on the charge of supplying to Koenig first-hand information concerning the business transactions of the various allied governments. The National

City Bank had handled millions of dollars for the Allies and through its credit department a great many important transactions, involving the purchase and shipment of ammunition and other war munitions, had been carried out. All of this information, according to Secret Service men, Scheindl communicated to the Hamburg-American Line's police "chief" and investigator.

Another development of the day was the discovery that a trusted detective of the Police Department might have been a cog in the local German intelligence machine. The accused man, Otto F. Mottola, member of the Headquarters Warrant Squad, emphatically denied his guilt but was suspended by order of Commissioner Woods on a charge of making false statements to his superiors.

Koenig and Leyendecker were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and released on bail—in the case of Koenig \$50,000, and in that of Leyendecker \$30,000—bonds being furnished by the National Surety Co. Scheindl was held in \$25,000 bail.

Koenig was the principal in two indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury, Dec 20. One indictment charged the organization of a "military enterprise," the purpose of which was the destruction of the Welland Canal, while the second charged a similar enterprise was organized to obtain military information in Canada for the German Government. There were five counts in each indictment. Leyendecker was indicted with Koenig in the Welland Canal case, while Edmund Justice was indicted with him in connection with the enterprise to secure information concerning the organization of military forces in Canada and the transportation of military supplies to England and France.

Both indictments charge violations of Section 13 of the Federal Criminal Code, which fixes a maximum penalty of 3 years imprisonment or a fine of \$3,000 for each violation of the statute.

All three of the accused entered pleas of not guilty.

Scheindl was held in \$1400 bail, Dec 24, after the State had changed the charge against him from grand larceny to that of publishing confidential papers belonging to another.

Mottola was brought to trial Dec 31.

—"Sacramento" case

Investigation of charges of neutrality violation brought against the American steamship *Sacramento*, formerly the German ship *Alexandria*, was under way in San Francisco, May 29, by the federal grand jury. Testimony was introduced that the *Sacramento* approached Masafuera Island, off the coast of Chili, October, 1914, and, without lights, unloaded her cargo. It was further stated that Germans came aboard at night and took food supplies from the ship. The investigation was conducted under orders from Washington.

—Sayville wireless plant

American naval officers, July 8, took charge of the powerful wireless plant of the Atlantic Communication Company at Sayville, Long Island, which will be operated by the Govern-

ment until the close of the European war to insure against violations of neutrality. This was one of the two stations in the United States maintaining direct communication with Germany; the other, at Tuckerton, N. J., had been under control of the Navy Department since the fall of 1914. Secretary Daniels, in announcing the taking over of the plant, merely said the action had become necessary on account of the refusal of Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, to issue a license to its owners, who had been operating the station under a temporary arrangement.

The United States Government, acting through the Naval Radio Service, Aug 11, notified the officials of the Nauen wireless telegraph station in Germany that they must absolutely respect the terms under which Sayville is used for commercial messages. The following wireless message was sent to Nauen:

In future no messages will be accepted at this station unless they are in full and plain language. Neither commercial terms nor code will be allowed. Ambiguous expressions must be written out to show full meaning. No explanations of messages or terms will be accepted.

This message was the outcome of a series of attempts that had been made ever since the Government took over Sayville to fool the censors and to evade the law on the part of the German Government and its agents.

—Spies

Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln, who was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug 4 at the instigation of Hugo Alexander Ford, British Consul in Manhattan, admitted that he was a German spy when arraigned before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, charged with being a fugitive from justice from England. Lincoln said he was a former member of the British Parliament, an ordained English clergyman, and a naturalized citizen of England. When he was told that he was wanted in England to answer charges of forgery he branded the charges as false and a subterfuge to get him back to Great Britain, in which event, he declared, he had no doubt he would be tried as a spy and executed. Judge Veeder granted the motion of the attorney for the British Consul, E. H. Loughlin, to adjourn the hearing until Aug 19, to give the British authorities time to get depositions from England to support the charges of forgery.

Judge Veeder of the United States District Court gave his decision in the case of Ignatius T. I. Lincoln in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept 10, announcing that the evidence presented by the British Government was sufficient to warrant Lincoln's extradition and that he would recommend to Secretary of State Lansing at Washington that such action be taken.

—War Relief Clearing House

For the purpose of systematizing and centralizing the work in this country of relief for sufferers from the war in Europe a committee of prominent business men and representatives of the various war relief societies had been formed in New York City, it was announced Feb 2, under the name of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies.

—War zone and blockade controversy

The contraband question loomed large on the horizon during the month of January.

A cargo of copper and brass sent from New York to Germany disguised as "Christmas tree decorations" was seized at Copenhagen on Jan. 1. The American tank steamer *Brindilla* was again intercepted, being held at Brest on Jan. 2 after loading German oil at the Azores. The *Rotterdam* from New York was seized at Genoa on the 3d. She had on board munitions for Germany. On the 5th, the United States announced that it would furnish inspectors to certify cargoes. The American ship *Denver* carrying cotton from Norfolk to Germany was detained at the Orkney Islands Jan. 6. Five or six vessels with cotton cargoes left southern ports for Germany during the first week of the year. England having declared cotton not contraband. On the 7th Great Britain arranged with Italy and Holland to pass cargoes of contraband from the United States to ports in those countries.

The British Prize Court Mar. 22 ordered that \$600,000 be paid on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers *Alfred Nobel*, *Kim*, and *Bjornstjerne Bjornson*, and the Swedish steamer *Fridland*. So far as was known this was the first money to be paid out by the Prize Court on American foodstuffs seized.

The World Peace Foundation is publishing all the official documents relating directly to recent or current controversies concerning neutral and belligerent rights between the United States, Germany and Great Britain, under the title "Official Documents Concerning Neutral and Belligerent Rights issued since Aug. 4, 1914." These documents are reproduced from the official texts, unless otherwise noted. Official American translations of German texts have been used. The Foundation intends to continue the reprinting of these documents in its Pamphlet Series until the war is over or the controversies end.

The State Department at Washington made public Feb. 11 the text of the notes sent to Great Britain and Germany, respectively relative to the then recently proclaimed sea zones of war.

Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial government to a strict accountability" for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives, and that if "such a deplorable situation should arise" the American government "would take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

To Great Britain, the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed "on the British government for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force," if England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels,

and thereby cast doubt on the valid character of neutral ensigns.

The *Everlyn*, a steamship of American registry, struck a mine Feb. 20 off Borkum Island, in the North Sea, and sank. Her captain and twenty-seven of her crew were saved. The American cotton ship *Carib* was sunk by a mine in German waters Feb. 24. As a result of the sinking of the *Everlyn* and *Carib* the U. S. Government War Risk Bureau Feb. 24 suspended writing insurance on hulls and cargoes of vessels clearing for ports of belligerent countries. It announced that insurance would be written as usual on vessels and cargoes for South America, China, and other neutral countries which could be reached without passing through danger zones.

Six diplomatic notes were made public Mar. 17 by the State Department, constituting the entire correspondence of the few weeks preceding between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians in a belligerent country, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen, the removal of mines, and the proclamation of a virtual blockade by the Allies against Germany.

The main points in each were thus summarized by the *New York Sun*:

"Note No. I.—United States to Great Britain and Germany suggests restricted use of mines, abandonment of submarine attacks on merchantmen, and passage of foodstuffs to Germany by Great Britain, on condition that such foodstuffs be distributed to the civil population under American supervision. (Feb. 20.)

"Note No. II.—Germany's reply to No. I accepts conditionally most of the American suggestions. (Mar. 1.)

"Note No. III.—British reply to No. I rejects all the American suggestions because of Germany's alleged non-acceptance and also because of Germany's alleged improper and barbarous conduct of the war, the particulars of which are cited. The British defend their foodstuffs policy by German precedents; declare the British blockade and German submarine policy seek the same ends, but the English program protects the lives and properties of neutrals and non-combatants. (Mar. 15.)

"Note No. IV.—United States asks France and Great Britain how neutral-owned goods are to be treated when detained and how blockade rights are assumed without the declaration of a blockade; recognizes that changed conditions of warfare affect blockade, but asks what radius the operations will have. (Mar. 5.)

"Note No. V.—British reply to IV asserts that the blockade will be maintained, but without confiscation and penalties, and therefore is less irksome to neutrals than a regular blockade. Assurances are given that operations will be confined to European and Mediterranean waters. (Mar. 15.)

"Note No. VI.—France, in reply to IV, invites a comparison between the 'inhuman practice' of Germany and the 'considerate' policy of the Allies. She justifies the blockade on

the ground of changed conditions of naval warfare and the German submarine program." (Mar 14.)

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH WAR ZONE AND BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY WITH GERMANY

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

WAR ZONE AND BLOCKADE CONTROVERSY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

—War zone and blockade controversy—With Germany

The German Embassy May 1 published broadcast over the United States paid advertisements warning Americans against taking passage on British vessels. The move was considered in Washington as showing at least extremely bad taste. It was pointed out that the advertisements virtually advised American citizens to refrain from doing what might be to their own interest and what their Government had maintained they had a perfect right to do. The question was also raised whether the Embassy might properly use this means of carrying on a campaign, the effect of which might well result in harm to legitimate British commercial interests, especially the steamship companies.

The German Embassy May 12 notified by letter and telegraph newspapers in all of the larger cities of the United States to discontinue the publication of its advertisement warning Americans against transatlantic travel on belligerent ships.

Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German Colonial Secretary, announced, May 9, that not only would German submarines continue to sink merchant vessels of the Allies without warning, but also that American vessels carrying contraband would be torpedoed. In such cases "an attempt will be made to give passengers and crew time to escape," he said. "Americans can be safe only by traveling on American ships flying the American flag and not carrying contraband of war."

The Imperial German Government informed Washington, May 11, that it had modified the war zone decree to provide for more care regarding neutral ships and absolute protection to neutral crews, but still disavowed responsibility for neutral subjects on belligerent ships.

The following is the full text of the note written by President Wilson and sent to the Berlin Foreign Office May 13:

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, by which over 106 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack, on April 28, on the American vessel *Cushing*, by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing, on May 1, of the American vessel *Gulflight*, by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The Government of the United States has been appraised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

"This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats.

"These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the

seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

"Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction.

"It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in the vital matter, with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

"BRYAN."

The German government, May 25, asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The German reply to President Wilson's note of the 14th, dated May 29, declared that regrets and indemnification would be offered in the *Cushing* and *Gulflight* cases should Germany be proved to be at fault, but disclaimed responsibility in the *Falaba* and *Lusitania* cases, and ignored the question of the future safety of American lives.

The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the *Lusitania* (made public June 11) follows:

The Secretary of State ad interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin.

Department of State,
Washington, June 9, 1915.

American Ambassador, Berlin:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In compliance with Your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15 and your supplementary note of

June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulflight*, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships "which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established, and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer *Cushing*.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer *Falaba*, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and Your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the *Lusitania* was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately, these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the *Lusitania* or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial

German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States under-stands, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveller and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it stand the explicit instructions issued on August 3, convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 13th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is of fact of belligerent nationality or is of fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in

respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State ad interim.

The following is a summary of Germany's reply of July 8 in the *Lusitania* case:

First.—Reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor the lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered.

Second.—That German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks and their arrival announced a reasonable time in advance.

The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag and should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

The text of the American government's reply to the note of the German government of July 8 follows:

Washington, July 21, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and

a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued.

If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the *Lusitania* or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved. The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of its neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

A series of conferences at Washington in Nov between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, failed to bring the United States and Germany near an early settlement of the issues which grew out of the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—IN BLOCKADE ZONE—LUSITANIA, DESTRUCTION OF THE

—With Great Britain

The chief points made in the American note to Great Britain made public Apr 5 on the recent Orders in Council were:

That the Orders in Council seem to menace neutrals' trade, not only with belligerents, but with each other.

That the United States assumes that Great Britain will not deny the right of the United States to make innocent shipments through neutral territory to Germany.

That the United States cannot admit that Great Britain has any right to interfere with United States trade beyond the plain provisions of international law.

That for the United States to admit such a right would be a clear breach of neutrality toward Germany.

That while new conditions justify a new method of blockade, it is still practicable to permit free commerce by the United States with neutral ports inside the blockading cordon, subject to the usual rights of visit and search.

That the United States cannot suppose that Great Britain, because the procedure of its enemies might be "tainted" with illegality, should "wish the same taint to attach to her own actions."

That the United States notes with satisfaction the provisions for mitigating the severity of the usual law of blockade, and assumes that Great Britain will issue such orders to her naval commanders as will prevent the full enforcement of the illegal features of the Orders in Council, and will impose on neutrals no severity greater than that involved in an ordinary blockade.

That the United States will expect Great Britain to be prepared, in case any such severity should be inflicted, to make full reparation.

In an effort to correct what the government believed to be a misunderstanding of Great Britain's attitude toward American ships and American cargoes in other neutral bottoms, detained under the order in council, the Foreign Office issued an explanatory memorandum, May 20.

This explanation was supplemented by a statement that cotton cargoes, which the government agreed to purchase under the cotton agreement, had all been bought by the government, and that actual details concerning the payment only awaited proof of ownership and papers showing the actual contract price. It was explained that as most of these papers must have to come from the United States, there would still be some unavoidable delays before the owners of the cotton got their money.

To make it plain that there was no intention on the part of the British government to recede from any position taken with regard to the blockade or the shipment of goods, the War Office issued the following statement, May 25, with reference to the controversy over cotton:

"Arrangements with regard to the shipments of cotton and other articles of commerce were agreed upon between representatives of the American interests concerned. The United States were in no sense a party to these agreements, and did not take part in the conferences. The British government realizes that these unofficial arrangements do not involve the United States. They do not commit either government to any departure from the views already expressed in their official notes regarding the declaration of March 1 and the blockade policy adopted to give effect to it."

The United States inquired of Great Britain, May 25, through Ambassador Page to learn the meaning of the British Admiralty notice, which specified that neutral vessels must obtain permission to take the northabout route around the British Isles for Scandinavian countries.

Great Britain, June 2, announced its willingness to permit exportation of sugar beet seed from Germany to the United States under certain conditions.

The British Foreign Office announced June 12 that all owners of cotton cargoes on ships stopped by the British had been paid an advance of 10 per cent. where ownership has been established. In this way \$295,000 already had been paid out.

A memorandum from Great Britain regarding the American cargoes detained in English ports was made public at the Department of State June 24. It showed that the English had as yet no intention of relinquishing their commercial blockade of Germany, and attempted to show that the American shippers had been treated as fairly in each case as the circumstances would warrant.

The protest of the United States against the enforcement of the British Order in Council declaring a blockade of neutral European ports was rejected by Great Britain in three notes made public by the State Department. At the same time the department gave out the text of the American note of July 15, protesting the seizure of the *Neches*, an American ship, out of Rotterdam, with a cargo of Belgian goods, and the recent caveat, which already had been printed.

The main British contention in the notes concerning the Order in Council was that no principle of international law was violated by the British blockade. It was held that there is only one immutable principle underlying the right of blockade, namely, that of "cutting off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of the enemy."

Arbitration was suggested as a last resort if the American government was dissatisfied with the decisions of the British prize courts.

The British Government, Aug 30, made some concessions in the enforcement of that portion

of the Order in Council covering shipments of goods of German or Austrian origin via neutral ports to the United States as a result of informal negotiations by the foreign trade advisers of the State Department. The plan contemplated the perfection of facilities for the identification at Washington of goods owned in America, bought in Germany, but not paid for before March 1, and which had been held up at Rotterdam.

The British Embassy, July 16, began the practice of making payments in Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of ownership of which had been satisfactorily established.

Formal notice that the United States held that the rights of Americans who had cases before British prize courts rest on international law, and not upon various British orders-in-council or municipal law, was given in a brief statement cabled to Ambassador Page and presented by him July 17 to the London Foreign Office. Secretary Lansing explained that this communication was more in the nature of a legal caveat generally conserving the rights of citizens of the United States whose cases were about to be tried by English prize courts.

The U. S. State Department, Oct 1, made public a note from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, in which he replied to charges that the British blockade was working to prevent American exports to neutral countries while British exports to the same countries had greatly increased. Sir Edward Grey admitted that British exports or re-exports of many commodities to the neutral countries had increased as a result of the loss to those countries of German sources of supply, but he cited figures, many of them taken from official American documents, to show that in nearly every instance the increase of American goods shipped to the countries under discussion had been far greater than the British increase.

America's long considered protest against British interference with commerce between the United States and Europe was dispatched to London Oct 23. This was the note which ex-Secretary Bryan advocated sending at the same time that the second *Lusitania* note was dispatched to Berlin in June, 1915. President Wilson declined to send it at that time because of the possibility that the United States might be placed in the position of bargaining for its rights with Germany on the basis of its attitude toward Great Britain. With the clearing up of the *Arabic* case, it was announced at the State Department that the note to Great Britain would go forward.

The United States in its note to Great Britain, made public in Washington, Nov 7, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declared that the so-called blockade instituted by the Allies against enemy countries in March was "ineffective, illegal and indefensive." Notice was served that the American government could not "sub-

mit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and could not "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practices."

Ambassador Page, to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London Foreign Office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British government that the United States "must insist that the relations between it and his Majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence." Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

—"White book"

What has come to be known popularly as the "White Book" of the United States, is the first volume of a series of papers and notes comprising the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department with belligerent governments relating to neutral rights and commerce.

In it is printed the text of all the telegrams which have passed between the United States and foreign governments since the outbreak of the war, and general correspondence with reference to restraints on commerce, including the important notes which have been exchanged between the United States and the Allies and Germany. As the correspondence develops additional volumes will be issued by the State Department.

A second instalment of the United States government's "White Book" was issued, Oct 28, by the State Department. It gave the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first instalment in May.

—"Wilhelmina" case

With the sailing of the *Wilhelmina* on Jan 22 from New York to Germany the question of food being contraband came up, the *Wilhelmina* being the first food laden ship to sail for Germany since the opening of the war.

The British Foreign Office announced Feb 5 that in view of Germany's decision to confiscate all foodstuffs the American steamship *Wilhelmina* which carried a cargo of food supplies for Germany, would be brought before a prize court.

The *Wilhelmina* arrived in Falmouth, Eng., Feb 9. It was generally understood that the shipment of foodstuffs on board the *Wilhelmina* was to furnish a test case to determine whether American vessels bearing food products which are to be used by the civilian population of Germany, may be stopped by the British government from entering German

ports. The *Wilhelmina* was chartered from the Southern Products trading company of New York by the W. T. Green commission company of St. Louis, Mo., and the cargo was consigned to the branch office of the firm in Hamburg.

The British Foreign Office decided Feb 10 that the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* must go through a prize court. The ship may leave Falmouth as soon as the cargo is discharged.

In presenting an argument before the prize court Mar 31 in favor of requisitioning the cargo of foodstuffs of the American steamer *Wilhelmina*, the Crown Solicitor introduced a hitherto unpublished Order in Council providing that the Crown might requisition any neutral ship. This order came as a complete surprise to the counsel for the owners of the *Wilhelmina's* cargo. It revised Rule 29 of the Prize Court.

It was officially announced Apr 13 that the British government had agreed to purchase the cargo of the American steamer *Wilhelmina* and to compensate the owners for loss. The owners accepted the government's offer.

Under the agreement Great Britain agreed to pay the price the owners would have realized on the cargo had it gone to Hamburg, and also to compensate the owners for the loss sustained in consequence of the ship being stopped. The government will also pay for delay to the ship so far as this has been caused by the British authorities. A referee, to be named by Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, will determine the total amount of the payment due to the owners.

The owners of the *Wilhelmina* were quoted in the *Daily Mail* May 5 as highly pleased with the "handsome and generous settlement made by the Government for the steamship's cargo." The owners had been fully indemnified and had received not only the full value of the cargo at Hamburg war prices, which were more than double those at English ports, but had as well been compensated for the time lost while the ship was held up. It was understood that those interested in the *Wilhelmina's* cargo to the original extent of £36,000 (\$180,000), had received approximately £86,000 (\$430,000). The steamship will be overhauled and returned to the United States.

The British Government, June 29, announced that it was its intention to pay \$100,000 as the first installment in settlement of the claims of the owners of the American registered steamship *Wilhelmina*, which was seized by the British authorities while carrying a cargo of foodstuffs from New York to Germany.

VATICAN, THE

The Pope (Jan 18) ordered prayers for peace in every Catholic church in Europe on Feb 7 and elsewhere in the world on Mar 21.

On the 6th it was announced that the principal belligerents had agreed to the exchange of permanently disabled prisoners in accordance with the plan of Pope Benedict XV.

Pope Benedict's efforts to bring about an agreement between the warring powers to exchange invalid prisoners have come to naught, Vatican diplomats reported Feb 1. All the nations to whom his Holiness addressed pleas replied that invalid or badly wounded prisoners might reveal important military secrets if returned to their homes.

Pope Benedict proposed (Feb 2) to the belligerent powers that they exchange non-combatant prisoners, women, children and men over 55 years of age. Great Britain, Germany and Austria accepted.

"Pray for peace" day was celebrated Feb 7. Pope Benedict prayed for peace, and 60,000 worshippers on their knees in St. Peter's repeated after him his supplication that the war might be speedily ended. The pontiff stood before the papal altar surrounded by twenty-two cardinals.

Pope Benedict made an explicit denunciation of submarine attacks on merchant vessels and of the use of asphyxiating gases in warfare in a letter to Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College, published May 26 in the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican official organ.

The Paris paper *La Liberté* published June 21 an interview with Pope Benedict signed by Louis Latapie, a prominent member of the staff who was sent to Rome to ascertain the Pontiff's views on the various aspects of the war. M. Latapie quoted the Pope as saying:

You desire that I should condemn every crime specifically, but each of your accusations is accompanied by a reply on the part of the Germans, and I am not able to institute here a continuous discussion, nor can I make investigations at this moment."

"Is it necessary to inquire as to whether the neutrality of Belgium has been violated?" asked the correspondent.

"That was under the pontificate of Pius X," the Pope replied.

"Is it not known by all that many priests have been taken as hostages in Belgium and in France, and shot?" the Pontiff was asked.

"I have received from Austrian Bishops the assurance that the Russian Army has also taken hostages from among the Catholic priests," he said, "and that the Russians on one occasion pushed before them 1500 Jews, so that they could advance behind this living barrier thus exposed to the bullets of the enemy. The Bishop of Cremona has informed me that the Italians have already taken eighteen Austrian priests as hostages."

The Pope then referred to the sinking of the *Lusitania* and is quoted by the correspondent as saying: "I do not know of a more frightful transaction. What grief to see in our generation such horrors! I have the heart of a father, and this heart has been torn. But what do you think of the blockade which constricts two empires, which condemns to famine millions of innocents? Is that inspired also by feelings entirely humane?"

"I was promised freedom of correspondence uncontrolled by the censor; but my Secretary of State brought me this morning a letter from the Patriarch of Venice with the seals broken. At the Tribunal of Penitence, which deals only with private affairs concerning the faithful, who submit to us cases of individual conscience, several letters have been received opened."

Pope Benedict's interview caused a greater sensation throughout the Italian nation than any other event since Italy entered the war. Notwithstanding partial denials on the one hand and practical acknowledgement on the

other at the Vatican, the Latapie interview was generally believed to be genuine.

Pope Benedict, through the Master of the Sacred Palace of the Vatican, June 27, formally approved for both private and public use a remarkable prayer imploring victory for the Italian arms.

On the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the Pope addressed a letter to the heads of the belligerent countries urging peace.

EVANS, George ["Honey Boy Evans"]

"Honey Boy" Evans, the popular minstrel, died Mar 5, aged 45.

EXETER ACADEMY

See

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXPLORATION

See subhead TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION
der names of individual countries

EXPLOSIONS

Two workmen were instantly killed in an explosion of two black powder mills of the Du Pont de Nemours (E. I.) Powder Company at the Upper Hagley Yards on the Brandywine Creek, Aug 29.

The glazing mill of the American Powder Company, at Acton, Mass., which since the outbreak of the European war had been working to its capacity, blew up, on Aug 29. It was stated that work on large orders would be probably held up for several weeks. The mill had been closed since the afternoon of the 28th, and the police expressed the belief that the explosion had been caused with intent to cripple the plant.

Within the last two weeks of Aug. six explosions or fires occurred in plants in this country engaged in supplying munitions for the Allies, in which there was a suspicion of an intentional act on the part of some hostile person.

A spark from a workman's hammer ignited a 250-barrel tank car of gasoline at Ardmore, Okla., and two city blocks were raised by the resulting explosion and the fires which followed, Sept 22. Forty-four persons were killed. The property loss was estimated at \$500,000.

Two arrests were made, Oct 16, as a result of the explosion at the Aetna Powder Company's plant at Kane, Pa., on Oct 7, in which five lives were lost, one man seriously injured, and 285,000 pounds of smokeless powder, ready for shipment to Europe, were destroyed. Both prisoners, Lewis Subiskie, chief electrician, and A. Fronchotz, his assistant, were of German descent and were supposed to have been induced by German emissaries to blow up the plant.

At Birmingham, Ala., four men were killed and four injured Oct 16 in an explosion in the new by-product plant of the Tennessee

Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Fairfield.

The explosion occurred in a valve of a 42-inch gas main in the pump house, which forces the product into the benzol plant adjoining. The gas ignited shooting the flames through the building.

Thirty-one workmen were killed and six seriously injured, Nov 30, in an explosion of about four tons of black powder at the Upper Hagley yard of the Du Pont Powder Company at Wilmington, Del. It was the worst accident that had occurred in any of the company's plants in a quarter of a century. There was the usual rumor afloat that some outside agency caused the explosion, but du Pont officials said that there was not a shred of evidence upon which to hang this theory.

There had been eight serious explosions of mysterious origin in Du Pont plants since the beginning of the war. Altogether, thirty-eight employees had been killed. Following is a list of explosions since Aug., 1914:

Aug 30, 1914—Powder plant, Pompton Lakes, N. J., explosion. One killed.

Mar 6, 1915—Powder plant, Haskell, N. J., explosion. Five killed.

May 15, 1915—Stillhouse, Carney's Point, N. J., explosion. Six injured.

June 26, 1915—Plant, Wayne, N. J., explosion.

Aug 19, 1915—Plant, Wilmington, Del., explosion.

Aug 29, 1915—Plant, Wilmington, Del., explosion. Two killed.

Oct 13, 1915—Powder plant, Pompton Lakes, N. J., explosion. Seven injured.

Nov 30, 1915—Packing house, Wilmington, Del., explosion. Thirty-one killed, six injured.

Agents of the Department of Justice were ordered Dec 1 to investigate the explosion.

Detectives in the employ of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company Dec 16 arrested John Swoboda, known also as Dr. Jacob Swoboda and by several other names, a former employe of the powder company plant at Penn's Grove, on suspicion that he knew something about the recent explosions at the plant, especially that of Nov 30. The technical charge on which Swoboda was held was the theft of goods valued at \$3 from the powder plant.

Canada

An explosion, which was generally attributed by officials to alien enemies, occurred Nov 22 in the plant of the Canadian Explosives Company, Ltd., at Nobel, Ont. Five one-story buildings used for the storage of cordite, which the company had been manufacturing in large quantities, were destroyed.

See also

CANADA—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES

France

Fifty-two persons were reported to have been killed in an explosion in Paris, Oct 20, in a munitions factory, while one hundred or more were injured. Many of the victims were women workers in the factory, which was wrecked, as were buildings in the vicinity. It was absolutely denied that the explosion was the work of spies.

One hundred and ten persons were reported to have been killed in an explosion in the Belgian munitions factory at Havre, Dec 11. The

exact cause of the explosion was not determined.

Germany

Destruction of a large ammunition factory at Halle, Prussian Saxony, by an explosion, with the loss of several hundred lives, was reported in a message from Kolding, Denmark, to Copenhagen, Dec 5.

EXPLOSIVES

See also

AMMUNITION

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—AMMUNITION

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS

TRINITROTOLUENE

WOOD PULP—SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON IN EXPLOSIVES

—Kaulosit compound

Swedish Government experts in Stockholm had, according to advices from London, Sept 26, invented what is probably the most powerful explosive in the world. The Superphosphate Company, in conjunction with these experts, after thorough tests was convinced that this new explosive has military possibilities. It will be especially effective for use in shells, large quantities of which had been ordered for the Swedish army. The chief ingredient used in the new process is called kaulosit, an extract of ammonium.

—Production of

United States

The total production of explosives in the United States during the year 1914, exclusive of exports, according to figures compiled by Albert H. Fay, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, was 450,251,489 pounds or 225,126 short tons, as compared with 500,015,845 pounds or 250,008 short tons for 1913. The production for 1914 was segregated as follows: black powder, 206,099,700 pounds; "high" explosives other than permissible explosives, 218,453,971 pounds; and permissible explosives, 25,697,818 pounds. The figures represent a decrease of 23,839,831 pounds of black powder; 23,932,573 pounds of high explosives, and 1,987,952 pounds of permissible explosives, as compared with 1913. The quantity of permissible explosives used in the United States is larger than in a number of foreign countries. In 1912 it represented about 5 per cent of the total quantity of explosives produced, and in 1914 5.7 per cent. The total amount of explosives used for the production of coal in 1914 was 220,622,487 pounds, of which about 8.9 per cent was of the permissible class as compared with 9.5 per cent in 1913.

In the year 1902 only 11,300 pounds of permissible explosives were used in coal mining, whereas in 1913 the quantity so used was 21,804,285 pounds, as compared with 19,593,982 pounds in 1914.

—Raw materials

In a report, made public in Sept, by the Bureau of Mines, on coal tar products used in making explosives C. J. Storm says:

"The coal tar products of greatest importance as raw materials in the explosives industry of the United States are benzene, tol-

uene, naphthalene and phenol (carbolic acid). These materials are employed in the manufacture of the various nitro-substitution products which have gradually found such wide application either as explosives or as ingredients of explosive mixtures.

"The nitrotoluenes are more extensively used in the explosives industry than any other nitro-substitution compounds, being employed chiefly for sensitizing certain types of ammonium-nitrate explosives and for lowering the freezing point of the low-freezing dynamites.

"In the absence of exact statistics a rough estimate places the amount of the various grades of nitrotoluenes used in the low-freezing dynamites manufactured in this country in 1913 at about 2,000,000 pounds, while in the "permissible" explosives employed in coal mining probably 250,000 pounds of the same materials were used during the same year.

"Pure crystalline trinitrotoluene has proved one of the most efficient explosives for use in explosive shells, torpedoes and mines, and is extensively used by almost every important military service, including that of this country. In recent years it has also come into use as a substitute for a large proportion of the mercury fulminate in detonators (blasting caps) and as a charge for detonating fuse.

"Picric acid (trinitrophenol) and certain of the picrates are highly important as military shell explosives. The acid is also employed in surgical dressing for burns and wounds.

"The manufacture of these compounds depends entirely on phenol (carbolic acid) as a raw material.

"The possibilities of the use of the nitro-derivatives of coal tar products in explosives are far greater than is indicated by this brief summary. Much investigative work on such compounds is being carried on in this country as well as abroad, from which important developments in the explosives art may result. The Bureau of Mines has instituted a systematic research into the preparations and properties of these nitro-substitution compounds with a view to studying their possibilities in the explosives industry."

—Wind of

From an article in *The Lancet* (London) on "Nervous Manifestations Due to the Wind of Explosives," we extract the following paragraph, says the *Literary Digest*, Oct 9:

"The numerous cases observed in the war of injuries to the nervous system due to shell explosions have given rise to considerable discussion as to their nature and mode of production. . . . At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Paul Ravaut . . . emphasized the part played by 'the wind of the explosion.' The possibility of injury due to 'the wind of the bullet' has been long recognized, but the much more injurious 'wind of the explosion' does not seem to have received due attention and has been neglected for the diagnosis of hysteria."

Mr. Ravaut first described a case which he observed in Nov, 1914. A man was carried to the ambulance station suffering from paralysis with anesthesia, immediately following the

explosion of a big shell near him. There was no external wound, but the internal fluids were bloody. In other similar cases there were headaches, deafness, convulsions, and impairment of the mind.

"Mr. Ravaut claimed that in these cases the condition of the cerebrospinal fluid showed that the symptoms were due to organic lesions of the nervous system. The presence of blood or albumin for a greater or less period represented a gamut of reactions in relation with the intensity or extent of the lesion. Moreover, there was complete parallelism between the evolution of the symptoms and the condition of the fluid. It would be contradictory to expect the human organism to be unaffected by violent explosions which produce such an effect on surrounding objects, animate and inanimate. Mr. Ravaut thinks that the changes of pressure produced by explosions cause hemorrhages in the nervous systems, which were proved to exist in the first case. In a case reported . . . by Mr. Sencert, a man died soon after a shell exploded near him. There was no external wound, but the necropsy showed rupture of the lungs, and hemorrhage. Similarly, hemorrhages in connection with the nervous and urinary systems were produced in the first case. Such injuries Mr. Ravaut called 'internal wounds.' He considered them more frequent in the fighting-line than manifestations of hysteria."

EXPRESS COMPANIES

See also

PROHIBITION—GEORGIA

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

—American Express Co.

The American Express Company gave out the statement, June 16, that, in view of the active trend of American capital and American merchandise toward the Orient, the company had decided to add to its 'round-the-world chain of offices by establishing branches at Manila, P. I., and at Hong Kong, China.

—Damages

The United States Supreme Court, Feb 23, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, holding that the Wells Fargo Express Company could not be held liable for more than the stated nominal value of three Pierce-Arrow automobiles (\$50 each) in a bill of lading in the absence of a stipulated actual value and the payment of the higher rate for carriage.

—Earnings

Express earnings for June showed an increase over June of 1914, says a statement issued Oct 18 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Total earnings were \$7,048,084 in 1915, as against \$6,357,034 in 1914. Net earnings were \$666,575, as against \$264,797.

For the year ended June 30 the net earnings also showed an increase, while the gross earnings showed a slight decline. The gross in 1915 approximated \$75,450,247, and in 1914 they were \$78,552,914. Expenses of operation in 1915, however, were only \$71,493,566, as against \$76,361,121. The net balance in 1914 was only \$1,161,783. In 1915 it amounted to \$3,955,681.

The falling off in gross revenues was attributed to the inroads of the parcel post, the increase in net, to changes in operating methods. The figures for 1914 include the returns of the United States Express Company, which went out of operation in 1914.

—Rates

Fifteen per cent. of the earnings in California of the Wells Fargo Express Company, approximately \$750,000 a year, were lopped off, Feb 13, by the State Railroad Commission, when it made permanent a temporary order reducing rates issued a year ago. The order is based on a six months' test, during which the company submitted a statement of its earnings in detail between the points affected. Minor alterations in the original order were made on the same showing.

Formal orders, reopening the express-rate cases, requested in the petition filed Mar 16 by four of the principal express companies, were issued Mar 20 in Washington, D. C., by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hearings were to be held at dates to be named later. Pending such hearings, however, no changes in rates might be made.

The express companies contended that the first year's operation under the new low rates prescribed by the commission had brought a deficit, and they petitioned for a readjustment which would produce more revenue.

By decision rendered in July the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the petition of the express companies for a modification of the commission's original rate order of July 24, 1913, and in doing so accepted the plan of the express companies themselves for effecting modifications in the original order.

By these modifications, effective on Sept 1, the companies gain an estimated increase of 3.68 per cent in the gross revenues, says the *Literary Digest*. In other words, on a basis of \$130,941,560 of gross revenues, for twelve months, which was the revenue for the year ending January 31, 1915, the express companies would receive an additional sum of \$5,062,634.

The petitions of the companies requested that the commission's order be so modified as to increase the terminal allowance from 20 cents to 25 cents per shipment and reduce the weight allowance from 25 cents to 20 cents per hundred pounds. A request was also made for certain minor additional modifications such as the commission might deem proper.

It was pointed out by the companies that the granting of such a modification would not change the rate structure or the 100-pound charge, but would result in an increase of gross revenues for the principal companies of approximately 3½ per cent. The commission, in its order, says that if the companies "are operating at a loss under rates prescribed by us, and it clearly appears that they are, they are entitled to a reasonable relief promptly and without awaiting the result of another general investigation that would consume two or three years. We are of the opinion that the plan proposed will not result in rates that are unreasonable."

In reply to a suggestion from a Western State commission that if any change were to be made in express-rates a revision of the whole scheme of rates should be undertaken, the commission said:

"The investigation which resulted in our original order was most exhaustive. The present plant has given very general satisfaction and has produced but little complaint. Petitioners have co-operated earnestly and fairly in efforts to make the plan a success and to secure uniformity of rates for State and interstate business."

In *The Wall Street Journal* were explained the results of the proposed increases on first-class shipments. Certain weights would differ slightly from the figures given, due to the disposition of fractions, and not all shipments over 85 pounds would be increased, but otherwise the following would be the results: One to five pounds each, 5 cents; 6 to 20 pounds each, 4 cents; 30 to 40 pounds each, 3 cents; 50 to 70 pounds each, 2 cents; 71 to 99 pounds each, 1 cent.

These figures are representative of the increase on first-class traffic only. Second-class shipments will be increased 75 per cent. of the first-class rates. Substantially, no commodity rates will be affected by the increases. Under the plan proposed, the distance a shipment is hauled has no bearing on the proposed increases in rates "except in so far as they may be affected by the casting off of fractions of one-half cent or the addition of 1 cent when the fraction exceeds one-half." Other points are brought out as to the commission's decision:

"By actual count of shipments on two typical days for each express company in 1915, the petitioners estimated that they handled during that year, in interstate movements and in the States where the interstate scale had been adopted, 119,544,043 first-class and 20,191,646 second-class shipments, each less than 100 pounds in weight, the first-class shipments being 61.66 per cent. and the second-class 10.41 per cent. of the total number of shipments. By a similar method they estimated the average weight per first-class shipments of less than 100 pounds to have been 21.36 pounds, and per second-class shipments of less than 100 pounds 52.17 pounds during the same period.

"Using these average weights for first- and second-class shipments, the additional revenue per first-class shipment under the proposed plan will be 3.93 per cent. and on second-class 1.79 cents. At the additional revenue of 3.93c. per first-class shipment of less than 100 pounds, the 119,544,043 shipments handled in the year 1915 would have yielded an estimated additional revenue of \$4,700,472; and at an increase of 1.79 cent per shipment the 20,191,646 second-class shipments of less than 100 pounds would have yielded an estimated additional revenue of \$362,162, or a total estimated additional revenue from both classes of \$5,062,634.

"The petitioners' gross transportation revenue for the year 1915 was \$131,173,670. The estimated increase of \$5,062,634 would give 3.86% increase in gross revenue."

EXTORTION

Forty-six indictments, naming fifty-four defendants, were returned in Chicago, Dec 3 as a result of the grand jury's inquiry into alleged labor graft. They charged extortion, conspiracy and malicious mischief. The accused ranged from heads of local labor organizations and small plate glass manufacturers to alleged "sluggers." Evidence presented to the grand jury purported to show that where contractors or property owners fell out with the business agents of the unions, the windows of their places of business would be smashed by crews which travelled about in automobiles for the purpose. It was alleged that the victim, to stop persecution, had to go to John B. Johnson's saloon on the west side, where the alleged extortioners made their headquarters, and settle. Until he did so, it was charged, the plate glass dealers involved would refuse to replace broken windows.

EYSCHEN, Premier

Premier Eyschen of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg died Oct 11.

F-4 (Submarine)

The American submarine *F-4*, was submerged Mar 25 two miles off Honolulu Harbor. She carried a crew of twenty-five men, and was commanded by Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. The flotilla of submarines were engaged in target practice. Up to the case of the *F-4* this country has had no accident involving the loss of a submarine and the death of the crew. Grapplers located a heavy mass the following day, which was believed to be the missing submarine. On the 28th the heavy body was discovered to be only an old anchor. The *F-4* was said to have been definitely located on the 29th and parts of the superstructure brought to the surface. It was then said to be waterlogged.

The cruiser *Maryland* steamed from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu Apr 6, to take charge of the raising. She carried four of the navy expert divers from the New York Navy Yard and a quantity of apparatus.

Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley went 288 feet under water in Honolulu, Apr 14, and walked along the submarine *F-4*. He found her lying in a smooth, sandy bottom, with no coral growths to impede hoisting operations. She lay on her starboard side, her bow pointing shoreward. Two parted lines were found attached to the craft. The superstructure of the submarine was caved in, and the hull was filled with water, probably from seepage. Crilley went down in an ordinary diving suit, and the recompression chamber designed to reduce pressure on the diver was not used. The depth reached was said to be a world's record.

While working at a depth of 200 feet, Diver William F. Loughman became entangled in the lines attached to the lost underwater craft, on Apr 7, and was released only after heroic efforts lasting nearly four hours.

The submarine *F-4*, was raised to within 108 feet of the surface, divers reported May 24. No bodies of officers or crew were found in

the forward hold of the vessel when a diver entered it May 28. The diver was unable to enter the middle hold. Exploration of the interior was halted by orders of the Navy Department to bring the vessel into the harbor for examination, to determine the cause of the sinking. The hulk was then within twenty-four feet of the surface.

A large hole in the side of the submarine was discovered by divers May 28 at the point of juncture of the vessel's forward and middle compartments. Naval officers said the hole probably was caused by constant pounding of the hulk on the ocean bed in the heavy seas of the last few days. Another theory advanced was that the hole was caused by an explosion that wrecked the submarine.

After it had been raised from a depth of more than 300 feet to within 24 feet of the surface, further salvaging of the submarine *F-4* had to be suspended, June 2, on account of a large hole in the shell and danger of the hulk breaking in two. Thirteen descents were made, five of which reached a depth of 306 feet, a new world's record.

Two pontoons, specially constructed to raise the *F-4*, were placed over the submarine, and six chains passed under the wreck, Aug 28. The *F-4* was refloated Aug 29 and towed to the quarantine station in Honolulu Bay.

A feat unknown in marine annals was accomplished in raising the *F-4*. A statement issued by the Navy Department, Aug 31, said that so far as could be discovered no vessel had ever before been raised from such a depth (300 feet).

The lifting appliances were fitted on two large mud scows, rented from a local company. These scows had vertical wells through them, up which the lifting lines could be led. The decks were strengthened around the wells, and some large sugar-mill shafts, sixteen inches in diameter, were secured over them horizontally, in heavy bearings, the lifting cables being wrapped around them, thus making horizontal windlasses. To rotate these shafts, large spools, some four or five feet in diameter, were fitted on their ends, and cables wrapped around them were unwound, as required by steam power. The dead weight to be lifted was about 250 tons, and four sets of slings were used, the loop of each set being swept under the boat, and the two ends led up and wound on the sixteen-inch shafts. The task of sweeping the slings under the submarine and then bringing the ends to the lifting appliances was extremely difficult.

A number of bodies of the twenty-two men who perished were found, Aug 31, entangled in the wreckage of the interior.

The preliminary investigation into the cause of the sinking of the *F-4* resulted in a report to the Navy Department, Aug 31, which asserted that all four of the submarines of the *F* class, including the *F-4*, had inherent faults, and were difficult to keep in repair.

Secretary Daniels Sept 17 ordered all submarines of the *F-4* type out of commission until a thorough examination of them could be made. His action was taken upon the report of the Board of Inquiry investigating

the sinking of the *F-4* at Honolulu on Mar 25, which ascribed the disaster to a battery explosion.

With full military honors the bodies of fourteen unidentified victims of the sinking of the submarine *F-4* were buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., Sept 28. There were twenty-one men aboard the *F-4* when she sank. The bodies of three were never recovered. Four of the bodies recovered were identified and buried elsewhere.

The report of the Board of Inquiry, made public at the Navy Department Oct 27, showed that the primary cause of the disaster was the corroded condition of lead lining in the battery tanks, and, in consequence, of rivets in the port wall of the forward battery steel tank. Water was thus allowed to enter parts of the battery and to produce chlorine gas, which exploded violently, admitting water in large quantities. Every possible remedy was resorted to by the crew, but owing to the defective diving apparatus, the tendency to lunge forward and downward could not be overcome. The crew manipulated the rudders and propellers, and tried to blow the water from the tanks, but the plunging continued. All of the crew who could took refuge in the engine room, closing the water-tight doors. There, it is believed, they lived for some time after the bottom was reached, but the pressure finally caused the engine room bulkheads to give way.

FABRE, Jean Henri

Jean Henri Fabre, the entomologist, died at Orange, France, Oct 11. He was born in France in 1823.

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION

All records for efficient construction were broken, says the *Independent*, Oct 4, in the building of the munition plant built by the Baldwin Locomotive Co. under the direction of Samuel Vaucrain, its vice-president, at North Eddystone, Pa., some fifteen miles from Philadelphia. The plant, or, rather, plants, for there are two buildings, the one completed and the other still under construction at the time of writing, were leased, the first to the Remington Arms Co. and the second to the Eddystone Ammunition Co., a Baldwin corporation, the buildings to revert to the Baldwin Co. at the close of the war.

Ground for the Remington plant was broken May 8, the tract on which it was built being occupied by three houses and barns and a number of trees. Three months later the factory was in operation, though its maximum efficiency would not be reached for a year.

The Remington building covers 15.03 acres, is composed of 13 units and has 37.72 acres of floor space; the Eddystone Ammunition building covers 14.8 acres, has 3 units and 1,296.250 sq. ft. of floor space. Both buildings are built with hollow tiles sides, reinforced concrete tile roof and glass to the limit of practicability.

The complexities of the problem were increased by the fact that the buildings were being constructed for a twofold use. The

Remington building had to have place in its plants for four bull towers, to illustrate, each ultimately to have three electric cranes, for use in hydraulic boiler riveting. And all floors, or nearly all, that the Remington Company were to use, had to be installed with eye to the ultimate aim of making these buildings into boiler, machine and other kinds of Baldwin shops. As an illustration of what such dual planning entails, one needs but turn to the vital question of lighting all those intermediate floors that were to be installed for the first tenant. This question was solved by the use of huge bays and by the arrangement of having two or three floors alternate with but one floor.

FANCIULLI, Francesco

Francesco Fanciulli, the New York band conductor and composer, died July 17 aged 62.

FARGO, James Congdel

James Congdel Fargo, a pioneer in the express business in this country, died, Feb 8, at his home in New York, aged 85.

FARMS AND FARMING

See

AGRICULTURE

FASTING

By drinking a glass of buttermilk, Mar 23, James Robinson, inmate of the county infirmary at Warsaw, Ind., was said to have ended a fast that stands as a world's record, one of fifty-seven days. During his fast, Robinson lost about a hundred pounds. Although weak, his physical condition was good.

FAY, Robert

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—FAY, ROBERT, CASE

FEDERAL DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.

The Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company of New York, with a capitalization of \$15,000,000 was incorporated in Dover, Del., Oct 4 to "purchase, take over, own, and lease all kinds of mining rights and metalliferous lands, to produce and carry on a business of treating, refining, selling, and dealing in and with cotton fibres and salt solutions for the manufacture of dyestuffs of all kinds." The inconvenience to the dyeing industry owing to the European War, and due to the dominating position held for so many years by German manufacturers of artificial coal-tar colors, will, it is believed, be ended even after normal conditions are restored in Germany, by the active manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States, properly safeguarded from unfair foreign competition.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

See

UNEMPLOYMENT

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS**COTTON—FEDERAL AID TO GROWERS
LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL****FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

Members of the Federal Trade Commission held their first formal hearing, June 3, in New York City.

The commission heard suggestions for modifying anti-trust legislation, in order to allow American business to adjust itself to meet foreign rivals outside United States on equal terms.

"Rules of Practice" before the commission were made public in Washington, D. C., June 25. They had been drafted very much along the lines of the rules of practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission, except that they provide that only the Trade Commission can institute formal complaint against any business firm or corporation. Any person, partnership, corporation or association may apply to the commission to institute a proceeding in respect to any violation of the anti-trust law, but such applications are to be purely informal.

Joseph E Davis, chairman of the Commission, said, June 28, that the Commission would be forced to retrench because of lack of appropriations.

The Trade Commission, together with practically every other executive branch of the Government, suffered at the hands of Congress at the previous session, when by reason of the economy crusade every possible reduction in governmental appropriations was made regardless of consequences. The small appropriations will prevent the Commission from engaging in many important cases involving a large amount of field work by special agents.

Following is the full text of the rules of practice before the Federal Trade Commission:

I.—SESSIONS.

The Principal office of the Commission at Washington, D. C., is open each business day from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. The Commission may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place, and may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

Sessions of the Commission for hearing contested proceedings will be held as ordered by the Commission. Commission shall constitute a quorum for the trans-business day at 10.30 a. m. Three members of the office of the Commission at Washington, D. C., on each case, unless otherwise ordered, will be held at the making orders and for the transaction of other business.

Sessions of the Commission for the purpose of

All orders of the Commission shall be signed by the Secretary.

II.—COMPLAINTS

Any person, partnership, corporation or association may apply to the Commission to institute a proceeding in respect to any violation of law over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

Such application shall be in writing, signed by or in behalf of the applicant, and shall contain a short and simple statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation of law and the name and address of the applicant and of the party complained of.

The Commission shall investigate the matters complained of in such application, and if upon investigation it shall appear to the Commission that there is a violation of law over which the Commission has juris-

diction, the Commission shall issue and serve upon the party complained of a complaint stating its charges and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least 40 days after the service of said complaint.

III.—ANSWERS

Within thirty days from the service of the complaint, unless such time be extended by order of the Commission, the defendant shall file with the Commission an answer to the complaint. Such answer shall contain a short and simple statement of the facts which constitute the ground of defense. It shall specifically admit or deny or explain each of the facts alleged in the complaint, unless the defendant is without knowledge, in which case he shall so state, such statement operating as a denial. Answers in typewriting must be on one side of the paper only, on paper not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long, and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left-hand margin not less than 1¼ inches wide, or they may be printed in 10 or 12-point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches wide by 10½ inches long, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide.

IV.—SERVICE

Complaints, orders and other processes of the Commission may be served by anyone duly authorized by the Commission, either (a) by delivering a copy thereof to the person to be served, or to a member of the partnership to be served, or to the president, secretary, or other executive officer, or a director, of the corporation or association to be served; or (b) by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of such person, partnership, corporation or association; or (c) by registering and mailing a copy thereof addressed to such person, partnership, corporation or association at his or its principal office or place of business. The verified return by the person so serving said complaint, order or other process, setting forth the manner of said service, shall be proof of the same, and the return post office receipt for said complaint, order or other process, registered and mailed as aforesaid, shall be proof of the service of the same.

V.—INTERVENTION

Any person, partnership, corporation, or association desiring to intervene in a contested proceeding shall make application in writing, setting out the grounds on which he or it claims to be interested. The Commission may, by order, permit intervention by counsel and upon such terms as it shall deem just.

Applications to intervene must be on one side of the paper only, on paper not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long, and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left-hand margin not less than 1¼ inches wide, or they may be printed in 10 or 12-point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches wide by 10½ inches long, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide.

VI.—CONTINUANCES AND EXTENSIONS OF TIME

Continuances and extensions of time will be granted at the discretion of the Commission.

VII.—WITNESSES AND SUBPOENAS

Witnesses shall be examined orally, except that for good and exceptional cause for departing from the general rule of the Commission may permit their testimony to be taken by deposition.

Subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing may be issued by any member of the Commission.

Subpoenas for the production of documentary evidence (unless directed to issue by a Commissioner upon his own motion) will issue only upon application in writing, which must be verified and must specify, as near as may be, the documents desired and the facts to be proved by them.

Witnesses summoned before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken, and the persons taking the same, shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

VIII.—DEPOSITIONS IN CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS

The Commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition in a contested proceeding.

Depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Commission and having power to administer oaths.

Any party desiring to take the deposition of a witness shall make application in writing, setting out the reasons why such deposition should be taken, and stating the time when, the place where, and the name and post office address of the person before whom it is desired the deposition be taken, the name and post office address of the witness, and the subject matter or matters concerning which the witness is expected to testify. If good cause be shown, the Commission will make and serve upon the parties, or their attorneys, an order wherein the Commission shall name the witness whose deposition is to be taken and specify before whom the witness is to testify, but such time and place, and the person before whom the deposition is to be taken, so specified in the Commission's order, may or may not be the same as those named in said application to the Commission.

The testimony of the witness shall be reduced to writing by the officer before whom the deposition is taken, or under his direction, after which the deposition shall be subscribed by the witness and certified in usual form by the officer. After the deposition has been so certified it shall, together with a copy thereof made by such officer or under his direction, be forwarded by such officer under seal in an envelope addressed to the Commission at its office in Washington, D. C. Upon receipt of the deposition and copy the Commission shall file in the record in said proceeding such deposition and forward the copy to the defendant or the defendant's attorney.

Such depositions shall be typewritten on one side only of the paper, which shall be not more than 8½ inches wide and not more than 11 inches long and weighing not less than 16 pounds to the ream, folio base, 17 by 22 inches, with left-hand margin not less than 1½ inches wide.

No deposition shall be taken except after at least 6 days' notice to the parties, and where the deposition is taken in a foreign country such notice shall be at least 15 days.

No deposition shall be taken either before the proceeding is at issue, or, unless under special circumstances and for good cause shown, within 10 days prior to the date of the hearing thereof assigned by the Commission, and where the deposition is taken in a foreign country it shall not be taken after 30 days prior to such date of hearing.

IX.—DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Where relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a document containing other matter not material or relevant and not intended to be put in evidence, such document will not be filed, but a copy only of such relevant and material matter shall be filed.

X.—BRIEFS

Unless otherwise ordered, briefs may be filed at the close of the testimony in each contested proceeding. The presiding Commissioner or examiner shall fix the time within which briefs shall be filed and service thereof shall be made upon the adverse parties.

All briefs must be filed with the secretary and be accompanied by proof of service upon the adverse parties. Fifteen copies of each brief shall be furnished for the use of the Commission, unless otherwise ordered.

Application for extension of time in which to file any brief shall be by petition in writing, stating the facts upon which the application rests, which must be filed with the Commission at least 5 days before the time for filing the brief.

Every brief shall contain, in the order here stated:

- (1) A concise abstract, or statement of the case.
- (2) A brief of the argument, exhibiting a clear statement of the points of fact or law to be discussed, with the reference to the pages of the record and the authorities relied upon in support of each point.

Every brief of more than ten pages shall contain on its top fly leaves a subject index with page references, the subject index to be supplemented by a list of all cases referred to, alphabetically arranged, together with references to pages where the cases are cited.

Briefs must be printed in 10 or 12-point type on good unglazed paper 8 inches by 10½ inches, with inside margins not less than 1 inch wide, and with double-leaded text and single-leaded citations.

Oral arguments will be had only as ordered by the Commission.

XI.—ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION

All communications to the Commission must be addressed to Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., unless otherwise specifically directed.

A tour of investigation to cover the middle West, the Pacific coast and the South by the Federal Trade Commission began in Chi-

cago July 19. The commission will travel for nearly two months completing its inquiry into the export trade situation. During the tour the commission will hold closed hearings at various points on informal complaints which have been filed charging business concerns with "unfair competition." From Chicago the commission will go to Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and other cities of the middle West. Later hearings will be held in the export cities of the Pacific coast—Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

See also

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—ANNUAL REPORT

FERDINAND I, Czar of Bulgaria

The *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, printed, Apr. 21, correspondence from Sofia telling of the reconsecration of Czar Ferdinand by the Catholic Church, which excommunicated him when he permitted his son, Prince Boris, the heir apparent, to join the Orthodox Greek Church. Bulgaria's constitution requires the sovereign to embrace the orthodox faith, but Ferdinand was permitted to remain a Catholic. Prince Boris, born in 1894, was admitted to the Greek Church in 1896.

See also

BULGARIA

FERGUSON, Harvey B.

Harvey B. Ferguson, former Congressman from New Mexico, died June 10, aged 67.

FERRIS, Woodbridge N.

See

MICHIGAN

FERTIAULT, François

François Fertiault, dean of the Society of French Authors, died in Paris Oct 6 at the age of 102.

FERTILIZERS

The Department of Agriculture, in *Bulletin* 149, issued Jan 26th, discusses the manurial value of radio-active substances offered for sale as stimulants to growing crops. A summary of the discussion sets forth (1) that the greatest quantity of radium which can exist in the uranium residues is 3 parts in 100,000; (2) that the intensity of the radium rays is limited by the quantity of radium present; (3) that all rays must exceed in intensity or concentration a certain limit to produce results; (4) that radium is worth \$120,000 a gramme; (5) that the activity of radium or any radio-active element cannot be increased by any treatment whatever. The report concludes that it "seems impossible that radium or any of its products can have any economical application as fertilizer in general farming . . . since the radium already in the soil is about 100 times more than is present in the so-called radio-active manures."

German farmers can find a satisfactory substitute for Chilean nitrate of soda in sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide, Professor Gerlach announced to the German Agricultural Society in Berlin, Sept 18. Experiments had shown, said the professor, that sulphate

of ammonia produces on an average 89 per cent of the effect of nitrate of soda and cyanimide 76 per cent. He estimated the production of cyanimide in German factories at 120,000 tons yearly, and said that German farmers must use nitrogen fertilizer liberally, since it returns sixfold its weight in highly digestible albumens.

FESSENDEN OSCILLATOR

One of the European powers is said to have determined to equip its battleships with an electric oscillator, the invention of Professor R. A. Fessenden, an American electrical engineer. "The Fessenden oscillator," says Mr. Cleveland Moffett in the *American Magazine*, "is a submarine sounding apparatus that can send its signals through the water, not through the air, one result being that these signals travel more swiftly than they would through the air, since sound moves through water at the rate of 4400 feet per second, while through the air it moves at the rate of only 1100 feet a second. This system of submarine signaling is really a kind of water wireless."

The inventor is convinced that it would be possible to transmit these underwater signals, using the regulation Morse code, over a distance of one hundred miles. A battleship equipped with the instruments could talk with its own submarines when they were miles away and direct their movements against an enemy's vessels. Oscillators are already installed on the American dreadnoughts *Wyoming*, *Utah*, *Delaware* and *Florida*, and the submarines of the "D" class.

A vessel would need two of the instruments, one on either side, which would enable an officer to determine the direction from which the signal came. The battleship would be able to tell within a few degrees the position of the submarine. This would be made possible by a distance indicator with a dial graduated in thousands of yards. The oscillators are placed forward of amidships and are submerged three or four fathoms.

FIELD, Marshall, 3d.

Marshall Field, 3d, son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, and Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, New York City, were married, Feb 6, in New York. Mr. Field, a grandson of the late Marshall Field, Chicago's merchant magnate, will inherit three-fifths of the Marshall Field estate, about \$60,000,000, when he is 50 years old.

FINANCE.

The Guaranty Trust Company arranged on Jan 13 for a shipment of \$200,000 from London in French coin. This was described as a special transaction but it was taken as a sign that London would not raise insuperable obstacles to a gold movement this way. The gold was in no sense released by the Bank of England, but the Bank might easily have prevented its being picked up in the market, if it had cared to bid high enough for the lot of French coin.

Additional gold from China to the amount of \$280,000, was received at San Francisco in January for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, making a total import from this

source of \$3,230,000. This is said to be the first time that gold has ever been imported from China, although there have been both exports and imports between this country and Japan. It also the first importation of gold from anywhere since the war began, with the exception of the small flow back and forth across the Canadian border, which is regarded almost as a domestic affair. The transactions that brought about the flow of gold from China to New York were only those of certain large concerns that have financed their business through the Guaranty Trust Company for some years. Before the European war these transactions were handled by the Guaranty's London branch, just as China's other trade focused in London. With the derangement of financial machinery caused by the war, the Guaranty transferred its Chinese business to the main office at New York. The payments that China made in January in gold were not necessarily for goods purchased in this country. They represented a debit balance on the transactions of the firms concerned in various parts of the world. Under the former practice the Chinese merchants and bankers arranged with the Guaranty Trust Company for credits in London. If they bought goods in Paris, for instance, they would advise the sellers to draw on the Guaranty Trust Company in London for their account. If, in the course of time, the state of China's exchanges should be such that it would be cheaper to export gold than to buy exchange, the gold would be shipped to London. Under the new arrangement the credits are established in New York, and the gold is shipped here, thus furnishing one of the first extensive instances of the use of "dollar exchange," which it has been predicted would grow up out of the international exchange situation caused by the war.

The Equitable Trust Company completed, Apr 22 its plans for financing travelers abroad which have an important bearing on the substitution of New York for London as the financial clearing house of the world. The institution has ready for distribution a circular letter of credit drawn in dollars instead of the pound sterling, and the drafts drawn against it in foreign countries will be sent direct to New York for collection instead of going through London, as the current sterling letters of credits do. It is estimated that in normal times Americans have spent \$200,000,000 annually in Europe, of which fully \$125,000,000 was disposed of through the medium of the sterling credit.

While the war lasts and travelers stay away from Europe, the trust company plans to concentrate its operations on business in South American countries—Cuba, Central America and the Far East.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—GOLD RESERVE—EUROPE

EUROPEAN WAR—LOANS

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

Also subhead FINANCE under names of countries

—Foreign exchange

The drop in sterling exchange rates in New York City, Aug 31, was the most violent that had been seen since the decline began months before. Demand sterling dropped to 4.55½, as compared with a close of 4.60½ on Aug 30, a drop of 5¼ cents in the pound overnight, or more than 1 per cent. The break in sterling cables was just as violent, cables selling down from 4.61½, the closing price on Aug 30, to 4.56½. Sterling showed a depreciation of 6 per cent, and was selling at the lowest prices ever reached. All low records of the past months were broken in the decline of prices in the last ten days of August.

The Irving National Bank of New York City announced, Nov 15, that dollar exchange was obtainable, the Bank of New Zealand having established direct relations with the Irving National and other financial institutions in this country. A shipment of gold made to San Francisco was the means employed to establish the new connection. The establishment of dollar exchange with Australasia was of considerable interest to exporters in the United States who do business with that country, as many had during the past few months suffered considerable losses owing to the continued decline in sterling exchange.

—Foreign loans

Indicating the wonderful advance of the United States as a center of finance, leading New York bankers figured (May 18) that more than \$247,000,000 in foreign loans had been placed there since the commencement of the war. This does not take into account the amount of subscriptions from the United States for the second German war loan, as anything like accurate details on this point were difficult to obtain; neither did the compilation cover British credits which had been established here in a private way awaiting the conclusion with American bankers of the much-talked-of \$150,000,000 loan or credits. It is natural to assume, therefore, that the advances already made to European countries were much larger than the total indicated. Some authorities estimated that financing on this score not accounted for would probably reach \$50,000,000. So this would make a grand total of more than \$300,000,000, the great bulk of which was placed since Jan 1.

The following table shows the foreign borrowing in detail:

Russian Government acceptances.....	\$25,000,000
French Government one-year notes.....	10,000,000
French one-year 5 per cent. loan.....	50,000,000
Swedish Government two-year notes....	5,000,000
Argentine national one-three-year loan...	15,000,000
Kingdom of Norway short-term loan.....	3,000,000
Swiss Government one-five-year notes....	15,000,000
Canadian provincial and municipal loans..	85,000,000
Argentine 5-year 6 per cent. bonds.....	25,000,000
Bolivia loan.....	1,000,000
Republic of Panama 30-year 5s.....	3,000,000
German 9 months' 5 per cent. bonds.....	10,000,000

Total\$247,500,000

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

—Gold shipments

See

FINANCE—INTERNATIONAL GOLD MOVEMENTS

—International gold movements

The first shipment of gold to be sent to New York direct from England since the latter part of 1912 arrived Mar 1. It amounted to only \$750,000.

A consignment of gold coin and bullion and securities, amounting to about \$19,500,000 in gold and \$30,000,000 in securities, arrived in New York City, Aug 12. The consignment came direct by rail from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to which port it had been conveyed by a British warship. J. P. Morgan & Co. were the consignees.

A second large shipment of gold and securities to strengthen British credit in the United States arrived in New York City, Aug 29. Its value was reported to be about \$45,000,000, divided into \$20,000,000 metal and \$25,000,000 of securities. The gold came in a special train of steel cars from Halifax and was guarded by thirty-eight armed men. A British warship, as in the first case, was said to have transported it to Halifax from the other side. American Express Company officials superintended its unloading here, the 700 boxes of gold and eight big cases of securities being checked by a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., to whom the shipment was consigned for account of the British government.

The third shipment of treasure by the Government of Great Britain to J. P. Morgan & Co., the financial representatives of the Allies in this country, \$29,600,000, was safely deposited Sept 8 in the U. S. Sub-Treasury and the securities in the vaults of Morgan & Co. The following statement was issued by Morgan & Co.: There is American gold coin valued at \$7,850,000, and British sovereigns to the amount of £2,390,000, valued at, approximately, \$11,615,000. This makes the aggregate \$19,465,000. No statement was made regarding the amount of the securities, but it was learned they were worth approximately \$10,134,000.

A shipment of \$2,500,000 in gold specie consigned by the British Government to J. P. Morgan & Co. to be used in the payment for munitions of war already delivered in Great Britain arrived in New York on the *Lapland*, Oct 15.

Gold to the amount of \$3,175,000 in English sovereigns was deposited in the Assay Office, New York, by the Guaranty Trust Company, Nov 23. The Canadian Bank of Commerce also deposited \$500,000 in English coin.

In four and a half months ended Nov 15, the following gold was deposited in the Assay Office: Domestic gold, \$18,600,000; foreign gold coin, \$107,250,000; foreign gold bullion, \$22,900,000. Since Nov 15 approximately \$15,000,000 was deposited, making a total of \$163,750,000 for about fifteen weeks.

FINE ARTS

See

ARCHITECTURE
DUVEEN BROS.
FURNITURE
PAINTINGS
PORCELAIN
POTTERY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—FREER COL-
LECTION

—Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The Evans wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was opened Feb. 3. Description of the wing is made in detail by the Feb *Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin*. The addition made to the Museum by Mrs. Evans' munificent gift consists of the Robert Dawson Evans galleries for paintings on the Fenway and a central structure at right angles connecting the galleries with the Huntington Avenue building, the *Bulletin* explains. The new portion embodies a further section of the general scheme adopted by the trustees in Jan. 1906, on the recommendation of the building committee appointed in May, 1902.

Like the Huntington Avenue building, the addition contains two floors above a basement, the ground floor about 13 feet in height, the main floor varying in height in different rooms. The block on the Fenway has a frontage of 325 feet and a depth of 105 feet, and is devoted to the collections of pictures and of prints. The connecting wing is 155 feet long between the buildings and 55 feet wide, and contains a gallery of tapestries above and a lecture hall below. The opening of the gallery was signalized by one of the greatest loan collections ever held in Boston.

For further information, see *Boston Weekly Transcript*, Feb. 5, 1915, p. 8-10.

—Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Riggs armor collection, comprising 4,600 pieces, was placed on view in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, on Jan. 25.

—Minneapolis Institute of Arts

The first unit of the \$3,000,000 Minneapolis Institute of Arts was opened Jan. 7.

—Morgan collection

The time limit within which the art possessions of the late J. P. Morgan might be disposed of without taxation expired Mar. 31. A two-year exemption had been allowed by special enactment in the hope that all or part of the collection would be given to the State or to a municipal corporation as specified by the legislative enactment—or, in other words, to the Metropolitan Art Museum.

Deputy Comptroller William Boardman made the following appointments of experts in April to appraise the art objects and paintings in the collections of the late J. P. Morgan:

Rowland Knodler, the pictures; Emile Baumgarten, tapestries, furniture, rugs, clocks, and silver at the Metropolitan Museum; and Thomas E. Kirby, the books, manuscripts, engravings, prints, drawings, and coins in the Morgan library. Mr. Kirby will be assisted by Charles G. Balmanno, president of the

Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. The appointments met with the approval of the executors of Mr. Morgan's estate.

FINLAY, Charles John, M.D.

Dr. Charles J. Finlay, the discoverer of the theory that yellow fever is transmitted only through the bite of the mosquito, died, Aug. 20, in Havana, Cuba, at the age of 82.

FIRE PREVENTION

See

See CONCRETE

FIREARMS

See

AMMUNITION

FIRES.

United States and Canada

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1914, as compiled by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$235,591,350, or nearly eleven million dollars more than the sum charged against the preceding year. This is the heaviest loss to property by fire during the history of the country, with three exceptions, namely: 1908, the year of the Chelsea, Mass., and three other conflagrations; 1906, the year of the San Francisco conflagration, and 1904, the year of the Baltimore conflagration. The fire losses of 1914 were augmented by the Salem, Mass., conflagration, costing thirteen million dollars, but averaged moderate until the last two months of the year, when the general burning ratio increased phenomenally.

The table below gives the losses by months during 1912, 1913, and 1914:

	1912	1913	1914
January	\$35,653,150	\$20,193,250	\$23,204,700
February	28,601,650	22,084,600	21,744,200
March	16,650,850	17,511,000	25,512,750
April	16,349,400	16,738,250	17,700,800
May	21,013,950	17,225,850	15,507,800
June	16,103,450	24,942,700	29,348,000
July	15,219,100	20,660,900	17,589,800
August	14,158,800	21,180,700	11,765,650
September	13,779,300	17,919,300	14,383,050
October	13,651,650	14,932,750	14,004,700
November	16,172,300	15,207,600	21,372,750
December	17,967,000	16,126,450	28,507,150

Total for year \$225,320,600 \$224,723,350 \$235,591,350

The fire loss in the United States and Canada was estimated at \$231,000,000 in 1914, as against \$224,712,500, 1913; \$225,320,000, 1912.

January

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Jan. aggregate \$20,060,600, as compared with \$23,204,700 in Jan. 1914, and \$20,193,250 charged against Jan. 1913. The principal fire of the month was at Trenton, N. J. There were during the month 352 fires, causing a property damage of \$10,000 or over.

The railroad station and ferry slips of the Atlantic City Railroad Company, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading, at Camden, N. J., were destroyed by fire early on Jan. 3. With them burned twenty-one vestibule cars and four Pullman cars, and the fire spread to the buildings of the Cole Lumber Company and the Dialogue Ship Yard, causing a total loss of more than \$500,000.

A fire which threatened an entire manufacturing section of Trenton destroyed on Jan 18 the insulated wire department of the John A. Roebling Sons & Co. and adjacent buildings. An entire street was laid waste, entailing a loss of around \$1,000,000.

Among the other big fires of the month were the following:

Salem, Mass., was threatened with another conflagration on Jan 21 when the Leavitt Block, in the heart of the business district was burned at a loss estimated at \$250,000. Fire started in the Werner Building in the downtown district of Joliet, Ill., on Jan 24 and destroyed Crystal Stairs Theatre, the Steger piano store, E. C. Basset's Toggery Company, the M. J. Ryan Shoe Company, the Crystal Stairs barber shop and the Bungalow Buffet. The damage was \$200,000. At Davenport, Ia., on Jan 25 fire destroyed the Crescent Macaroni & Cracker Company plant, the loss being \$250,000. At Demopolis, Ala., Jan 26, fire destroyed the Webb compress. The estimated loss was \$200,000. There were 2850 bales of cotton in compress. At Perry on Jan 27, fire destroyed the three story building of the Globe Manufacturing plant. The loss was placed at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The concern manufactures washing machines. At Rapid City, S. D., on Jan 24 several firemen were injured and property damaged estimated at \$250,000 by a fire.

February

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of February, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce*, aggregated \$13,081,250, a decrease of \$8,662,950 from February of 1914, when the figures were \$21,744,200, and a decrease of \$6,979,350 from the record of January 1915. The losses of the first two months of 1915 reach a total of \$33,141,850, a reduction of over 25 per cent from the record of \$44,948,900 for the first two months of 1914. There were some 275 fires reported during Feb, 1915, which in each instance caused a property damage of \$10,000 or over.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., Feb 27, did damage estimated at \$1,000,000. The Gorman Fire Insurance Building, the Hamlin Building, and the Rouse Building were destroyed, and nearby structures damaged.

Among other big fires of the month were the following:

The Texas Compress Company's plant, Ballinger, Tex., was destroyed, Feb 9; 7300 bales of cotton, thirteen cars of cotton, and seven houses in the residence district also were destroyed, at a total loss of \$300,000. Fire which threatened to destroy Ebensburg Pa., was checked, Feb 18, by the use of dynamite after thirteen buildings in the business section had been burned, with a loss of \$200,000. The building and entire plant of the *Register and Leader*, morning, and *Des Moines Tribune*, afternoon newspapers, Des Moines, Ia., were destroyed by fire Feb 21. The loss exceeded \$200,000, about three-fourths of which was covered by insurance. Three unidentified persons were burned to death, and eight others were injured in a \$200,000 fire which swept the business section of Birmingham, Ala., Feb 23.

On Feb 27, fire destroyed the wool shoddy plant of W. J. Barnett & Son, Rensselaer, N. Y., entailing a loss to building and contents estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

March

A fire destroyed Memorial Hall, at Lowell, Mass., Mar 1, one of the finest libraries in that section, and seriously threatened the city and entire business section. The loss probably reached \$500,000.

Fire which for a time threatened the entire business district of Campaign, Ill., was considered under control Mar 17 after the flames had destroyed property estimated at \$500,000 in value.

Among other large fires of the month were the following:

Boston, Mass., Mar 3, fire destroyed the ice building, 4 to 12 High street, corner of Summer street; loss was estimated at \$250,000.

At Weed, Cal., Mar 4, fire which threatened the entire town destroyed 15,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the Weed Lumber Company. The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was estimated at \$300,000.

Fire destroyed lumber mill and plant of Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation near Norfolk, Va., Mar 14.

A fire which threatened the entire business section at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Mar 20, caused a loss estimated at \$250,000.

The National Oilcloth works at Jennings, Mo., were destroyed Mar 21. Damage and loss to plant was \$200,000. Stock was damaged \$150,000.

The 90,000-ton ice house at Fox Lake, Ill., was destroyed Mar 31. The estimated loss was \$200,000.

Four lives were lost and damage to extent of \$200,000 was done by fire which practically destroyed village of Norfolk, N. Y., Mar 31.

April

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of April as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$18,180,350, as compared with 17,700,800 in April, 1914, and \$16,738,250 for the same month the year before. The losses for the first four months of 1915 aggregated \$70,108,600, as against \$88,162,450 credited against the same time in 1914. During April there were some 326 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

The largest fire of the month occurred on Apr 14 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when fire of a mysterious origin destroyed the local plant of the Gulf Refining Company, where 75,000 gallons of gasoline were stored. The fire was discovered in the wareroom and spread rapidly, devouring the office building and stable adjoining. Fire companies fought the blaze for several hours, but were unable to save the plant. The loss was estimated at \$500,000. On Apr 16 a \$400,000 fire destroyed an elevator containing about 250,000 bushels of wheat owned by the Huhn Elevator Company, at Minneapolis, Minn. Fire started in boiler room, and several explosions blew the structure to pieces. The library building at St.

Paul was ruined and more than 100,000 volumes, valued at \$150,000, destroyed, by fire on Apr 28. The total loss caused by fire, smoke and water to the library and adjacent buildings was estimated at \$400,000. Among other large fires of the month were the following: Fire in the wholesale district of Montgomery, Ala., early on Apr 6, did \$200,000 damage. Explosions among five hundred barrels of burning whiskey made the fire a spectacular one. On the 7th a \$300,000 fire destroyed the machine shop and blacksmith shop of Seaboard Air Line Railway at Portsmouth, Va. Fire destroyed several buildings in the center of the business section of Topeka, Kan., on Apr 10, entailing a loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. At Decatur, Ill., on Apr 21, two hotels and two other buildings were destroyed by fire at an estimated loss of \$200,000. Belle Isle Bridge, connecting Belle Isle and Detroit at East Grand Boulevard and Jefferson avenues, three miles from the center of Detroit, was practically destroyed by fire on Apr 27. The loss was estimated at \$250,000.

Comaplix, at the end of Arrow Lakes in Kootenay, Canada, was practically wiped out by fire on Apr 6, with a total loss of \$300,000. Fourteen million feet of lumber, a river hotel and seventeen houses were destroyed. steamer, several mill buildings and plant, a The fire is believed to have been started by an incendiary. Another fire of possible incendiary origin occurred at Vancouver on the 20th, when fire, held by some police officers to be part of a plot to burn the city, started simultaneously in Cambie and Granville street bridges, connecting the business and residence districts of Vancouver. The loss was \$300,000.

May

Among the large fires of May was a fire at Sacramento, Cal., May 1, in which the clam-shell dredger *Hercules*, built at a cost of \$250,000, was totally destroyed; a fire at New Orleans, La., May 3, in which the New Orleans Box Factory, with hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber, the Alcus Box Factory, lumber yard and dry kiln, containing nearly a million feet of lumber, box cars, many small houses and other small buildings were destroyed at a loss of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; a fire at Ironton, O., May 3, which swept a business block, gutted the Masonic Temple, Opera House and a number of other buildings, doing damage estimate at from \$150,000 to \$200,000; a fire at Lockport, N. Y., destroying the plant of the Fiber Pail Corporation at a loss of \$200,000; a fire at Newark, N. J., May 14, which destroyed the George Stengel leather manufacturing plant, with a loss of \$300,000; a fire at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, which destroyed elevator K. of the Sheffield Elevator with about 150,000 bushels of wheat at a loss of approximately \$340,000; and a fire at Woburn, Mass., May 27, which destroyed the Bay State Leather Company and a large quantity of manufactured stock at a loss of \$250,000.

June

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of June, as compiled by *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$10,895,950,

as compared with \$20,348,000 in June 1914, when the Salem conflagration contributed \$13,000,000 of the total. The losses by fire for the first half of 1915 aggregated \$92,391,000, as compared with \$133,018,250 for the first six months of 1914, a decrease of over forty millions. There were during June, 1915, 200 fires, each causing an estimated property loss of \$10,000 or over.

The large fires of June included: A \$200,000 fire on June 2 in the lumber and coal yards of the Taylor-Goodwin Company in the Bradford District on the north side of the Merrimack River, near Haverill, Mass.; the destruction of the cotton mill of the Hardin Manufacturing Co. at Worth, N. C., at a loss of \$275,000, on June 3; a fire, caused by lightning, in an underground oil tank at Sour Lake near Beaumont, Tex. (June 8), resulting in a loss of \$250,000; a \$300,000 fire which destroyed five blocks on the waterfront of Portland, Ore., June 9; a \$200,000 fire at Havre, N. Y., which destroyed two stores containing 12,700 bales of cotton, June 22; and a series of blazes, started by lightning, in the oil fields in the neighborhood of Cushing, Okla., June 23, which caused a loss estimated at \$250,000. A winery at Fresno, Cal., was burned with a loss of \$500,000; a hotel and stores at Petoskey, Mich., with a \$250,000 loss and a grain elevator and other buildings at Huron, Cal., with a \$250,000 loss.

One man was killed and five injured in a \$200,000 fire which partly destroyed the Percival block in the wholesale district of Vancouver, B. C., June 2.

July

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of July, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce*, aggregated \$9,006,800, or over eight and a half millions less than the record of July 1914, which was \$17,539,800, and less than half the sum charged against July, 1913, when the record reached a total of \$20,660,900. The losses for the first seven months of 1915 total \$112,397,800, as compared with \$150,558,050 for the same months of 1914 and \$129,356,550 in 1913. The July, 1915, fire losses were smaller in number, and there were but few fires of a spreading nature. The climatic conditions over a considerable area of the country contributed somewhat to the reduction of the fire waste. There were during the month some 190 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

Among the large fires of the month were: a fire at Port Huron, Mich., July 5, which destroyed freight sheds, with a loss of from \$250,000 to \$425,000; a fire at Dothan, Ala., July 15, which destroyed the Central of Georgia Railway Company's compress, with a loss of \$200,000; a fire at Aldridge, Tex., July 19, which destroyed the mills of the Aldridge Lumber Co., with an estimated loss of \$250,000, a fire at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 26, which swept an entire city block with an estimated loss of \$250,000. A fire at Oswego, N. Y., which destroyed a lumber yard and match factory with a loss of \$600,000; and a fire at Sumrall, Miss., which destroyed a lumber plant with a loss of \$250,000.

August

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of August, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$10,067,100, as compared with \$11,765,650 in Aug, 1914, and \$21,180,700 in Aug, 1913. The losses for the first eight months of the year 1915 reached a total of \$111,464,000, as compared with \$162,323,700 charged against the first eight months of 1914, a decrease of over fifty millions of dollars. The fire losses during August of 1915 were moderate in number and the larger fires were principally in the Far Western section of the country. There were during the month some 206 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

The large fires of August included the burning of the J. A. Veness Lumber Company's mill at Winlock, Wash. (Aug 8), at a loss of \$200,000; a \$250,000 loss in the oil fields near Tulsa, Okla. (Aug 9); a fire of presumably incendiary origin at Delleker, Cal., with an estimated loss of \$350,000 (Aug 13); the burning of twelve buildings in the business section of upper Rochester, N. Y., (Aug. 15), at a loss of \$200,000; a \$225,000 blaze in the building of the Robertson Caracraft Electric Co. at Buffalo, N. Y. (Aug 20), and a \$250,000 fire at Atlantic City, which destroyed a block of buildings on the boardwalk.

September

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Sept, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce*, aggregated \$14,823,500, as compared with \$14,383,050 charged against Sept, 1914. The fire losses thus far in 1915 totaled \$126,288,400, or over \$50,000,000 under the losses for the first nine months of 1914, which were \$176,706,750. There were during Sept, 1915, some 202 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

The large fires of Sept included the burning of the Chesapeake & Ohio grain elevator "A" at Newport News, Va., Sept 5, with an estimated loss of \$2,000,000; a \$1,000,000 loss in a moving picture plant in New York City Sept 11; the Mansion Hotel at Manitou, Col., Sept 13 with a loss of \$250,000; the dockyard of the Bathurst Lumber Co., at Bathurst, N. B., with a loss of \$200,000, Sept 22; 45 buildings at Hampton Beach, N. H., with a loss of \$250,000, Sept 23; the Western Furniture Exposition Co. and the Grace Episcopal Church in Chicago, Sept 26, with a loss of \$500,000; ten business buildings in Suffern, N. Y., Sept 29, with a loss of \$200,000.

October

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Oct, as compiled from the records of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$14,465,850, as compared with \$14,823,500 in Sept and \$14,004,700 in Oct, 1914. The losses by fire for the first ten months of the year reached a total of \$140,754,250, which compared very favorably with the record for the same period in the two preceding years, when the figures were \$190,711,450 in 1914

and \$193,389,300 in 1913. The Oct losses in 1915 were well distributed throughout the country, with no large fires of a conflagration nature. There were during Oct some 230 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

Twenty children, most of them girls ranging in age from seven to seventeen years, lost their lives Oct 28 in a fire which destroyed St. John's parochial school, Peabody, Mass. Another girl was injured fatally, while others were less severely hurt.

Among other large fires of Oct were a fire Oct 10 in the manufacturing district at Richmond, Va., loss \$200,000; a fire Oct 10 in the La Grande Hotel, Waycross, Ga., loss about \$200,000; a fire at the Eureka Woolen Mills, Pictou Co., Canada, on Oct 12, loss \$250,000; a fire which destroyed 50 houses at Stanstead, Que., Oct 12, loss \$250,000; a fire at the plant of the Mutual Film Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., Oct 16, loss \$500,000; a fire in the Evansville Warehouse Co., Evansville, Ill., Oct 22, loss \$200,000; a fire in the lumberyard of James Playfair & Co., Midland, Ont., Oct 24, loss \$325,000; a fire at the plant of the Du Pont Manufacturing Co., Hopewell, Va., Oct 24, loss between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000; a fire at New Brighton, Pa., Oct 26 in the warehouse of the Pittsburgh Wall Paper Co., loss \$200,000; and a fire in the storehouse of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Me., Oct 30, loss \$350,000.

November

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of Nov, as compiled from the records of *The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, aggregated \$21,204,850, as compared with \$21,372,750 in Nov, 1914, and \$15,207,600 the same month in 1913. The losses for the first eleven months of 1915 reached a total of \$161,959,100, as compared with \$212,084,200 for the same months in 1914, an improvement of about fifty million dollars. The Nov losses were largely augmented by fires in ordnance plants and munition factories, and also by a number of serious cotton fires. There were during Nov some 281 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

Twelve persons, of whom six were men, three women and four children, lost their lives and 36 were injured in a fire which destroyed a three-story brick tenement house at 66 North Sixth street, near the river front, in Brooklyn, Nov 2. Most of the victims were overcome by gas which leaked from a broken pipe in the building. A locked door was principally responsible for the fatalities. A coroners jury, Nov 29, charged 4 persons with manslaughter because of their responsibility for the condition of the building.

Approximately \$1,000,000 damage was done by fire which, Nov 11, destroyed one of the wire-rope shops of the John A. Roebling Sons company plant in Trenton, N. J. Due to the fact that the company had orders for war material for European countries, rumors were in circulation that the fire was of incendiary origin, but nothing was found to substantiate such reports.

The No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at South Bethlehem, Pa., was virtually destroyed early Nov 10 by a fire said to have been caused by a short circuit. The loss was estimated at \$1,000,000.

The mill of the MacLeod Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., at Milton, near Liverpool, N. S., valued at about \$250,000, was destroyed by fire early Nov 1.

Other large fires of Nov included the burning of the East Boston car barns of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., Nov 1, with an estimated loss of \$250,000; a fire at Springfield, Mo., which damaged the coach shops of the Frisco, Nov 2, to the extent of \$250,000; a fire at Augusta, Ga., which destroyed the Riverside Compress at an estimated loss of \$500,000; a \$400,000 fire in the downtown district of Los Angeles, Cal., Nov 4; a fire at Altus, Okla., Nov 16, causing a \$500,000 loss to the Interstate Compress Co.; a fire at Clinton, Ia., Nov 17, which destroyed business buildings valued at \$450,000; a fire in the warehouse of the Bodican Lumber Co., at Stamps, Ark., Nov 20, in which the loss was estimated at \$200,000; a fire at Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov 28, which destroyed cotton valued at \$1,250,000 belonging to the Pine Bluff Compress Co.; a fire at Avlona, Cal., Nov 29, which destroyed more than half the town, the damage being estimated at \$1,000,000; and a fire, Nov 29, which destroyed the \$2,000,000 bridge over the Pappio Valley, Neb.

December

Hopewell, Va., boom town of 25,000, founded by the Du Pont Powder Company, was almost all destroyed by fire Dec 9. The company's powder mill, some distance away, escaped damage. The blaze started in a restaurant and was not incendiary. The financial loss was estimated roughly at \$3,000,000.

Other large fires of Dec included the burning of two buildings in the wholesale district, St. Paul, Minn., Dec 3, at a loss of \$300,000, the knitting mills of A. V. Morris & Sons, at Fort Johnson, N. Y., Dec 3, at a loss of \$400,000; the Maple Leaf Milling Co.'s plant at St. Catharines, Ont., Dec 7, at a loss of \$300,000; the Boston Store, at Springfield, Ill., Dec 7, at a loss of \$200,000; two grain elevators of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Erie, Pa., Dec 10, at a loss of \$750,000; the business district of Necedah, Wis., Dec 14, at a loss of \$250,000, the Boyden Shoe Factory, Newark, N. J., Dec 15, at a loss of \$200,000; the Cleveland Elevator Company's elevator at Sheldon, Ill., Dec 17, at a loss of \$250,000; the Beck Building, Philadelphia, Dec 26, at a loss of \$200,000; Sullins College, Bristol, Va., Dec 31, at a loss of \$200,000; Sacred Heart College at Moncton, N. B., Dec 31, at a loss of \$250,000; the plant of the American Linseed Oil Branch, Chicago, Ill., at a loss of \$2,000,000.

See also

FOREST FIRES

PERSHING, Brig.-Gen. John Joseph
RAILROADS—TRAFFIC HALTED BY FIRES
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

Foreign

April

Six thousand bales of American cotton aboard the steamer *San Guglielmo* were destroyed by fire in the harbor at Naples, Apr 11. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The Comedia Theatre, one of the finest playhouses in Madrid, was destroyed by fire on Apr 18.

A disastrous blaze swept the city of Colon on the afternoon of Apr 30. Ten persons were killed, including two native policemen, and several hundred injured, while between 10,000 and 12,000 others, mostly negroes, were rendered homeless. The loss was estimated at \$2,000,000. Countless persons were homeless and were wandering about the streets. Business was almost at a standstill. Bread lines were established and the homeless women and children were cared for as far as possible. A huge tent city to shelter them was erected under the auspices of the American military authorities.

June

Buildings near London, England, covering three acres, 100 Red Cross motor ambulances, and 20 army motor vans, all ready for delivery to the Government, were destroyed by fire June 10 when the motor works of Brian, Huges & Strachan, at Park Royal, went up in flames. The damage was estimated at \$500,000. Troops had to be called in to assist the firemen.

The business section of Valdez, Alaska, was destroyed July 15 with a loss of half a million dollars.

Fire, Nov 11, destroyed the warehouses of the Russian-American Steamship Line at Archangel, Russia, the amount of damage being estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 rubles (\$500,000 to \$750,000).

The annex of the Bon Marché, one of the largest department stores in Paris, was almost destroyed by fire Nov 22. The loss was estimated at \$6,000,000. The flames destroyed collections of old furniture, objects of art, and Oriental rugs worth 20,000,000 francs, in addition to vast quantities of merchandise, including carpets to the value of 2,000,000 francs. It was said that it would be necessary to rebuild the annex at a cost of 1,000,000 francs. The loss was covered by insurance.

—Responsibility for Damages.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on Dec. 5 handed down a decision ordering the payment to the City of New York of \$1500 costs of extinguishing a fire. The action was brought by the City Fire Commissioner (Robert Adamson) against the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation for the costs of extinguishing a fire in a factory owned by the corporation, in which an automatic sprinkler system had been ordered by the Fire Department. The order was disregarded by the corporation. The decision of the court was unanimous.

FIRKIN, Chester

Chester Firkin, the poet, died Mar 2, aged 33.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UNION-TOWN

See

BANKS AND BANKING—BANKRUPTCY

FISH, Mrs. Hamilton

Mrs. Marion Graves Anthon Fish, the wife of Stuyvesant Fish, died at Garrison-on-Hudson May 25. Mrs. Fish was considered the most notable society woman of New York and Newport. She was about sixty years of age.

FISH AND FISHERIES

See

ALASKA—FISHERIES

CANADA—FISHERIES

CANADA; HOLLAND

HOLLAND—FISHERIES

TILEFISH

TUNA

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF FISHERIES

FISH**—Customs duties**

In the case of Chee Chong and Co et al v. United States (No. 1471), the United States Court of Customs Appeals Mar 3 affirmed the decision of the board of General appraisers regarding salt fish in tins Abstract 36300 (T. D. 34727) and G. A. 7602 (T. D. 34788.) The court held that salt fish in tins was not subject to the duty imposed by paragraph 273, tariff act of 1909 but should be classified as "other fish (except shellfish) in tin packages" under paragraph 270.

"FISH TRUST"

Investigation of the fishing industry along the New Jersey coast to determine the effect of an alleged fish trust on the cost of living was undertaken Dec 1 by a legislative committee of which Assemblyman Edward Schoen was chairman. It was shown that there were 147 licenses issued by the State for ocean and bay pound nets, from which the State derived a total revenue of \$5550. There was no limitation on the number of licenses, the only restriction being the proximity of one pound to another. The number of fish caught in 1912 was 34,806,066; in 1913 it was 31,891,469, and in 1914, 33,951,040. The committee planned to prove that the fishing industry was controlled by a trust which arbitrarily fixed prices; that practically the entire catch was bought and shipped to points in New York or Pennsylvania and thence transshipped to New Jersey for sale at greatly enhanced prices. It had been a complaint that Jersey resorts could not obtain an adequate fish supply from the pounds in their immediate vicinity because of the control exercised over the business by the trust.

FISHER, Gen. Benjamin Franklin

Gen. Benjamin Franklin Fisher, who was chief signal officer of the United States army during the Civil War, died Sept 9, at Valley Forge. He was eighty-one years of age.

FISK UNIVERSITY

See OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

FITCH, George

George Fitch, author and humorist, died, Aug 9, in Berkley, Cal. He was born in 1877.

FIVE AND TEN-CENT STORES

The five-and-ten-cent store companies, of which there are now three leading ones, have recently shown marked development through extensions and new territory.

The Wall Street Journal in April said of these enterprises: Expansion of the companies naturally, is much heavier after new capital is introduced. This has been the experience of both the Woolworth and Kresge companies, both of which were incorporated with their present capital in 1912 and have since expanded considerably. While these companies are probably the best known of all those operating, there is another organization, the J. G. McCrory Company, of which little is known in the financial world, and yet its founder, J. G. McCrory, was one of the pioneers in the five-and-ten-cent business. He started in 1882, four years after F. W. Woolworth, with a capital of \$2,000, and since that time the only additional capital put into the company was \$100,000 in 1912. The expansion from one store to 113, the number in operation now, was accomplished by reinvesting surplus profits and the \$100,000 mentioned above. The McCrory Company operates in a large number of small towns in the Eastern and Southern States, which probably accounts for the fact that it is not as well known as the others. The following table of the three companies presents their growth in the number of stores in operation:

Year	Woolworth	Kresge	McCrory
1915.....	737	118	113
1914.....	687	101	105
1913.....	631	85	92
1912.....	613	64	69

Woolworth is the only company which has invaded Europe with the five-and-ten-cent stores. F. W. Woolworth, Ltd., had 44 stores in operation throughout the British Isles on January 1, 1915, having opened 14 stores in 1914. The venture has proved very profitable, and, despite the war, the past year was the best the British company has had since its organization.

FLAGS

See

PANAMA CANAL

FLAGS**—American**

What is said to be the largest flag in America was presented to the city during the Flag Day celebration at St. Louis, June 14. It is 150 by 78 feet and weighs 400 pounds. It was given to the city by the Million Population Club.

—Use of Neutral in War

The following statement was issued by the Foreign Office in London Feb 7:

"The use of a neutral flag is, within certain limitations, well established in practice as a ruse de guerre. The only effect in the case of a merchantman of wearing a flag other than her national flag is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval

warfare and satisfy himself as to the nationality of the vessel and the character of her cargo, by examination, before capturing her and taking her into a prize court for adjudication.

"The British government has always considered the use of the British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specifically recognized by the law of this country in the merchant shipping act of 1894. In instructions to British consuls in 1914 it is stated: 'A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed except for the purpose of escaping capture.' As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag, as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture at sea at the hands of a belligerent, so we should maintain that in the converse case a British merchant vessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose, if she thought fit."

—Vice-President's

The Vice-President of the United States is hereafter (May) to have his personal emblem in bunting. It consists of a white ground with the arms of the United States in the center.

FLAXSEED

United States

The flaxseed crops of the United States for the season of 1914 is reported at 15,973,000 bushels—3,528,000 bushels less than the average crop for the last 5 years. Among the States, North Dakota showed the largest yield—7,055,000 bushels; Minnesota was second, with 2,992,000 bushels; Montana came third, with 2,560,000 bushels; and South Dakota fourth, with 2,550,000 bushels. These four States produced more than 95 per cent. of the entire crop. The value of the crop ranges from \$1.23 a bushel in Minnesota to \$1.12 in Kansas. The largest acre yield was 13.5 bushels, in Wisconsin; and the smallest was 7.5 bushels in South Dakota.

FLEMING, Sir Sandford

Sir Sandford Fleming, 88, civil engineer, died in Halifax, N. S., July 29. His connection with Canadian transcontinental railway development earned him the title of "Father of the Pacific Railway."

FLETCHER, Henry Prather

See

MEXICO

FLINT, Austin, M.D.

Dr. Austin Flint, alienist, died in New York City, Sept 22. He was seventy-nine years old.

FLOODS

See

STORMS

FLORIDA

See

PROHIBITION

FLYNN, Elizabeth Gurley

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the I. W. W. agitator, was again put on trial in Paterson, N. J., Nov 29, on the charge of having uttered a statement inciting to personal violence in the Paterson silk strike three years before. She was tried on the same charge two years before, but the jury disagreed, and further prosecution against her was allowed to lapse until she tried to come back to Paterson and address the silk workers.

Interest in her case was aroused among many people, who saw in the prosecution of Miss Flynn a danger to the principles of free speech and right of assemblage.

A verdict of not guilty was reached Nov 30 after an hour and eighteen minutes debate.

FOCH, Gen. Ferdinand.

The French general who was recently decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath by King George of England was born at Tarbes in the Southern Department of Gers on Oct 1, 1851. At the age of twenty-six he was nominated artillery captain. He rose rapidly to the post of professor of tactics, with the title of Commandant, at the Ecole de Guerre, where he remained five years. His lectures and military works have been translated into many languages.

Having been created Brigadier General in 1908, Foch now succeeded to the directorship of the Ecole de Guerre, one of the most confidential positions in the War Department. He left this post to take command of the Thirteenth Division and afterward of the Eighth Corps at Bourges and finally the Twentieth Corps at Nancy. Early in the war he commanded the Fifth Army at La Fere-Champeinois and in Oct., 1914, he succeeded to the command of the 3 armies of the north.

FOG

See

PHONOMETER

FOOD SUPPLY

See

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—FOOD SUPPLY

FRANCE—FOOD SUPPLY

GERMANY—FOOD SUPPLY

GREAT BRITAIN—FOOD SUPPLY

PURE FOOD LAWS

RUSSIA—FOOD SUPPLY

SWEDEN—FOOD SUPPLY

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Orders partially closing the Pittsburgh and Chicago stock yards because of the foot and mouth disease went out Ja 27 from the Department of Agriculture. The order merely stopped outgoing traffic, while there was danger of spreading the infection. During the debate in the House of Representatives on the appropriation bills (Ja 27) Congressman Sloan of Nebraska presented a statement showing the work done by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in fighting the foot and mouth disease among cattle up to the close of the calendar year 1914. Among other things the statement shows that the total number of animals in twenty different States

which had been destroyed in the campaign to halt the progress of the disease by the close of the year was 101,176, of which 47,735 were swine, 46,268 cattle, 7,151 sheep and 2,046 herds. The total expense of the whole campaign, including expenses of the various public authorities engaged in the fight, is fixed at \$1,129,138.

A circular letter issued by Dr. Kirstein, head of the Bakteriologische institut of Berlin, showing the alarming in Germany. "Fortunately," the circular ran, "we have a remedy of very recent discovery, designed either to suppress the disease entirely or to minimize its spread. The bacteriologist, Dr. Kerstein, has succeeded in establishing the fact that the disease is brought on, not by bacilli, but by protozoa. By means of this discovery he obtained a remedy called ernanin, which, as has now been safely shown, kills the inciting cause of the foot and mouth disease in the body."

The virtual stamping out of the foot-and-mouth plague was announced by Federal officers Apr 5, when the last of the infected herds was slaughtered at Syracuse, N. Y. During the period of Sept, 1914, to Mar, 1915, 124,141 animals had become infected and had been slaughtered in consequence.

See also

ANNUAL RESEARCH

Kansas.

Four counties in Kansas were quarantined, Feb 1, by the Department of Agriculture.

An emergency appropriation of \$10,000 was rushed through both Houses of the Kansas Legislature, Feb 2, to finance the fight of the state against the foot and mouth disease.

Pennsylvania.

Governor Brumbaugh announced, Feb 25, his approval of the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the payment of the state's share of the cost of the cattle killed, property destroyed and other expenses incurred in combating the foot and mouth disease, a like amount having been made available by the Federal government.

FOOTBALL

According to Parke Davis (Feb 4), intercollegiate football during 1914 was played by 450 colleges, 6000 secondary schools and by 1500 teams not connected with educational institutions, but representing organized athletic associations, large and small. 34,000 games were played and 152,000 players participated in the sport.

Notwithstanding the distraction of the war and the handicap of tight money, from every section came reports of increased attendance. Estimates place the total number of spectators attending the football games in the United States during the fall of 1914 at 6,292,000 persons. The culminating assemblage, of course, was the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven, where almost 70,000 people gathered, occupying almost 29 miles of seats.

Harvard defeated the Princeton team at Princeton, N. J., Nov 6, by a score of 10 to 6.

A crowd of 50,000 saw Yale defeat Princeton by a score of 13 to 7 in the Yale bowl, New Haven, Nov 13. A feature of the game was the sensational 54 yard kick of Otis Guernsey, Yale's full back.

The annual game between Yale and Harvard was played at the Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., Nov 20. A score of 41-0 gave Harvard the biggest victory she had even scored over Yale.

The United States Military Academy football team defeated the Naval Academy at the Polo Grounds, New York City, Nov 27, by a score of 14 to 0. It was the rubber game, for of their previous encounters each team had won nine, with one tied. Among the 40,000 spectators were President Wilson and Mrs. Galt.

—Accidents

Despite the general improvement in the playing of intercollegiate football, the total deaths in 1915 was fifteen, as against thirteen in 1914, fourteen in 1913, thirteen in 1912, and eleven in 1911. The figures given out in Chicago, Nov 27, showed that only three college men were fatally injured, and among these there was really only one seasoned player, Captain Scott of the Knox College team. The other two were practically beginners, and all the rest belonged to preparatory school or free lance elevens. The average age of the victims was 17 1-5 years, the youngest being 11. Few had been examined for physical fitness. Scrimmages were the cause of the majority of fatalities. Tackling caused three deaths.

FORD, Henry

The name of Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer and peace advocate, was filed Dec 11 as a Presidential candidate in the Nebraska Republican primaries to be held in April, 1916. The petition was filed by Omaha Republicans.

See also

FORD MOTOR CO.

PEACE PROPAGANDA

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

FORD MOTOR CO.

The directors of the Ford Motor Company, June 4, increased the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to an authorized \$100,000,000, and it was announced that they would declare a stock dividend of \$48,000,000, payable in July, thus bringing the outstanding capital stock up to \$50,000,000. The remaining \$50,000,000 will be reserved in the treasury.

The company also declared a large cash dividend, but the amount could not be learned. Henry Ford, owning 11,700 shares of the \$2,000,000 capital stock, received \$27,840,000 of the \$48,000,000 stock dividend.

Henry Ford issued a statement to the *Toronto Globe*, Oct 3, to the effect that while he cared neither to affirm nor deny the statement attributed to him in connection with the

Anglo-French war loan, he stood on record as opposed to militarism and everything in connection with it, particularly preparedness. Gen. Sam Hughes recently asked Mr. Ford if it were true that he opposed the loan. The Canadian Government was a heavy Ford auto buyer.

Owing to disagreement with Mr. Ford's "Peace Propaganda" Mr. James Couzens, Vice President and General Manager and Treasurer of the Ford Motor Company, generally regarded to have been in the business affairs of the company what Mr. Ford was in the mechanical and inventive, resigned Oct 12. Strong opposition to Mr. Ford's disapproval of the Anglo-French loan, of increased armament and of U. S. preparedness, were given as the causes of the resignation.

At a special meeting Oct 14 of the Board of Directors and the National Committee of the Navy League of the United States a vote of thanks and congratulations were sent to Mr. Couzens for the stand he had taken on the matter of national defense.

Mr. Couzens, in retiring, submitted his financial statement, which showed that the company had more than \$44,000,000 cash, and had made profits exceeding \$27,000,000 in the past ten months.

Frank L. Klingensmith, Secretary of the company, succeeded Mr. Couzens in the three offices he held. His successor as Secretary was Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry Ford. He became of age very recently.

A virtual boycott of Ford motor cars prevailed in Canada after Mr. Ford's disparaging comments on the Anglo-French Loan Commission and on Oct 14 his contribution of \$10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Society was announced "not as a peace offering but because Mr. Ford was opposed to the horrors of war and wishes to alleviate some of the sufferings at the front."

The London *Daily Mail* announced, Nov 18, that as long as Henry Ford maintained his hostile attitude toward the Allies no more of his automobile advertisements would be allowed to appear in that paper.

The Automobile Dealers' Association of Paris, it became known in Nov had asked all its members and correspondents to cease all relations with the Ford Motor Company as a result of Henry Ford's attitude toward the Anglo-French loan in the United States, saying that the association would feel itself obliged to exclude from membership any member not conforming to this notice.

See

AUTOMOBILES—TRACTOR

PROFIT SHARING—FORD AUTOMOBILE CO.

FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA

Distribution of a stock dividend of 600 per cent., equal to \$18,000,000 at the present price of its securities, was recommended by stockholders of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, who met in Walkerville Oct 25.

Announcement of their action was followed by offers to Detroit brokers of \$300 a share for the new stock. For the present issue, \$1,550 has been offered on stock having a par

value of \$100. The proposed dividend was part of a plan to increase the capital of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It will be paid for by the transfer of \$6,000,000 from the surplus.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

See

FINANCE—FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FOREST FIRES

United States

The Forest Service reports on Dec 19 the total number of fires for the season at 6112. Of this number, 81 per cent. were extinguished by the government protective organization before 10 acres had been burned over. The loss of merchantable timber was about \$400,000 (\$15,000,000 in 1910 before the present system was adopted), but the largest loss is in the destruction of the small trees which were growing in the areas burned over. The long dry season, with high temperature and high winds and hot and dewless nights rendered the forests this season exceedingly inflammable, and required unusual watching. In Montana and Idaho alone there were 2000 fires which threatened standing timber valued at \$59,000,000. The actual loss and the cost of extinguishing the fires was less than 1 per cent. of the value saved.

Fire in the national forests of the West in 1914 caused a loss to the government of nearly 340,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, valued at \$307,503, and of reproduction, or young growth of trees, valued at \$102,408. Statistics made public, Feb 19, by the Forest Service show there were 6805 fires, of which 1545 burned over an area of ten acres or more.

In addition to the losses suffered by the government, timber on state and private lands within the forests, totaling 228,008,000 board feet and valued at \$175,302, was lost, making the total loss \$675,313. The total area burned over was 699,240 acres, of which 310,583 acres were state and private lands.

The Forest Service says *Science* Sept 10 has sent a warning that more than half of the forest fires in the United States are due to carelessness or other preventable causes. This statement is based on an analysis of statistics compiled from the forest records of the last season, when more than 7,000 fires were reported on national forests alone and approximately 10,000 on state and private holdings in the eighteen states which received federal cooperation in fire protection under the Weeks law, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. It has been estimated from the best information obtainable that forest fires in 1914 burned over an area of approximately 6,000,000 acres with a total loss of at least \$9,500,000.

FOREST RESERVES

United States

—National

The Forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has pre-

pared (Dec 24) a table showing the areas which have been selected for purchase by the government for the Eastern National Forests—as follows:

Alabama, 152,960 acres; Georgia, 558,247 acres; Maine, 81,567 acres; Maryland, 80,259 acres; New Hampshire, 825,208 acres; North Carolina, 2,212,845 acres; South Carolina, 142,949 acres; Tennessee, 1,108,049 acres; Virginia, 963,145 acres; West Virginia, 839,985 acres; total, 6,966,304 acres, of which 907,865 acres are in the Northern States and 6,058,439 acres in the South.

Purchases actually made cover 96,565 acres in Georgia; 219,179 in New Hampshire; 224,694 in North Carolina; 23,561 in South Carolina; 257,999 in Tennessee; 270,856 in Virginia; and 97,292 in West Virginia. The total expenditure has been \$6,304,455 for the 1,190,146 acres.

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved Feb 10 the purchase of \$35,370 acres in addition to the 1,114,208 acres already approved for purchase, for national forests in the White Mountains of New England and the southern Appalachians. The land consists of 11,970 acres in New Hampshire, 10,533 acres in Virginia and 12,867 acres in North Carolina. The total amount of money involved is \$233,038.

Judge Marshall, of the United States District Court, ordered a decree Feb 15 holding that the Utah Power and Light Company and the Beaver River Power Company are illegally occupying government land and enjoining such further occupancy. The property involved is said to be worth about \$15,000,000 and consists of power plants, transmission lines, reservoirs and machinery in the Cache, Filmore and Wasatch national forests of Utah. Attorneys for the defendants announced that they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The national forests turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$40,000 over the receipts of the previous year, according to a statement just issued by the Forest Service.

The timber sales, which amounted to \$1,164,000, yielded on account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry, about \$79,000 less than those of the previous fiscal year, but the gain was made possible by larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts, which totaled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000 over 1914, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$90,000, showed an increase of nearly \$42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentine privileges on the national forests to drop to about \$9,000, as against nearly \$15,000 in 1914. The sale of special use permits, under which all sorts of enterprises, from apiaries to whaling stations, are operated, in the forests, yielded nearly \$78,000, an increase of \$9,000 over 1914.

There was a decrease of nearly \$37,000 in the revenue derived by the settlement of tres-

pass cases in which Government timber had been cut without intent to defraud, the revenue from this source being only a little more than \$3,000. More than \$7,000, however, was collected from other timber trespass cases. Grazing trespass cases yielded nearly \$6,000, an increase of about \$1,000; occupancy trespass cases, which occurred in only one of the seven forest districts, turned in something less than \$250; about \$60 was derived from turpentine trespass cases, and \$660 from fire trespass cases, the latter being more than \$7,000 less than the amount collected in the previous fiscal year for damage to Government property through fires carelessly or willfully started in or near national forests.

See also

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST—ALASKA
FOREST FIRES

—State

The State Supreme Court of Wisconsin in a decision handed down Feb 12 killed the entire State forestry plan, cancelling purchases of land already made amounting to approximately \$3,000,000. The case arose over the attempt made by State Forester Griffith to secure the payment of a \$20,000 instalment due the G. E. Sanborn Company on a land contract, applying to Secretary of State Donald for a warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount.

FORESTS

France

M. Jean-Paul Alaux, a French architect, says in *American Forestry* for March that the reckless destruction of French forests, because of the war, is without precedent in history. He names the following causes of the devastation:

I. Cuttings by the military authorities for strategic reasons and for permitting the more effective use of artillery.

II. Cuttings for the purpose of building trenches, shelters, and roads.

III. Cutting for firewood for the military kitchens and for fuel with which to warm the shelters.

IV. Cutting by the enemy and the taking away of timber as valuable booty.

V. Damages by projectiles and by fires, whether due to accident or design.

The forest of Vitrimont has been completely razed, as has the beautiful wood near Neufchâteau, before the fort of Bourlémont. In the forest of Champenoux every tree was cut down to a height of three feet. The forest of Meaux, the plateau of Amance before Nancy, the wood of Crévie, near Arancourt, and many others, have been either destroyed or terribly gashed. Montmorency suffered severely, though Vincennes and Boulogne have so far escaped serious cuttings. Few bits of woodland have escaped along the front, but among the few, happily, are the beautiful forests of Chantilly and Compiègne, which mark the southernmost advance of the Germans and were not held long enough to permit much damage.

See

CANADA

FORMAN, Justus Miles

Justus Miles Forman, the novelist, went down with the *Lusitania* May 7, aged 39.

FORSYTH, Gen. George Alexander

General George Alexander Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, one of the last of the commanders who became famous as Indian fighters, died in Rockport, Mass., Sept 12, in his seventy-eighth year.

FORSYTH, Rear-Adm. James McQueen

Rear-Admiral James McQueen Forsyth, U. S. N., retired, died in Shamokin, Pa., Aug 3. He was born in 1842.

FORTRESS MONROE

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITY IN

FORWOOD, Brig.-Gen. William Henry

Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. A., retired, Surgeon General of the Army in 1902, died in Washington, D. C., May 11. He was 76 years old.

FOURTH-OF-JULY**—Accidents**

Nineteen persons dead and 903 injured was the result of the celebration of the Fourth of July, according to corrected figures compiled by the *Chicago Tribune*. These figures show an increase over the totals of 1914, when there were 12 persons killed and 879 persons injured. A large increase was also shown in the fire loss, the total for 1915 being \$239,325, as compared with \$99,545 in 1914. Causes of the fatalities in 1915 were distributed as follows: Fireworks, 9; cannon, 4; firearms, 4; gunpowder, 2.

Thirty lives were lost in 1915 as a result of Fourth of July wounds, announces the *Journal* of the American Medical Association in its annual report on Fourth of July casualties.

One boy died of lockjaw following a wound inflicted by a blank cartridge; five persons were killed outright by firearms; five were killed by explosions of fire bombs or torpedoes; six were hurt by cannon and two by other forms of fireworks. Eleven children, mostly girls, were burned to death by fire from fireworks. Besides the thirty fatal accidents there were 1185 non-fatal injuries. One person was totally blinded; eleven lost one eye; five lost legs, arms or hands, and thirty-eight lost one or more fingers. Of those hurts 227 were due to giant firecrackers, 100 were caused by fireworks and ninety-three by cannon.

A comparison with previous years shows a distinct lessening in loss of life and woundings. In 1903, when the *Journal* first began to collect the figures, 496 deaths from lockjaw followed the Fourth of July and there were sixty deaths from other causes connected with the observance of the day. Since 1903 the old fashioned Fourth has cost 1862 lives—991 dying from lockjaw. There is a good gain over last year. In 1914 forty persons were killed on the Fourth and 1506 injured. This year marks the lowest number of deaths, but the number hurt is about the same as in 1913.

FWOWER, Ex-Congressman Robert

See

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

FOWLER, Thomas Powell

Thomas Powell Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad twenty-five years, died at Belair, Warwick, N. Y., Oct 12. He was born in 1851.

FOX, Bp. Joseph John

Bishop Fox, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Green Bay, Wis., died Mar 14, aged 60.

FRA ANGELICO

The body of the Florentine painter, Fra Angelico, who died in 1455, was said to have been found in the Church of Santa Maria at Florence, according to a Rome despatch of Aug 17.

"FRACASSE, Le Capitaine," pseud.

See

GERMAINE, AUGUSTE

FRANCE

January

By the appointment of a sub-prefect on Ja 1 France established a civil government in the new Department du Haut-Rhin comprising the territory in Upper Alsace won back from the Germans.

In his New Years speech Pres. Poincaré declared that he believed the war would end in 1915.

The French government Commission which was appointed S 23 to investigate charges against the Germans, made their report on Ja 7th, charging the Germans with habitual murder and pillage.

The regular session of Parliament opened Ja 12, 3 French airmen guarding the building.

February

By a decree (Feb 3) appropriating \$60,000,000 to be applied to individual indemnities for damage to property caused by the German occupation, the French government is held to have adopted the principle of such indemnities, though heretofore no law authorized them. Heretofore the State has declined all responsibility for damage to private interests as the result of invasions. In June, when there was no thought of war, Mr. Louis Marin, a deputy, introduced a law recognizing the principle of national responsibility for individual losses in such cases. The Chamber however did not consider the discussion of this law urgent and it was deferred.

Official statistics Feb 5 give the number of applications for government aid as 2,116,000, of which 261,600 were refused. At present daily allowances are paid to 1,857,000 persons, the average a family being 2 francs 10 centimes (42 cents). The daily outlay is 3,900,000 francs (\$780,000).

July

The Senate July 29 passed a bill strengthening and making clear the provisions of the

decree of Sept 27 and the law of Apr 4, 1914, interdicting all trade with Austro-Germans in any country and the commerce in all products of Austro-German origin, applying thereto the customs regulations and penalties now applicable in the case of merchandise, the importation of which is prohibited.

August

The first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies after the anniversary of the beginning of the war, and the first since the establishment of the coalition cabinet, was held Aug 5. The session was marked by an extraordinary demonstration of patriotism, indicative of the unanimity of the French people. The Chamber, Aug 26, adjourned till Sept 16.

September

The Cabinet decided Sept 14 to create an Under-Secretaryship of State for aviation and aeronautics. The new post was given to René Besnard. M. Besnard previously has served as Minister of Labor, Minister of Colonies, and Under Secretary of Finance.

The Chamber of Deputies in a five-minute session Sept 30 voted unanimously to increase the pay of private soldiers from 1 cent to 5 cents per day. The Chamber also voted 70,000,000f. (\$14,000,000) to provide for the increase.

October

The Government of which René Viviani was the head received a decisive vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies Oct 13, 372 to 9, after a long and exciting session, in which the Government's war policy, particularly that relating to the Balkans, was severely criticised by leaders representing the important Committees of Foreign, Military and Naval Affairs.

The debate was signalized at the outset by the announcement by Premier Viviani of the resignation of M. Delcassé, which had been accepted, M. Viviani assuming the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in addition to the Presidency of the Council.

The session was one of the most turbulent in recent years, the disorder becoming so great while the final vote was being taken that the President left the Chamber and the lights were extinguished in order to suppress the violent outbreak of a member.

The chief criticism of the Opposition was directed against the Government's alleged lack of foresight in attempting to avert Bulgaria's understanding with Germany and lack of energy in failing to arrange for an ample landing force at Saloniki to offset the German and Bulgarian move in the Balkans.

In a ringing reply M. Viviani defended the course of the Government. He declared that it was obliged not only to consult with the Parliamentary Committees, but to maintain the good faith of its position with the allied Governments, which did not permit it to lay a complete explanation of all the military policies before Parliament. He also said that M. Delcassé's resignation was not due to any discord in the Ministry, as M. Delcassé had always assented to the various steps taken.

The French Cabinet, of which René Viviani was head, resigned Oct 28. Aristide Briand was called upon to form a new Cabinet. The new Cabinet came into existence Oct 29.

It was constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.

General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Jules Cambon.

Vice President of the Cabinet and Minister of State—Charles De Freycinet.

Minister of War—General J. S. Gallieni.

Minister of Justice—René Viviani.

Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral Lacaze.

Minister of Finance—Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense—Professor Paul Painlevé.

Minister of Public Works—Marcel Sembat.

Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clementel.

Minister of Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.

Minister of Agriculture—Jules Méline.

Minister of Labor—Albert Métin.

Ministers without portfolio—Emil Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denys Cochin, and Jules Guesde.

Under Secretary of State, War and Munitions—Albert Thomas.

Under Secretary of State for Subsistence—Joseph Thierry.

Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service—Justin Godart.

Under Secretary of State for Aviation—René Besnard.

Under Secretary of State for Marine—Louis Nail.

Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts—Albert Dalimier.

The appointments for the Under Secretaryships of the Interior and Foreign Affairs were not made public.

This was the first time in the history of the French Republic that there had been a coalition Ministry of all the opposing parties and factions. It followed closely on the innovation of forming a British coalition Cabinet of Conservatives and Liberals. The action taken in forming the Cabinet was the culmination of deep popular sentiment that at the supreme crisis of the war party division should give way to united action by all the parties in common support of the Government. As the result of the Cabinet of René Viviani being representative of only a few political groups, the Ministers presented their collective resignations.

See also

COTTON—CONTRABAND QUESTION

FORESTS—FRANCE

EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCE

EXPLOSIONS—FRANCE

FIRES—FOREIGN

HAITI

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

LISLE, CLAUDE JOSEPH ROUGET DE

LIVE STOCK—FRANCE

POSTAL AFFAIRS

PROHIBITION

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WAR RELIEF

COMMISSION

SARRIEN, JEAN MARIE FERDINAND

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANS-

FER TO NEUTRAL FLAG

VAILLANT, MARIE EDOUARD

—Birth rate

The decline in the birth-rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1914 averaged 1000 births

daily; but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then. In the week of June 6-12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 356 births in the entire country.

—Commerce

A report issued Feb 21 on France's foreign commerce for the years 1914 and 1913 makes the following comparisons:

Imports		
	1914.	1913.
Foodstuffs	\$342,600,000	\$363,400,000
Raw materials	515,000,000	989,200,000
Manufactured goods	212,500,000	331,600,000
Exports		
	1914.	1913.
Foodstuffs	\$125,400,000	\$167,800,000
Raw materials	260,400,000	371,600,000
Manufactured goods	501,800,000	723,400,000

The foreign trade of France in 1914, excluding gold and silver coin and bullion, was \$2,156,528,539, a loss of \$796,670,418, compared with 1913. Imports were valued at \$1,225,397,337, a decrease of \$399,919,739; and exports amounted to \$931,131,202, a loss of \$396,750,679. Decrease in the foreign trade was entirely in the last six months of the year. During the first six months there was a gain of \$33,390,737, not including precious metals. The imports of precious metals amounted to \$182,095,307, a decrease of \$6,075,833, and the exports amounted to \$38,769,261, a loss of \$44,483,219.

There was a decrease of 11,358 vessels of 13,149,176 tons in the arrivals and departures at the ports during the year. The decrease was all during the last part of the year.

—Descleaux case

The case of François Descleaux, charged with stealing military supplies, was brought before a court-martial in Paris Mar 22. With him appeared Mme. Bechoff, the wife of a German, and one of the best-known dress-makers of Paris, accused of receiving the goods stolen by Descleaux. Descleaux was formerly a chief subordinate to Minister Cailiaux at the Ministry of Finance. He was arrested in January, charged with having stolen army rations, which later were found in the home of Mme. Bechoff. MM. Verges and Dupuy, charged with aiding in the thefts, were also before the court. Descleaux was convicted Mar 25 and sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement and to military degradation. It was ordered that his name be removed from the list of the Legion of Honor. Mme. Bechoff was also found guilty by the court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Verges was sentenced to one year in prison. The other prisoners were declared not guilty.

Colonel Descleaux and Mme. Bechoff again appealed, Apr 29, but the military tribunal, Apr 28, rejected their appeal, but this time the plea was made to the Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal, on the ground that the accused were civilians and not connected with the military.

—Finance

President Poincaré Feb 13 signed a decree authorizing the issue of one billion francs

(\$200,000,000) national defence bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest at the price of 96 francs 50 centimes, and payable at par in 1925. The Government reserves the privilege of redeeming the bonds after 1920.

Deputy Albert Metin, reporting for the Budget Committee in the Chamber of Deputies, Mar 12, upon the bill authorizing the government to raise the issue of national defence bonds to 4,500,000,000 francs (approximately \$90,000,000), announced that the subscription in France to these bonds already had reached 3,003,000,000 francs (\$600,000,000). This amount added to the foreign subscriptions, Deputy Metin said, made a total of 3,684,000,000 francs (\$736,800,000), of which sum 51,800,000 (\$10,360,000) had been placed in the United States.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, Mar 18, on the proposal to authorize the government to raise the limit for the issue of Treasury bonds from 3,500,000,000 francs (\$700,000,000) to 4,500,000,000 francs (\$900,000,000), Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, said:

"Toward the end of 1914 the monthly expenses were 1,100,000,000 francs (\$220,000,000). The expenditures during the first months of 1915 have been from 1,250,000,000 francs (\$250,000,000) to 1,300,000,000 francs (\$260,000,000)—rather nearer the latter figure." In analyzing the Treasury's operations in 1914, M. Ribot said that the government had asked for 3,600,000,000 francs (\$720,000,000) of the Bank of France and 1,200,000,000 francs (\$240,000,000) by public subscriptions, while in 1915 the Bank of France had supplied about 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) and the country had furnished 2,500,000,000 (\$500,000,000). The national defense bonds, the Finance Minister said, had yielded up to Mar 12 3,862,000,000 francs (\$772,400,000).

The French Senate, Mar 30, adopted a bill which already has passed the Chamber of Deputies, providing for the advancing to Serbia, Belgium, Greece and Montenegro, as friends of the Allies, the sum of 1,350,000,000 francs (\$270,000,000).

Minister of Finance Ribot introduced in the Chamber of Deputies May 19 a bill providing for 1,100,000,000 francs (\$220,000,000) being an additional appropriation for the first six months of 1915. Parliament already had voted 8,500,000,000 francs (\$1,700,000,000) for these appropriations.

A bill calling for the appropriation of 5,600,000,000 francs (\$1,120,000,000) was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, June 3, by Alexandre F. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, and passed in the Chamber of Deputies, Apr 2 to 1, June 25. This amount was meant as a provisional appropriation for the requirements of the third quarter of the present year. Including the appropriations already made, the total for the fourteen months ending Sept 3 will be 24,000,000,000 francs (\$4,800,000,000).

Approval was granted July 1 for an issue of a new loan by the Ville de Paris. The

amount will be 120,000,000 francs in six months and twelve months municipal bonds. They will be offered on a basis of $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively. It was understood that the State would take up 37,000,000 francs of the issue, the balance of 83,000,000 francs being offered to the public.

The Bank of France was compelled, July 6, to designate six receiving tellers to take the gold offered in exchange for notes in consequence of the invitation to the public to turn in its private hoards of gold so as to strengthen the national reserve. The certificates given for the gold were inscribed to the effect that the exchange was made for "national defense."

Paper due the Bank of France to the amount of 2,233,000,000 francs (\$446,600,000) was taken up voluntarily, although, owing to the moratorium, debtors were not compelled to do so. The fact was revealed in the Chamber of Deputies during the course of the debate July 8 on the bill relating to the continuance of the moratorium. The Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, announced that 33,000,000 francs (\$6,600,000) were paid the week before.

A decree was published July 8 prohibiting the export of gold except by the Bank of France, as it had been found that gold which had been exported had not been destined always for a neutral country in settlement of accounts.

The Minister of Finance introduced July 12 in the Chamber of Deputies a bill raising the limit of issue of national defense bonds from 6,000,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000,000) as fixed in the law of May 18 to 7,000,000,000 francs (\$1,400,000,000). Subscriptions had already exceeded the previous limit by 150,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000). The French public in eleven months had taken 8,400,000,000 francs (\$1,680,000,000) of national bonds.

Up to July 17 the Havre branch of the Bank of France had received 1,388,550 francs (\$277,710) from 2329 depositors. Deposits at Marseilles amounted to 2,313,000 francs (\$462,600); Rouen, up to July 16, 1,160,000 francs (\$232,000); Nancy, more than 2,500,000 francs (\$500,000). In response to the appeal of the Minister of Finance for deposits of gold, the municipality of Paris deposited 800,000 francs (\$160,000) July 19.

In the course of a discussion in the French Senate, Aug 5, on the bill to raise the limit of national defense issue, which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies July 29, Alexander Ribot, the Minister of Finance, took occasion to review the financial situation. "On July 31," he said, "there were 6,958,000,000 francs (\$1,391,600,000) of defense issues in circulation. Our financial burdens are constantly growing."

The bill was passed.

The gold deposited in the Bank of France since July 1, on Aug 22, passed the \$100,000,000 mark.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of France at the rate of 90,000,000 francs a week. Two and a half million francs had been received up to Aug 26 from the reconquered part of Alsace. The new 25- and 5-franc bonds put on sale Aug 23 gave a fresh impetus to the movement among the working classes for investment in war loans and started a flood of touching letters from children who wished to empty their savings banks into the public treasury. Deposits, exchanges and bond purchases enabled the Bank of France to send 200,000,000 in gold to England during the week ending Aug 26 without a fraction of the market reaction that ordinarily would result.

Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If he has more than 50 francs (\$10) he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money under a decree issued, Aug 27, by the Minister of Finance. This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin. It was learned that coins were being collected systematically for export. Even coppers and nickels were sought and exchanged at a premium.

Settlements of balances on Bourse transactions open since the outbreak of the war would be made in Sept 30, Minister of Finance Ribot announced Sept 15 to the Appropriations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The settlement, he explained, was not obligatory, but optional on terms decided upon, and facilitated by a loan of \$15,000,000 by the Bank of France to the governing committee of brokers at six per cent. The settlement will be made on the basis of the closing prices of July 31, 1914.

France had already advanced 650,000,000 francs (\$130,000,000) to her allies since the war began, according to memoranda submitted by M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, in the Chamber of Deputies Sept 16, together with a bill appropriating 6,200,000,000 francs (\$1,240,000,000) for the war cost of the last four months. Minister Ribot alluded to the early issue of a French war loan. He estimated the average monthly war expenses of Russia and Germany as follows:

Russia, 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000); Germany, 2,500,000,000 francs (\$500,000,000); Great Britain's monthly expenses, M. Ribot said, exceeded this amount.

According to M. Ribot's figures for the past four months, France's monthly war expenses amounted to \$310,000,000.

The Senate Sept 28 passed the bill, already approved by the Chamber, providing the sum of 6,240,000,000 francs (\$1,248,000,000) for national defense for the last three months of this year.

In response to the request of the Government in June, 1915, that private individuals exchange their gold coins for notes, a total

of 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) gold had been turned over to the Bank of France by Oct 28.

M. Ribot introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies Nov 12 authorizing a 5 per cent loan.

The new rates, like the old, were to be exempt from taxation, the State reserving the rights of conversion and redemption after fifteen years. The exemption from taxation applied to the principal as well as the interest, but not to taxes on whole fortunes or incomes. The amount of the loan to be issued was left undecided. One-third of the subscriptions to the new loan might be paid by turning in bonds of the old 3 per cent rentes, which would be accepted at a price to be fixed later by decree.

Senator Emile Aimond, president of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in explaining to the committee Nov 15 the bill authorizing the new 5 per cent loan already voted by the Chamber of Deputies, itemized the sources from which France thus far had obtained money for the prosecution of the war and the various amounts from each source.

Up to Nov 1, M. Aimond stated, the advances of the Bank of France had been 7,000,000,000 francs (\$1,400,000,000) and the advances of the Bank of Algeria 75,000,000 francs. From national defense bonds 2,733,798,000 francs had been realized, and from Treasury bills, running one year or less, 8,319,588,000 francs.

The proceeds of the 3½ per cent bonds issued just before the war were 462,263,000 francs, the Senator continued; of bonds sold in the United States, 135,716,000 francs; bonds sold in England, 1,028,976,000 francs, and of the Anglo-French loan from the United States, 1,250,000,000 francs, a total of 21,005,341,000 francs (\$4,201,068,200).

The first day's subscriptions to "the great loan of victory," as the new French loan had been characterized by the Minister of Finance, brought out a greater number of investors Nov 25 than had been anticipated. The first subscription was for 500,000 francs (\$100,000). This was followed by one for 200,000 francs and two for 300,000 francs each. The greatest sum subscribed by a single individual Nov 25 was 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000), and all the formalities connected with it were completed in six minutes, which constitutes a speed record for a French official transaction and furnished evidence of the energy of the Minister of Finance, M. Ribot, who organized the issue. The Minister, by resorting to business methods, made the utmost of the confidence felt by the French people and of his personal prestige.

Subscription lists for the French loan were to close Dec 15, under the original terms of the Ministerial decree, but so many thousand persons were in line at the receiving offices in Paris that the government provided for an extension of one day. Subscriptions exceeding 14,500,000,000 francs (\$2,900,000,000) were for the greater part, in cash, said an official announcement made Dec 28.

M. Ribot introduced in the Chamber of Deputies Nov 26 a bill appropriating 8,172,000,000 francs (\$1,634,400,000) for the first quarter of 1916.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, Dec 28, the article providing that the income tax law should be applied before Dec 31, 1916, and accorded a delay of three months after the cessation of hostilities to those unable to make the declaration as provided by law. The Senate had voted the application of the law beginning Jan, 1917.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

MORGAN, J. P., & Co.

—Food supply

According to an announcement given out by the Ministry of Agriculture, France had less corn, fodder beets, sugar beets, and potatoes under cultivation on June 1 than a year before, while the contrary was true of beets for the making alcohol. In this case the acreage was slightly greater. The acreage in grapes also was less.

The Chamber of Deputies, Aug 6, passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs (\$24,000,000) to be used in the purchase of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases was fixed at 209,000,000 francs. The bill authorized prefects under the control of the Minister of Commerce to requisition wheat and flour in France, and empowered the Minister of Commerce to make purchases in the colonies or abroad and to distribute supplies according to the needs. The measure also created an advisory committee.

The new Under Secretary of War, Joseph Thierry, who is called "Minister of Supplies," speaking in favor of the bill, frankly admitted that there had been waste and disorganization in purchasing army supplies, but assured the Chamber that reorganization was well under way. An attempt by the Socialists to inject a rider, creating a government monopoly of grain, was defeated by a vote of 364 to 138.

The government took further action Nov 20 to prevent an increase in the price of necessities of life and speculation therein by drafting a penalty clause to the existing law. The new article provided for imprisonment varying from six days to six months and a fine of 5,000 francs (\$1,000) in any case of illegal increase in price or of speculation in such commodities. This clause also applied to products or material used for national defense.

The high cost of living in war time was the subject of a long debate Nov 23 in the Chamber of Deputies, which was seeking some solution of this important question. The Government's bill proposing to fix the prices of the necessities of life furnished a basis for the discussion.

See also

LIVE STOCK—FRANCE

—Martial law

Martial law would be discontinued in all parts of France outside the zone of military operations beginning Sept 1, it was announced Aug 26.

The proposed action was generally interpreted as meaning that the authorities were confident there would be no further disturbance making the military restrictions necessary.

—Ministry of War

The French Cabinet July 1 decided to add two new Under-Secretaries of State to the personnel of the Ministry of War, thus giving three under-secretaries to this department. The President appointed Deputy Joseph Thierry and Deputy Justin Godart to fill the under-secretariats.

Albert Thomas, who recently was appointed Under-Secretary of War, will be virtually Minister of Munitions. The two new officials will direct the army transport and sanitary services. The Cabinet determined upon this action so as to decentralize administration and give Alexandre Millerand, the Minister of War, added freedom from administrative details and more time to consider larger questions.

—Moratorium

A new decree which extends the moratorium in France for another period of three months, from April 1 to June 30, was prepared by the government Mar 9.

—Munitions

The manufacture of arms and ammunition in France was progressing satisfactorily, according to an official communication issued June 21 concerning a tour of the factories where the work was in progress, made by Minister of War Millerand.

With reference to an interview published in the United States in which Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was quoted as saying that 50 per cent of the shells used by the French were manufactured in the United States, the Ministry of War made the following official statement July 1:

"Neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French artillery made use of any shells whatsoever manufactured in the United States."

The Chamber of Deputies July 22 passed a law requiring the declaration of all metal lathes, hydraulic presses and steam hammers of a weight of more than two tons. The law was termed the "mobilization of industrial resources." Its aim was to insure the maximum productive efficiency of materials of war, to organize systematically the immense number of plants which have been proffered for the manufacture of munitions, and to bring about a reduction of foreign purchases.

The French Ministry of War Sept 8 announced its intention to requisition all stocks of alcohol in France which amounted to 200 gallons or more for the manufacture of powder. Makers of drugs or other products

will receive each month sufficient quantities of alcohol for their business.

See also

EXPLOSIONS—FRANCE

—Navy—Accidents

Three persons were killed in Bordeaux May 1 in an accident in connection with the launching of the battleship *Languedoc*.

The *Languedoc* is of the superdreadnought type, of 24,830 tons. She carries twelve 13.4 inch guns, twenty-four 5.5-inch guns, and six torpedo tubes. She is 574 feet long and cost \$13,312,000.

—Parcel post

The parcel post service shows receipts of \$69,400,000 for 1914, compared with \$113,200,000 for 1913. The report shows a diminution between 1913 and 1914 of approximately a billion dollars, about equally divided between imports and exports.

—Passports

Official notice of France's decision to withhold passports thereafter from Americans of German origin reached the State Department June 24. According to press reports, the French Government acted on the theory that naturalized Americans of German birth might give military information to German officials in the United States if permitted to enter France.

—Pensions

France expended \$384,000,000 during the first year of the war in feeding the wives and families of mobilized soldiers and workers thrown out of employment. Three million persons are receiving allowances from the State. In the beginning a great many people entitled to these allowances preferred not to claim them, considering it an easy patriotic sacrifice for them to make, but as the war dragged on, and their resources diminished, they were finally obliged to avail themselves of State aid.

—Post Office Dept.

Announcement was made in Paris, June 21, that the French Postal Service was handling mail in ninety towns and villages in Alsace, all of which now bear the names they had forty-five years ago.

—Prize court proceedings

The Senate July 8 unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer *Dacia*.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—"DACIA" CASE

—Treaties

The treaty signed at Washington on Sept 15, 1914, to facilitate the settlement of disputes hereafter arising between France and the United States, was officially promulgated Mar 5.

FRANK, Leo M.

Action taken by the Supreme Court of the United States on Jan 19 placed Leo M. Frank, who was sentenced to death in Atlanta for murder, under the protection of that tribunal. An order issued by the court forbade the exe-

cution of the death sentence and made the Sheriff of Fulton County, Georgia, responsible for Frank's safety. On Jan 31 the men of the Burns Detective Agency who had been under trial on a bribery charge were acquitted.

Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, filed in the Supreme Court Feb 20 briefs in Frank's appeal from the Georgia Federal Court's refusal to release him in a habeas corpus proceeding. They contended the trial court lost jurisdiction by abdicating its functions through fear of mob violence and by arranging for Frank to remain out of court when the verdict was announced.

The state of Georgia filed brief Feb 23. On the 25th and 26th the U. S. Supreme Court heard the appeal arguments.

The Supreme Court of the United States, with a bench divided seven to two, Apr 19, denied the appeal for a writ of habeas corpus for Leo M. Frank.

In denying the appeal, which came up from a Federal District Court in Georgia, the high court held that Frank's absence from the court room when the verdict was rendered did not deprive him of due process of law, and that it was a right he could waive and did waive inferentially. The court also held that Frank's allegations of hostile tumult in and about the court room had been rejected by competent state tribunals as untrue.

The dissenting justices were Messrs. Holmes and Hughes, with Justice Holmes presenting their joint views. They contended that Frank had made out a *prima facie* case of interference with the deliberations of the jury through the prevalence of mob spirit in and about the court room, which should entitle him to a review.

Leo M. Frank, through his attorneys, filed a petition with the State Prison Commission, Apr 22, requesting that the death sentence passed on him for the murder of Mary Phagan be commuted to one of imprisonment for life.

Dramatically asserting his innocence, and with the impassioned declaration that "he was to die for the crime of another," Frank was sentenced May 10 at Atlanta, Ga., by Judge Ben H. Hill, in the General Court, to hang on June 22.

By May 12 more than 80,000 signatures to petitions asking commutation of the death sentence had been received at the headquarters of the Leo M. Frank Committee in Chicago. More than 5000 letters came on May 12.

Governor Slaton, up to May 17, received more than 75,000 letters bearing on the case.

The hearing on the petition for a commutation of sentence was begun before the State Prison Commission in Atlanta, Ga., May 31, and was concluded shortly before 5. The Commission took the case under advisement.

The negro, Jim Conley, on whose testimony Frank was convicted, and who himself was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as an accessory, was released from the convict camp June 2. Although he received forty-eight days off his sentence for good behavior, Conley did not emerge with a clean record. He received one flogging for acting impudently to one of the guards.

The Georgia Prison Commission, June 9, declined to recommend to Governor John M. Slaton a commutation of the death sentence of Frank. The decision was not binding on the Governor.

On June 21 death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Slaton. The Governor's decision was announced barely more than twenty-four hours before the time set for Frank's execution, and after he had been taken secretly from the Fulton County jail to the state prison farm at Milledgeville. "Feeling as I do about this case," said the Governor, in giving his statement, "I would be a murderer if I allowed this man to hang. It means that I must live in obscurity the rest of my days, but I would rather be plowing in a field than to feel for the rest of my life that I had that man's blood on my hands."

Mobs threatened the Governor's home for some days, but were quieted by troops. On the 26th a demonstration occurred at Atlanta when Gov. Slaton retired from the Executive office and Judge Nat E. Harris, of Macon, was inaugurated. With cries of "Lynch him!" the rioters attempted to seize the Governor, who escaped bodily harm only through the protection of a large force of police and state troops.

After an emphatic charge by Judge Hill, the Fulton County grand jury, June 30, indicted for riot the twenty-six men arrested by the militia on the 25th near the home of ex-Governor Slaton.

Leo M. Frank, serving a life sentence at the State Prison farm, Milledgeville, Ga., was attacked while asleep on the night of July 17 by William Green, a fellow convict, who was serving a lifetime sentence for a murder committed at his home in Columbus. Though Frank's jugular vein was severed and his neck cut nearly half off, the injuries were not fatal.

Leo Frank was kidnapped by a mob who overpowered the prison authorities at the State Prison farm at Milledgeville, Ga., shortly after ten o'clock Aug 16, taken by automobile to Marietta and hanged in a grove within a stone's throw of the birthplace of Mary Phagan. The body was cut down the next morning, rushed to Atlanta by automobile and taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., for burial. The mob numbered about twenty-five or more men, most of whom wore no masks. Before the prison was attacked its telephone and telegraph communication was destroyed.

The investigation of the lynching of Leo M. Frank came to an end in Marietta, Ga., Sept 2, when the Cobb county Grand Jury after a two days session reported to Judge Patterson that while several clues had been found, the evidence was insufficient to bring indictments against any one.

As a result of the lynching of Leo M. Frank, five of the guards and deputy wardens were discharged and another resigned. The changes were made Oct 22, on orders from the State Prison Commission. Among those discharged was the guard on duty the night Frank was kidnapped. Another was a guard at the tuberculosis camp, where a Federal prisoner escaped the week following the kidnapping

of Frank. Warden Smith and Superintendent Burns were not disturbed.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Suit to recover \$57,600 from Trueman G. Palmer, secretary of the United States beet-sugar industry, was filed in Washington Mar 5 by the government, which alleged that sum was the proper postage on 320,000 copies of "Sugar at a Glance," delivered in the mails under the frank of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The government's bill alleged that Palmer substituted his pamphlets for tables of figures which were used by Senator Lodge in a speech in the tariff debate, and that the postal officials were deceived in believing they were proper matter to be carried free. The incident received extended attention during the lobby investigation.

FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

FRATERNITIES

Greek letter fraternity men cannot attend any of the state schools in Mississippi, according to a decision, June 1, by the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the law barring fraternity members from Mississippi schools. The test case was brought by J. P. Waugh, a Kappa Sigma of the University of Mississippi.

FREEDMAN, Andrew

Andrew Freedman, capitalist, died in New York City, Dec 4. He was born in 1860. In his will, made public in New York City, Dec 9, Mr. Freedman left an estate estimated at \$7,000,000 to be used eventually with the exception of a few small bequests to establish a home for the aged of any race or creed. The institution was to be known as the Andrew Freedman Home.

FREEMAN, Brig.-Gen. Henry Blanchard

Brig. Gen. Henry Blanchard Freeman, who rose from the ranks and served fifty-one years in the United States Army, died in Douglas, Wyo., Oct 16, in his eightieth year.

FREER, Charles L.

See

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—FREER COLLECTION

FRENCH, Sir John

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

FRENCH INSTITUTE

See

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

FRESH AIR CARS

See

ELEVATED RAILWAYS—FRESH AIR COACHES
STREET RAILWAYS—FRESH AIR CARS

FRICK, Henry C.

See

BANKS AND BANKING—BANKRUPTCY
HOLBEIN, HANS

FRIEDMANN INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

The Friedmann Institute for the Cure of Tuberculosis, which was organized in April, 1914, with a capital (on paper) of \$5,400,000 to exploit Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann's turtle serum "cure" for tuberculosis, had gone out of business, according to testimony given by the institute's president, Moritz Eisner, in supplementary proceedings just held in the New York Supreme Court Oct 31, on a judgment for \$6,313 against it.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Crown Prince

A daughter was born to the Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany at Berlin on Apr 7. This makes the fifth child and first daughter born to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

FROHMAN, Charles

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, went down with the *Lusitania* May 7, aged 54.

FROTHINGHAM, George Byron.

George Byron Frothingham, famous as Friar Tuck in the original production of "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians, died Jan 19 in Burlington, Vt. He had played his most famous rôle the night before for the 5601st time. The cause of his death was heart disease. He was 78 years old, and had been on the stage 60 years.

FRUITS AND NUTS

—Commerce

United States

The foreign trade of the United States in fruits and nuts, \$92,840,171 in the calendar year 1914, has doubled in the last decade. Imports were \$59,231,394 and exports \$33,608,778, including in each case trade with Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippine Islands.

Bananas, with a total of 16 million dollars; lemons, 5¼ million; olives, 2¼ million; grapes, 1½ million; pineapples, 1 1-3 million; currants, 1¼ million; preserved fruits, 1 million; and figs, nearly 1 million dollars, are the leading classes of fruits imported. Cocoanuts, copra, etc., 5¼ million dollars; walnuts, 3½ million; almonds, 3¼ million; peanuts, about 2 million; and filberts, 1 million dollars' value, are the principal nuts imported.

According to official figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, imports of lemons have increased about 50 per cent, figs about 60 per cent, cocoanuts have quintupled, and bananas, walnuts and almonds have doubled in import value during the period under review. Meantime, Hawaiian pineapples, mainly canned, of which the imports were not sufficiently large in 1904 to justify a separate enumeration, are now being shipped into the United States at a rate of 6 million dollars' worth per annum, last year's total being 2½ times as much as in 1911, while imports from Singapore, which at one time reached several hundred thousand dollars annually, have now nearly ceased. Porto Rican pineapples, mainly fresh, are coming in at the rate of 1¼ million dollars' worth a year, as against a little more than half that amount in 1911. While Cuba is the leading

source of our fresh pineapples from foreign countries, the amounts received therefrom remain practically stationary, and the rapidly growing consumption is being supplied chiefly by canned Hawaiian and fresh Porto Rican pineapples.

Foreign-grown oranges are gradually being excluded from the domestic market, the diminished imports of that class, \$52,860 worth in 1914, against \$756,224 in 1900, coming now chiefly from Jamaica. Turkey ranks first and Spain second in supplying our imports of raisins and other dried grapes, while European countries send us most of our imported preserves.

In certain lines the growth of exports of American fruits has been remarkable. Oranges have quintupled in ten years (\$831,260 in 1904, \$4,225,991 in 1914), largely as a result of the expansion of the California and Florida citrus fruit industry. Prunes have also scored a big gain over the average for earlier years, though when 1914 is compared with 1904 a decrease is apparent, since both these years were abnormal—the figures for 1914 (\$3,634,942) being twice the annual average for the four next succeeding years, and those for 1914 (\$2,582,560) but half as much as those for 1913. Apricots \$1,598,405 in 1914 and preserved fruits (\$5,777,991) have doubled in export sales in the decade.

American fruits are marketed in all parts of the world. Our apples, the exports of which have ranged between \$6,750,000 and \$10,000,000 in the last decade, are sent chiefly to Europe, and our dried apricots to Europe, South America and Australia. Most of the oranges and lemons which we export are sent to Canada, and smaller amounts are distributed in many countries. Canada, Germany, England, France, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand are the best markets for dried peaches, while the United Kingdom, Canada and other British territories take most of our exported pears. American prunes are shipped principally to Europe and Canada and considerable quantities to the Orient. Canada takes about three-fourths of our exported raisins, while New Zealand buys between 1,000,000 and 4,000,000 annually. The exports of canned fruits are chiefly to England, with smaller but important shipments to France, Germany, Canada, Cuba and Central America.

FUEL

See
PAPER

FULLER, Frank

Frank Fuller, war Governor of Utah, lawyer, dentist, physician, friend of Lincoln, intimate of Mark Twain, died of old age in New York City Feb 19 in his eighty-eighth year.

FULLER, Paul

Paul Fuller, lawyer and adviser on Mexico to the Wilson administration, died in New York City, Nov 29, aged 67 years.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

See
UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

FUR FARMING

United States

The Department of Agriculture, reporting on certain investigations of its experts, says Dec 14, 1914, that experiments of breeding the skunk in captivity have been entirely successful. The animal is credited with being a vigorous foe to many insect and rodent pests of the orchardist, as well as a producer of valuable fur. Sales of skunk skins by trappers amount to about \$3,000,000 annually. In quite the contrary direction, the department calls attention to the fact that the moleskins so largely used in making fur garments are almost exclusively imported, although the skin of the American mole of the Eastern States is superior. This fur value should be an additional stimulus to farmers to trap them and check their crop destruction.

FURNISS, William P.

The referee's report to Surrogate Court on Feb 2 disclosed estate of William P. Furniss, which had been estimated at \$40,000,000, to be actually worth under \$1,000,000. The testator who accumulated fortune in West Indian trade, died in 1871, and the report discloses that bulk of securities owned are not legal investments for trust funds.

FURNITURE

An interesting feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was a series of seven rooms furnished with box furniture made by Miss Louise Brigham, a director of the Home Thrift Association in New York and author of "Box Furniture."

—Morgan collection

The Duveens announced, Apr 13, that they had purchased the splendid group of French eighteenth-century furniture in the Morgan collection which had been on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Although they declined to give any information concerning the amount paid, the two Riesener pieces, a Gouthière console table and a screen of Lancret panels are of great value. The price paid for the whole collection may fairly be estimated as not far from \$3,000,000.

The collection contains many pieces of historical importance added to their importance as works of art. A few of the pieces may remain in America, but most of them will be sent to Paris by way of Bordeaux to be put in perfect condition by Boué and his staff.

FUTURISM

See
ARCHITECTURE

GAFFNEY, T. St. John

The resignation of T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, requested by the State Department because of unneutral utterances, was received in Washington on Oct 6 and accepted by cable.

GALVESTON, Tex.

See
STORMS—GULF COAST

GAMES, SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS

See

AERONAUTICS—RECORDS

BASEBALL

BILLIARDS

CYCLING

FOOTBALL

GOLF

RUNNING

TENNIS

WALKING

GANGRENE

Profs. Sartory and Spillman, of Nancy, speaking before the Academy of Sciences Feb 2, said that in treating wounded soldiers they discovered Perfringen's bacillus, which ruptures and destroys the tissues, in each of twenty-four cases of gangrene which they attended in the military hospital there.

Dr. Roux, head of the Pasteur Institute, Mar 1 communicated to the Academy of Sciences an important discovery in the form of gangrene anti-toxin, recently made by Dr. Weinberg. In examination of fifty cases of gaseous gangrene—the most deadly complication in wounds, according to statistics—Dr. Weinberg succeeded in isolating the causative microbe. With a series of cultures, experiments were made on guinea pigs, dogs, and horses, and an anti-toxin was obtained which produced favorable results when a 22-cubic centimeter dose was injected in a gangrenous patient. Dr. Weinberg, however, would not admit that his discovery was yet beyond the experimental stage.

The most infectious, rapid, and fatal of all diseases of the battlefield, gas gangrene, is reported to have been vanquished by science at the American Hospital at Neuilly through the heroism of a nurse, Miss Mary Davies, who, according to newspaper accounts, inoculated herself with the gangrene bacilli. Dr. Kenneth Taylor, who a few days before announced in *The Lancet* successful experiments on guinea pigs with a new vaccine, was thus able to test the remedy for the first time on a human being, which hitherto he had not dared to do. Although gangrene symptoms rapidly developed in the girl—symptoms sufficiently virulent to cause death in twenty-four hours—Dr. Taylor announced Sept 21 that she was out of danger.

The Taylor remedy is a quinine preparation. The discoverer is sending a complete description to *The Lancet* for the benefit of the medical world.

The London *Lancet* of Sept 4 contains a preliminary report by Dr. Kenneth Taylor, pathologist of the American Ambulance at Paris, on the experimental treatment of gaseous gangrene artificially induced in guinea-pigs, which indicates that quinine had not only been used successfully as an antiseptic for gaseous gangrene, but as a general antiseptic.

"GANGSTERS"

See

LABOR UNIONS—USE OF GANGSTERS BY

GARBAGE REDUCTION

According to the accounts in the controller's office, the expenses for eleven months for the new Chicago city garbage reduction plant were as follows:

Labor	\$75,676.49
Office	4,715.38
Coal	2,730.58
Fuel oil	30,052.96
Power	7,218.05
Miscellaneous	9,312.63

Total\$129,708.09

The revenues from six months of operation were:

Miscellaneous earnings	\$114.56
Dried garbage sales.....	111,855.99
Inventory of supplies on hand for 1915, but paid for in 1914.....	1,731.00

Total\$113,701.55

GARIBALDI FAMILY

Two out of the five sons of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi (a son of the famous Garibaldi) who following their father's example, offered their services to France as he did in 1870, fell within a week of each other. Bruno Garibaldi was killed D 30, while his young brother, Constantino, fell on the day Bruno's body was conveyed to Rome for burial, Ja 5. The body of Constantino Garibaldi was received at Rome by a great crowd on Ja 12.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi presented himself at the recruiting office in Rome, June 11, followed by his three sons. The eldest, the well-known Peppino, is aged 36, and the youngest, Ezio, is 20. All enlisted as simple soldiers, choosing the Alpine Brigade, once commanded by their grandfather, Giuseppe Garibaldi, the hero of Italian independence.

GARMENT WORKERS

See

CLOTHING TRADES

GARRARD, Brig.-Gen. Jephth

Brigadier General Jephth Garrard, Civil War veteran, died at Cincinnati, O., Dec 16, at the age of 80 years.

GARRETT, Mary

Mary Garrett, philanthropist and advocate of higher education for women, died Apr 2, aged 61.

GARY, Elbert H.

See

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

GARY PLAN

The differences between the Gary schools and the traditional schools have been summarized as follows:

By having the children from the kindergarten through the high school in one school there is formed a complete community, in which the individual child meets persons of various ages and in which he is able to see his school life as a whole. The shops are not to make skilled mechanics, but to make it possible for the child to see the conditions in the trades as they actually are, and to help him select a trade intelligently. All of the teachers are specialists, who have the greatest freedom in developing the individuality

and who are put upon their own resources. Every child goes to the auditorium sometime during the day, where lectures and demonstration work are given by the different departments for the purpose of keeping the child in touch with the whole school life, unifying the school work, and at the same time teaching him how to act and become an intelligent member of an audience. The school is a great development center, co-operating with libraries and outside institutions, including the churches. On the application of the parents, the children are allowed one or two hours a week for religious instruction. The school does *not* give religious instruction: this is turned over to the churches, but no child is released from regular school hours. The outside time is taken from the extra hour of play or auditorium. The schools are open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., but all of the children are not present all the time. On Saturday some departments of the schools are open all day. On Sunday the children may play at the schools under supervision. The hours are so arranged that one half the children are in book work, while the other half are engaged in play, shop and laboratories.

GARZA, Roque Gonzales.

Roque Gonzales Garza, who was elected provisional president of Mexico Jan 15, is about 45 years old and is a native of Chihuahua. He is a graduate of the Law School in Mexico City and has been practicing law for many years. He first came into prominence as a volunteer colonel in the Madero army which overthrew the Diaz regime, being minister of the Interior under Madero, and Historian of the Battle of Juarez. His brother, Frederico Gonzalez Garza, was for several months governor of the federal district in Mexico City under the Madero administration. Roque and his brother joined General Villa soon after Huerta came into power. At the Aguascalientes convention, which named Gutierrez as temporary President, Garza was floor leader of the Villa faction. His dramatic speech in favor of the plan of Ayala, the platform of the Zapatistas, was the first move which led to a coalition between the Zapata and Villa forces.

GAS GANGRENE

See

GANGRENE

GASOLINE

See

PETROLEUM

GATES, C. W.

See

VERMONT,

GEIKIE, James

Professor James Geikie, the geologist, died in Edinburgh Mar 2. Professor Geikie was born in 1832.

GEMS

See

PRECIOUS STONES

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board, at its meeting on May 27, decided to branch out into a new field. According to the announcement, made June 4, "it was resolved to undertake to enter the field of educational investigation, research, and experiment by assisting research workers connected with institutions of learning, as well as by supporting independent investigators and experiments."

So far the work of the board has had four principal manifestations:

1. Gifts to colleges, universities, and medical schools which are open to any students. The report published last January showed that between the board's foundation in 1907 and the latter part of 1914, these gifts had amounted to \$10,582,591 to colleges and universities, and \$2,670,874 to medical schools.

2. Promotion of higher education among negroes. There had been given for this end when the last report was issued, \$699,781.

3. Encouragement of practical farming in the Southern states, and in Maine and New Hampshire. For this purpose the last report showed \$925,750 contributed to the south for farm demonstration work, including boys' clubs and girls' clubs, and \$50,786 to Maine and New Hampshire. There was also spent for rural organization service \$37,166, \$18,108 for educational conferences, and \$104,443 for rural school agents.

4. The development of a system of public high schools in the south. For this purpose, \$67,126 was given to the Southern Education Board, as well as a large part of the \$242,861 given to professors of secondary education.

The board also gave \$159,891 to miscellaneous schools.

See also

AGRICULTURE—CANNING CLUBS

GENERAL FILM CO.

—Anti-Trust litigation

The Imperial Film Exchange brought suit in the Federal District Court, New York City, Dec 23, under the Sherman anti-trust law for treble damages, amounting to \$750,000, against the General Film Co., the Vitagraph Co. of America, Pathe Freres, Kalem Co., Edison Manufacturing Co., Biograph Co., Essany Film Manufacturing Co., Lubin Manufacturing Co., Selig Polyscope Co., George Kleine, and the Motion Picture Patents Co.

The complaint said that on April 21, 1910, The General Film Co., of No. 10 Fifth Avenue, New York, was organized by the other defendants as a moving picture exchange, and in doing so "entered into a conspiracy to monopolize and control the sale and distribution in the various states and territories."

With that object in view, the complaint stated, the defendants entered into an agreement fixing an arbitrary price at which moving picture films were to be rented to exhibitors throughout the United States, in contravention of the Sherman law. In pursuance of the conspiracy, the complaint alleged, the defendants on Apr 26, 1910, caused the Pathe Freres, Kalem Co., and the Vitagraph Company of America to file in the Federal District Court an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the Imperial Film Exchange, the property and assets of which were placed in the possession of a temporary receiver.

In that proceeding the referee reported that the Imperial Film Exchange was solvent,

and on the confirmation of the report by the District Court the receivership was vacated and the corporation was again placed in possession of its property and assets.

While the matter was pending in the bankruptcy court, the complaint alleged the defendant by falsely representing that the Imperial Film Exchange would and could not resume its business, sought and secured for the General Film Company a large part of the plaintiff's customers. By reason of the unlawful combination and conspiracy, the complaint further stated the number of customers of the Imperial Film Exchange were reduced from 130 to 20 and its income reduced from \$6000 a week to \$250, its business was ruined and destroyed by the defendants.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

See
ENO, AMOS F.

GEORGIA

See
"JITNEY" BUSES—GEORGIA
PROHIBITION—GEORGIA

GERMAINE, Auguste ["Le Capitaine Fracasse," pseud.]

Auguste Germaine, the French dramatic author died Dec 15, aged 53 years.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LEAGUE"

On Jan 30, 58 representative German-Americans met in Washington and launched what is intended to be a nation-wide organization, known as the German-American Neutrality League. After a preamble complaining of "a foreign control of our news service," the following resolutions were adopted:

"Therefore, in order to reestablish genuine American neutrality and to uphold it free from commercial, financial and political subservience to foreign Powers, be it

"Resolved That we citizens of the United States agree to effect a national organization, the objects and purposes of which may be stated as follows:

"(1) In order to assume the possession of an independent news service, we favor an American cable, controlled by the Government of the United States.

"(2) We demand a free and open sea for the commerce of the United States and unrestricted traffic in non-contraband goods as defined by international law.

"(3) We favor as a strictly American policy the immediate enactment of legislation prohibiting the export of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war.

"(4) We favor the establishment of an American merchant marine, and

"(5) We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support only such candidates for public office, irrespective of party, who will place American interests above those of any other country and who will aid in eliminating all undue foreign influences from American life."

Among the men who voted these resolutions were Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Alliance, of Philadelphia, an organization claiming a membership of 2,000,000; Congressmen Bartholdt, Vollmer, Barchfeld, Lobeck, and Porter; Professors William R. Shepherd, of Columbia; Edmund von Mach, of Harvard; A. B. Faust, of Cornell; John Devoy, editor of the *New York Gaelic American*; and many editors of

German-American papers and heads of German-American societies. General newspaper comment upon the formation of the "League" was for the most part unfavorable, Resolution 5 especially being described as an attempt to "take international questions into national politics." German papers expressed the belief that the new league would eventually exert a real and perhaps a controlling power in American politics, the *Berliner Tageblatt* stating that "when the German-Americans and the Irish hold together they are a power in the United States which, in certain circumstances can decide the Presidency." Herman Ridder, editor of the *New York Staats-Zeitung* declared that the conference "was dominated by Americans and was designated to promote a policy which may be tritely described as 'America for Americans.'" George Sylvester Viereck, writing in the *New York Fatherland* said: "If you say that we are not Americans, then you will have to change your conception of American. We refuse to be strangled by the dead hand of the past reaching from the graves of the Pilgrim Fathers into the living present. We shall rewrite the world American, to the extent of our power, in terms of our own ethnic complexion. . . ."

On the other hand, such a prominent German-American as Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard, in declining to become a member of the organization wrote: "I believe it would be against my duties as an American citizen if I were to take part in a propaganda the purpose of which will be thought to be to force our Government into a hostile attitude toward England." There are more than 3,000,000 German voters in the United States.

GERMAN-AMERICANS

See
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—GERMAN-AMERICANS

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

See
BANKS AND BANKING—BANKRUPTCY

GERMANY.

January

Gen. von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, resigned on Ja 21, but continued as head of the German staff.

The Kaiser celebrated his 56th birthday Ja 27.

February

An official order (Feb 1) directed that all stocks of copper, tin, aluminium, nickel, antimony, and lead are to be reserved for the use of the army.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht was virtually read out of the party in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the social democratic members of the Reichstag Feb 3. Liebknecht's action Dec 10 in voting against the new war credit brought out many expressions of disapproval in socialist party circles.

March

The Leipzig Fair was opened Mar 1. About 2500 exhibitors had goods on view, and all of

the neutral countries sent buyers. There was to be seen, among other things, a special exhibition of goods designed to replace products which formerly were supplied to Germany by countries now at war with her.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, June 25, gave the following excerpt from a speech made in the House of Deputies of the Prussian Diet by Herr Braun, a Socialist member: "It would be a calamity for Germany to carry out the annexation ideas recommended by certain interested groups. Such a policy is rejected by the Socialist Party. The German people want no conquest, but peace without humiliation or violence."

For publishing a Socialist appeal for peace, the *Vorwaerts*, of Berlin, was suspended, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, June 26. The appeal, a full-page article, was printed by direction of the Managing Committee of the Socialist Democratic Party in Germany, and called for a peace which would make possible friendships with neighboring nations.

The military commandant of the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, issued an order, June 30, effective Aug 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillowslips, and tablecloths.

The recent German order commandeering all copper for military use was said to have been followed July 22 by an order prohibiting the use of the metal for any save military purposes.

The *Imperial Gazette* of Aug 24 published a regulation by the Prussian Government authorizing the Minister of Justice to transfer to the Magistrates' courts jurisdiction for the granting of exemption from the existing law which prohibits women from contracting marriage before the completion of their sixteenth year. The same transfer of jurisdiction was decreed for cases of adoption of children.

The five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Hohenzollern rule over Brandenburg was celebrated in Berlin, Oct 21. All the streets of Berlin were decorated with bunting, but by order of the Emperor there were no other festivities. The newspapers without exception eulogized the Hohenzollern dynasty, crediting it with being the cause of Germany's present greatness.

Abandonment of little-used cables on street car lines, so that the copper might be obtained for war purposes, had been ordered by the municipality of Kiel, Germany, according to a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen, Oct 28, which declared that the work of tearing up three streets for this purpose had begun, and that 3,000 meters of cable, weighing approximately 6,000 kilos (nearly seven tons), will thus be available.

It was reported Nov 18 that the huge copper roofs of the Cathedral at Bremen were being dismantled for military use and on Nov 26, that the copper roof was being taken from the imperial palace at Donaueschingen, Germany.

A preliminary draft of the law for the taxing of war profits of joint stock companies and corporations, printed officially Nov 27, had for its purpose the preventing of any evasion of the law that would eventually be put into effect, namely, that all stock companies carry as reserve 50 per cent. of the additional profits which were made during the war to be held for the purpose of taxation.

It was explained that the government did not expect to collect this tax during the war, but to levy it after the close of the war in connection with the tax of property. Before the law should go into effect all companies seeking to evade its provisions would be forced to take from their surplus profits in succeeding years to bring up the reserve to the required figure. Everybody would be required to make a return of property and income as on January, 1917, and to pay taxes on the increase over a similar statement returned in January, 1914. American corporations doing business in Germany would come within the scope of the law's operation in so far as their profits made on German business were concerned.

The government's bill requiring corporations to accumulate reserves available for taxation of war time profits was reported out of the committee with resolutions for additional legislation against undue war profits and a Socialist resolution proposing a new levy of the extraordinary defense tax imposed in 1915.

See also

BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL
BRUNSWICK
CANALS—GERMANY
CHOLERA—GERMANY
EARTHQUAKES
EUROPEAN WAR—GERMANY
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITY
FERTILIZER
FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Crown Prince
GAFFNEY, ST. JOHN
HOPS—GERMANY
IRON CROSS
KRUPP ARMS CO.
PARCEL POST
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFER TO NEUTRAL FLAGS
SWEDEN
TYPHUS—GERMANY
UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT
WILHELM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY

—Army

See

VON HINDENBURG, FIELD MARSHAL

—Finance

February

The Prussian budget for 1915, according to figures given out Feb 4, shows ordinary receipts of 4,759,000,000 marks (\$1,188,500,000).

Ordinary expenses are put at 4,523,000,000 marks (\$1,130,750,000).

The influence of the war is shown in the income tax receipts, in which a decrease of 40,000,000 marks is estimated. Expenditures on the railroads are placed at 54,000,000 marks lower than last year. The public debt amounts to 19,876,000,000 marks, of which 8,419,000,000 represents outlays in connection with the State railroads.

The preliminary budget estimates adopted by the Federal Council Feb 27 include 10,042,000,000 marks (\$2,510,500,000) for "extraordinary expenditures," this amount being for the conduct of the war. Ordinary expenditures are estimated at \$3,323,000,000 marks (\$830,750,000). Nearly all the amount required for extraordinary expenditures will be raised by war loans. Methods for the redemption of these loans can be decided upon only after the war is over, hence no provision is made for their redemption.

The treasury bond credit is fixed at 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000). No separate colonial estimates are made, since all communication with the colonies has been interrupted. Of other items the funds to provide for the families of those killed in the war amounted to 41,938,900 marks (\$10,484,675) at the beginning of Feb and the armament levy is placed at 960,000,000 marks (\$240,000,000). The increase in revenue in the ordinary budget is placed at 25,906,400 marks (\$6,476,612.50) and the increase in expenditure at 180,369,000 marks (\$45,094,250).

March

Only Karl Liebknecht, a Socialist Deputy, voted against the adoption of the budget after the stormy debate in the Reichstag Mar 20.

Official announcement was made, Mar 21, that subscriptions to the second war loan amounted to 9,000,000,000 (\$2,250,000,000).

Dr. Liebknecht was said to have been mustered into service in the Landsturm, Mar 25, and assigned to duty in Alsace.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury, submitted the budget and delivered his maiden speech concerning it, Mar 10.

The budget, balanced at 13,000,000,000 marks (\$3,250,000,000)—four times greater than any estimates ever before presented. This budget was only intended to make legal provision for the coming financial year. For the army, navy, and colonies a more detailed project would be presented. The systematic redemption of the imperial debt would be maintained, 68,000,000 marks (\$17,000,000) being assigned for that purpose. Measures for the redemption of the war debt would be settled later.

Dr. Helfferich asked the Reichstag for a further war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) to insure financing the war until the late autumn. The fact was, the Imperial Secretary said, that the German national credit stood better than either that of Great Britain or France at the present moment. There was no need to impose new taxes in Germany, for the government was

financing its war requirements exclusively by loans and note issues. The demands of the empire on the Reichsbank, he said, had again approached the culminating point, but the bank would be relieved by the second war loan.

The result of the payments on the first instalment of the war loan was officially published in Berlin Apr 16. The small subscriptions, up to 1000 marks, inclusive (\$250), had to be paid in full, and on larger subscriptions 30 per cent had to be paid. Roughly, 2,360,000,000 marks (\$840,000,000), or 37 per cent, were payable. Actually, 6,076,000,000 marks (\$1,519,000,000), or 67 per cent of the total, has been paid.

The installments paid on the second war loan had reached a total of 8,979,600,000 marks, (\$2,244,000,000) or 99.6 per cent of the amount subscribed, the Overseas News Agency announced Aug 12. The sum lent by banks for war loan purposes had increased 38,800,000 marks, (\$9,700,000), to 315,300,000 marks, (\$78,825,000).

A Reuter Dispatch from Amsterdam Aug 12, said:

"A Berlin telegram received here states that in a bill voted to-day by the Federal Council for a supplementary imperial budget for 1915, a new credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, (\$2,500,000,000), was asked for." This will bring the German credits voted for the war up to a total of \$5,000,000,000.

The Berlin *Vorwaerts*, the central organ of the Socialist Party, in discussing the new German war loan, at the end of Aug., directed attention to what it characterizes as the alarming financial situation which Germany must face at the conclusion of the war.

"After the war," says *Vorwaerts*, "the Imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an annual expenditure of at least two and a half billion marks, (\$625,000,000), or a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary Imperial expenditure for 1912.

"In other words, the income of the Empire hitherto will only suffice to pay the interest on the national debt. For all other expenses new sources of taxation must be created.

"Whoever remembers the taxation controversies of 1908 and 1909 can easily imagine into what internal political difficulties the war is leading us."

The managers of the Reichsbank issued a formal call for subscriptions to the third war loan Sept 2. The loan had several new features. The issue was confined to bonds, no Treasury notes being sold. Moreover, it was possible for the first time to purchase these bonds at post offices. The subscriptions to the new war loan terminated Sept 22.

It was officially announced Sept 24 that subscriptions had reached a total of 12,030,000,000 marks (\$3,007,500,000). To illustrate the heavy participation of small subscribers, it was stated that nearly 45,000 depositors of the Berlin Savings Bank subscribed to the loan, as compared with 35,000 in March.

The Overseas News Agency announced that installments paid in cash on the third German war loan up to Oct 23 amounted to 8,732,000,000 marks (\$2,183,000,000), or 72 per cent of the total.

The amount paid in cash by subscribers to the third German war loan up to Nov 23 was 10,091,000,000 marks, or 83.4 per cent of the total, according to Berlin advices of Nov 27.

It was reported from Berlin, that cash payments on the third German war loan on Dec 10 amounted to 10,581,400,000 marks, (\$2,645,350,000), or 87 per cent of the total subscription. Installments paid with money borrowed from loan banks had decreased 51,600,000 marks to 579,100,000 marks.

The first comprehensive statement of the extent of the three war loans floated up to Nov 1 by Germany appears in the weekly report of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. It appeared that the final result of the third war loan had been a subscription of 12,101 million marks, or approximately \$2,880,038,000. The following table further sets forth the sources from which the three war loans, totalling over six billion dollars, had been drawn:

Where signed:	Third loan.	Second loan.	First loan.
At Reichsbank:			
\$135,422,000	\$134,470,000	\$114,002,000	
Bankers and banks:			
1,026,888,000	1,348,032,000	689,010,000	
Savings banks:			
616,896,000	470,764,000	210,154,000	
Life insurance companies:			
99,246,000	91,392,000	48,314,000	
Credit associations:			
161,840,000	86,204,000	.....
Post offices:			
39,746,000	26,656,000	.....
\$2,880,038,000	\$2,156,518,000	\$1,061,480,000	

This table does not contain subscriptions received from soldiers in the field.

It was announced in Berlin Nov 29 that in the middle of Jan, 1916, Germany would launch a fourth war loan, totalling about 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000).

The proposal of Dr. Helfferich, the German Finance Minister, for a new loan of 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) was introduced in the Reichstag Dec 10. Dr. Helfferich said that the proceeds of the loan were not to be used before spring.

In the Reichstag, Dec 14, Dr. Helfferich pointed out that the previous credits totaled 30,000,000,000 marks, (at normal exchange \$7,500,000,000), of which the last 10,000,000,000 were voted in Aug. He said he had then estimated the monthly demands at about 2,000,000,000 marks, and as four months had since passed and the fifth month was being entered upon, the necessity for a new vote of credit was self-evident.

The Reichstag Dec 21 adopted the credit of 10,000,000,000 marks, the Socialist minority of nineteen opposing the vote, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam.

—Iron coins

The Berlin newspapers, Aug 30, assure the people that the substitution of iron for nickel in the minting of ten and five pfennig coins would be continued only during the war. No more nickel five and ten pfennig coins are being made.

A Copenhagen despatch of Oct 14 said that the issue of Germany's iron coinage, which was to have replaced all nickel coins on Oct 14, had been postponed because the metal had rusted. The pieces will be treated with an anti-rust preparation before they are put in circulation.

—Food Supply.

January

Alarmed by the menace of famine, Germany held huge meetings for housewives in Berlin on Jan 12.

The German Federal Council on Jan 26, '15, forbade all dealings in corn, wheat and flour; decreed the confiscation on Feb 1 of all private stocks at a fixed price, and directed municipalities to set aside supplies of preserved meats. Previous regulations had provided a maximum price on potatoes and other products, and in Berlin "bread-baskets" in restaurants were forbidden; wheat bread must have 10 per cent rye, and flour must be milled with but 75 per cent of wheat. Germany normally produces less wheat but more rye and oats than home consumption requires; considerable grain is imported ordinarily from Russia and the Balkan states. Other food stuffs are not produced in sufficient quantities.

February

The sale of bread under the new regulations opened normally Feb 1.

The allied associations of the restaurant and hotel keepers of Berlin decided to make a charge for all bread served at meals after Feb 22.

Feb 23 was the first "bread day" in Germany. Every German received a ticket early in the morning entitling him to his supply. All members of the imperial family, as well as the humblest households, were included without distinction in the distribution.

May

Vice-Chancellor Delbrueck, German Minister of the Interior, in addressing the Budget Committee in the Reichstag May 14 was reported as saying: "Wheat for bread for the current year is not only sufficient, but there is a greater reserve than was anticipated. Even unforeseen eventualities, such as fire or a delay in the harvest, would not embarrass us. Concerning potatoes, all statistics are wrong. The stores are so great that there is no question of a potato famine. Pig breeding should not be further restricted. The manufacture of smoked meat products should not be further continued."

To still further prevent the waste of food supplies, the Berlin authorities May 29 promulgated new rules for restaurants, effective June 1, as follows:

First—Table d'hôte meals are abolished; in the future only special orders will be filled.

Second—The larger use of vegetables and restricted use of meat must be encouraged.

Third—Less roast meat and more boiled meat must be offered.

Fourth—The use of fat must be decreased.

Fifth—The use of potatoes must be limited to the lowest degree possible; only boiled and fried potatoes may be served.

Furthermore, the police will introduce new regulations for the serving of meals, and they will forbid the presence in restaurants of neutral newspapers not friendly to Germany.

June

A telegram from Berlin, June 5, stated that Clemens Delbrueck, German Minister of the Interior, had informed the Prussian Diet that the food problem might be regarded as solved, and that there might even be carried over considerable reserves into the coming harvest year. An inventory of the supplies of flour showed a surplus of 6,965,929 double hundred-weights. Potato statistics as of May 15 were similarly favorable, the supply being on a level with that of normal times.

The Prussian Minister of Agriculture informed the Budget Committee of the Diet, June 5, that German troops had planted 80 per cent. of the arable area of the occupied territory in Belgium and France with grain and potatoes.

July

The military authorities of Bavaria July 7 issued an ordinance providing for a maximum of one year's imprisonment for dealers charging excessive prices for articles of daily consumption, including food and heating and lighting substances. A similar penalty is to be inflicted on those withholding stocks from sale in order to produce higher prices, and on retailers refusing to sell to intending purchasers.

The Federal Council issued an order regulating prices for necessities of life, especially grain and fodder, July 24. The order provided that severe punishment for the undue increase of prices or the withholding of articles of food for the purpose of artificially raising prices. The German Empire was divided into four districts instead of thirty-two departments, in which prices vary according to the special local conditions.

Corn prices remained at about the same figure as heretofore. The price of rye was fixed at 220 marks (\$55) per ton for the Berlin district; at 215 marks for the eastern district, and 230 marks for the western district. The price of wheat was fixed at 40 marks (\$10) above that of rye, and, beginning with a certain date, the regulations provided for a bi-weekly increase of 1½ marks per ton. Barley, to be used as fodder, and oats were placed at a uniform price per ton throughout the empire. These prices remained below the average of 1914 figures. The regulations also provided for the creation of an Imperial Fodder Board, whose duty should be to supply all classes of cattle, swine, and fowl raisers with oat, barley, and molasses substitutes.

The *Temps*, July 23, quoted the following prices as being official, taken from the German Government publication, the *Monitor of the Empire*. They represent the average prices paid in fifty of the chief German towns in May, 1914, and May, 1915, prices being for a kilogram (2 1-10 pounds) and in pfennigs:

	1914	1915
Peas	39.9	123.6
Haricot beans.....	45.1	128.4
Lentils	55.0	160.4
Potatoes	7.6	14.9
Butter	261.4	354.4
Flour (wheat).....	37.4	55.2
Flour (rye).....	29.2	48.2
White bread.....	52.8	71.4
Rye bread.....	28.2	43.1
Rice	48.6	122.0
Coffee	308.2	335.6
Sugar	50.1	58.2
Eggs, each.....	7.2	11.6
Milk (unskimmed).....	20.9	24.3

August

Germany was facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent., according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin and received at the Department of Commerce Aug 22.

On the other hand, the report said, the bread card system operated by the Government since soon after the war began had resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour, which would make possible an increase in the bread allowance during the coming year.

Introduction of a meat card scheme to restrict consumption and at the same time insure reasonable prices to the masses was forecast by the association.

From statistics gathered before the war it was estimated that Germany depended upon imports from other nations for about 27.3 per cent. of her foodstuffs.

"In analyzing the effect of these figures upon the general situation," said the report, "it should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not a complete one, since about 8,300,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war and not much less of fodder, which is about one-tenth of normal imports per year."

Imports of butter and meat from Holland, Denmark and Sweden were said to have been considerable, while fish were secured in large quantities from Norway.

In this connection the report pointed out that "it can be assumed that one-quarter of the normal demand for foodstuffs has been brought in. A further advantage will be found in the fact that since the beginning of hostilities the German army in the field has been supported to a certain extent from products of the occupied territory, which saving in home products can be estimated at 5 to 6 per cent."

The aggregated saving over peace consumption of all foodstuffs was estimated at from 15 to 17 per cent. The bread card was credited with saving about 20 per cent of the bread consumption.

"Interest is now centered," continues the report, "on the outlook for 1915-16 and it is generally conceded that in respect to wheat and rye, no difficulties will arise if the next crop should not be a bumper one."

It was estimated that on the basis of the present bread card distribution a demand for about 7,380,000 tons of breadstuffs must be supplied from a supply ranging from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons, not including 33,570,000 bushels of flour left over from the 1914 crop.

"The conclusion is," the report declared, "that all demands for breadstuffs and potatoes can be filled. It will be possible to increase the amount of bread per head on the bread card, and sugar and milk will be sufficiently supplied. The meat consumption, however, will have to be figured with."

October

The military commander in the mark of Brandenburg, Oct 17 fixed the maximum price of butter at two marks eighty pfennigs (approximately seventy cents) per pound. The price had reached three marks twenty pfennigs (approximately eighty cents), and was still rising.

The German Federal Government Oct 23 decided to assume control of the price and supply of food throughout Germany. Up to that time the State provincial authorities had been considered competent to handle the food situation.

The food supply situation in Germany, based on the nearly complete 1915 crop returns, which were declared to be more than large enough for coming needs, was explained in a statement issued Oct 24 by Under Secretary of State Arnold Wahnschaffe, at the instance of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

The Federal Council having empowered the Imperial Chancellor to fix the maximum price for potatoes, fish and game, the Chancellor Oct 29 set the retail price of potatoes at 435 pfennings (\$1.09) a metric hundredweight, growers to be permitted to demand a maximum of 305 pfennings.

—Motor Fuels.

Up to the outbreak of the European War, Germany relied almost wholly upon imported gasoline for motor fuel. The supply came from Rumania, Russia, Galicia, and the Dutch East Indies. The Rumanian supply is still available, but the others are cut off. The required substitute has been found in the benzol by-product of the coke factories. The production of benzol in Germany amounts to 160,000 tons a year, and but 60,000 tons is used in the dye and color industries. The 100,000 tons available for fuel will largely replace the 180,000 tons of gasoline usually imported. As benzol freezes above 32° and does not liquefy again until its temperature has been raised to 44.6°, a certain proportion of alcohol is added, and the mixture makes a very efficient fuel for motors, but requires a special carburetor. A great abundance of alcohol can be supplied.

—Munitions

See

EXPLOSIONS—GERMANY

—Postage

Postmaster General Burleson Feb 4 suspended the two-cent postage rates on mails from the United States to Germany, and announced that until direct transportation ser-

vice was restored letters from this country to German destinations would be charged at a rate of five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce.

—Trades Unions

War's effect upon German trade and industry is indicated in statistics made public at Washington, D. C., Oct 1 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showing the number of enlistments of male members of the German Central Union up to Apr 15, 1915. That organization is credited with having on Apr 1, 1914, 2,300,298 members, representing about fifty different trades. Considering all trades, the number registered represented about 64 per cent. of the corresponding population of Germany.

Of the total membership, 958,247, or 41.7 per cent., had enlisted in the war up to Apr 30 last. Trades furnishing the largest number of enlistments were, in order of numerical importance, as follows: Metal workers, with 517,591 members, furnished 228,594 enlistments; builders' men, with 309,562 members, had 135,160 enlistments; transportation employes, with 218,614 members, had 98,331 enlistments; wood workers, with 184,896 members, had 74,740 enlistments; factory workers, with 181,812 members, had 71,244 enlistments, and miners, with 101,956 members, had 34,296 enlistments. Other trades furnishing the largest number of enlistments included textile workers, book printers, carpenters, municipal employes, and brewery and mill workers. Butchers, with only 6,620 members, furnished 5,573 enlistments, or 84.2 per cent., while tobacco workers, with 15,066 members, had only 3,253 enlistments, or 21.6 per cent.

—Unemployment.

The German weekly *Vorwaerts* publishes figures supplied by the various trade unions of Berlin as to the number of members called to the armies during the first 13 weeks of the war, and the number of unemployed among those remaining at home.

Of the metal workers 170,077 went into the armies. Of those at home 32,078 (9.1 per cent.) are unemployed.

Of wood workers 42,877 went into the armies. Of those at home, 28,742 (24.7 per cent.) are unemployed.

Of factory hands, 51,166 went into the army. Of those at home, 10,995 (5.3 per cent.) are unemployed. This does not include women operatives, most of whom are idle.

Of municipal laborers, 15,044 went into the army, and 459 at home are unemployed. Those in the army had dependent on them 11,821 women and 22,730 children.

The Metal Workers' Union alone in 13 weeks gave aid of \$970,250.

—Union relief

The Association of German Trades Unions, which had several million members, published statistics, according to the Overseas News Agency, Sept 28, showing that from the outbreak of war until Oct 31 of 1914 12,700,000 marks (\$3,175,000) was paid for relief of the unemployed. Between that time and Jan 1 the amount was 5,000,000 marks, to the end of

April 2,750,000 marks, and to the end of July 1,000,000 marks. Thus more than 21,000,000 marks were paid out of the funds of the unions in addition to 10,000,000 marks given to the families of soldiers.

GERVILLE-REACHE, Mme. Jeanne [Mme. Georges Gibier Rambaud].

Mme. Gerville-Reache, the French opera singer, died in New York City Jan 5. She had been suffering from blood poisoning, and her husband, Dr. Georges G. Rambaud, of the Pasteur Institute, had twice within the week given her his blood by transfusion, in the hope of saving her life.

GHOUNARIS, Demetrios

Demetrios Ghounaris, appointed Greek Premier, Mar 8, is a lawyer and senator from Patras, and has been in public life since 1905, when he was first a candidate on an independent ticket. He was educated in foreign countries, and is one of the best orators of the Senate. Under Prime Minister Theotokis, in 1909, M. Ghounaris was Minister of Finance, but resigned after holding the portfolio for forty days.

GIBRALTAR

—Parcel Post

A parcel post convention has been concluded between the United States and the British Colony of Gibraltar, taking effect Feb 1, 1915.

Parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and Gibraltar must not weigh more than eleven pounds (or five kilograms) nor measure more than three feet six inches in length and six feet in length and girth combined. Postage must be paid in full at the following rates, viz:

In the United States on parcels for Gibraltar, 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound, and in Gibraltar on parcels for the United States, 1 shilling 6 pence for parcels not exceeding three pounds in weight, 2 shillings 6 pence for parcels not exceeding seven pounds in weight and 3 shillings 6 pence for parcels not exceeding eleven pounds in weight.

Parcel post packages for Gibraltar cannot be registered.—(*U. S. Postal Guide*, Feb '15.)

GIFFORD, Malcolm, Jr.

The second trial of Malcolm Gifford, the Hudson schoolboy charged with the slaying of Frank J. Clute, an Albany chauffeur, opened in Albany, N. Y., Jan 21.

The jury disagreed Feb 3 and was discharged, after being out about twenty hours.

One of the jurors said the final ballot stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction of murder in the first degree. Gifford's bail of \$25,000 was continued. The general opinion is that the case will never be tried again.

The indictment was dismissed Sept 13 on the motion of Patrick C. Dugan, Gifford's attorney.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

The trust estate of \$3,250,000 left by Miss Elizabeth Thompson is to go to six institutions upon the deaths of Mary G. and Charles G. Thompson, sister and brother of the testator. The institutions which will divide the fund

equally are: The Childrens' Aid Society, the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the New York Historical Society, the Society of the New York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University. The executors filed their accounting in the Surrogates' Court, New York City, May 10.

A gift of \$250,000, to go toward a medical school to be operated in connection with the new Cincinnati Hospital, was received by the local Hospital Commission in Cincinnati, O., May 25, from Mrs. Mary Emery, of that city.

See also

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

BARNARD COLLEGE

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

CARNEGIE, ANDREW

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

COLLAMORE, MRS. HELEN

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

DELAWARE COLLEGE

ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

ENO, AMOS F.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FREEDMAN, ANDREW

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

JEWISH RELIEF FUND

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

RICE, ISAAC L., HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS (NEW YORK)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SINGER, WILLIAM H., RESEARCH LABORATORY

TUFTS COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

VASSAR COLLEGE

YALE UNIVERSITY

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

GOAT

See

TUBERCULOSIS

GOETHALS, Maj.-Gen. George Washington

See

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

UNITED STATES—ARMY

GOKHALE, Gopal Krishna

Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, an Indian leader, who was President of the India Congress in 1905, died Feb 19, aged 49.

GOLD

Alaska

One of the richest gold strikes in Alaska's history was reported in a district about forty miles from Fairbank May 3.

See also

ALASKA—MINING PRODUCTION

—Production of the World.

Figures compiled by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* show the gold production of the world for 1914 at \$455,305,000. This was \$7,364,000 less than the 1913 output, and \$19,028,000 less than the record year 1912. Of the total, the Transvaal furnished \$173,275,610; the United States, \$92,823,500; Australasia, \$51,250,000; Russia, including Siberia, \$26,500,000; Rhodesia, \$17,748,275; Mexico, \$17,500,000; Canada, \$16,500,000; South America, \$13,250,000; British India, \$12,258,000; West Africa, \$8,805,000; Japan and Chosen, \$7,500,000; British and Dutch East Indies, \$4,690,000; China and other Asia, \$3,625,000; Central America, \$3,500,000; Madagascar, \$1,980,000; France, \$1,450,000. (These figures are made up from returns of 11 months, and estimated for December. Revision will probably increase them slightly.)

The world's production of gold, 1914, as officially estimated in London was £91,254,000, as compared with £93,452,000 in 1913 and £96,077,000 in 1912. The decrease in 1914 as compared with 1913 is £2,198,000 and as compared with 1912 £4,825,000. The total product of the British possessions in 1914 was £56,904,000 or about 68% of the total. The estimate for the United States is £19,000,000.

The estimate of the gold field by countries and geographical divisions in the last three years follows:

	1914	1913	1912
Transvaal	£35,588,000	£37,358,000	£38,757,000
Rhodesia	3,580,200	2,903,300	2,707,400
West Africa ...	1,727,000	1,634,700	1,497,100
Total Africa	£40,895,200	£41,896,000	£42,961,500
West Australia	5,237,000	5,581,700	5,448,000
Queensland	1,010,000	1,128,700	1,478,000
Victoria	1,740,300	1,847,500	2,040,000
New So. Wales	640,000	635,700	702,100
South Australia	40,000	41,000	48,000
New Zealand	1,500,000	1,459,500	1,345,100
Tasmania	142,000	141,900	161,300
Total Australasia	£10,309,300	£10,836,000	£11,222,500
India	2,340,000	2,300,000	2,265,000
Canada	3,360,000	3,360,000	2,500,000
Tot. Br. Em.	£56,904,500	£58,392,000	£58,949,000
United States	19,000,000	18,200,000	19,268,000
Mexico	2,000,000	3,610,000	4,860,000
Russia	5,350,000	5,250,000	5,000,000
Other countries	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

Grand total... £91,254,000 £93,452,000 £96,077,000

The yield per ton of ore milled in the Transvaal in 1914 was 27s. 1d. as against 28s. 6d. in 1913.

The gold production was \$446,000,000 in 1914; as against \$454,877,708, 1913; \$471,498,559, 1912, according to figures in the *Journal of Commerce*.

Transvaal

The gold production was \$164,600,000 in 1914; as against \$174,069,260, 1913; \$180,708,384, 1912.

United States

The gold production was \$86,300,000 in 1914; as against \$88,301,023, 1913; \$93,451,500, 1912.

GOLD POOL

See

BANKS AND BANKING—GOLD POOL

GOLD COAST

—Commerce

According to official statistics, says Consul William J. Yerby, Freetown, Sierra Leone, the imports from the United States into Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Nigeria were valued at \$3,032,737 in 1913, as against \$2,753,525 in 1912, and \$1,771,265 in 1911. Exports from these colonies to the United States were valued in 1913 at \$491,633 (all from the Gold Coast—mostly mahogany), as against \$350,993 in 1912 and \$209,013 in 1911. These figures, however, do not represent the total value of trade with the United States.

It appears from official statistics that nothing was exported from Nigeria to the United States, but local exporters state that at least 50 per cent. of the total exports of cocoa, mahogany, and rubber find their way to New York.

GOLD RESERVE

See

BANKS AND BANKING—GOLD RESERVE—EUROPE

GOLDMARK, Carl.

Carl Goldmark, composer of operas and orchestral pieces, died on Jan 2 in Vienna. He was born in Keszthelyam-Plattensee, Hungary, in 1830, was a pupil of Jansa, Bohm and Preyer, and made his debut as a composer in Vienna in 1857. Among his works are the operas "Queen of Sheba," "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Merlin."

GOLF

The Metropolitan Golf Association issued, Mar 24, an official list of tournaments, sanctioned by the organization, to be held within the confines of the metropolitan district:

- April 22-24—Country Club of Lakewood (spring).
- May 13-15—Oakland Golf Club, invitation.
- May 20-22—Garden City Golf Club, invitation.
- May 22-31—Tuxedo Golf Club, invitation.
- June 2-5—Metropolitan amateur, Apawamie.
- June 9-10—Eastern open, Shawnee.
- June 10-12—Westchester championship, Wykagyl.
- June 10-12—New Jersey State championship, Essex County.
- June 15-8—National open championship, Baltusrol.
- June 17-19—Nassau County Country Club, invitation.
- June 21—Father and Son, Sleepy Hollow.
- June 24-26—Fox Hills Golf Club, invitation.
- July 8-9—Metropolitan open, Fox Hills.
- July 15-17—Sleepy Hollow Country Club, invitation.
- Aug 19-21—National Links, invitation.
- Aug 28-Sept 4—National amateur championship, Detroit.
- Sept 6-11—Women's national championship, Onwentsia.
- Sept 16-18—Rumson Country Club, invitation.

Jerome D. Travers won the open title, June 18, on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, his total of 297 for the seventy-two holes of medal play gaining the title by the margin of a single stroke.

Tom McNamara, Boston, Mass., was second with 298, and Robert G. McDonald was third with an even 300. All the others were over the 300 mark, including Chick Evans and Francis Ouimet, who, with Travers, make up what often has been called America's amateur triumvirate. Evans was eighteenth, with 307, and Ouimet was tied for thirty-fifth posi-

tion with a total of 317 for the four rounds of the course.

Travers is the second amateur to win the national open championship, Ouimet having the title in the history-making tournament at Brookline in 1913.

"Chick" Evans of Chicago again won the Western amateur championship at Cleveland, O., July 24 on the Mayfield links by defeating J. D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, by 7 up and 5 to play in the thirty-six hole final match.

In the second round of match play at the Country Club of Detroit, Mich., Sept 1, at the National Amateur Golf Championship Tournament, the two champions, Francis Ouimet and Jerome D. Travers, were eliminated. These holders of the national amateur and open titles, respectively, were beaten by Jimmie Standish and Max Marston, both practically unheard of in national competition. Standish won his match by 5 up and 4 to play, providing the biggest surprise of the day, while Marston's margin was 2 and 1.

For the second time since 1909, Robert A. Gardner, of the Hinsdale Golf Club, of Hinsdale, Ill., became champion amateur golfer of the United States Sept 4 by defeating John G. Anderson, of the Siwancy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the thirty-six hole final of the annual championship tournament of the United States Golf Association by 5 up and 4 to play. "Smiling Bobby" was formerly the Yale track team captain and world's record holder at the pole vault.

Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept 11, defeated Mrs. W. J. Gavin, of Shirley Park, England, in the final of the annual U.S.G.A. tournament on the links of the Onwentsia Country Club, Chicago, Ill., by a margin of 3 up and 2 to play.

Francis R. Blossom of Yale defeated Grant A. Peacock of Princeton in the final match for the intercollegiate individual championship over the links of the Greenwich Country Club Sept 14, by the margin of 11 up and 9 to play.

GOMEZ, Juan Vicente

General Gomez, elected President of Venezuela May 3, was first Vice-President when Cipriano Castro held the Presidential office, and succeeded to the Presidency after the retirement of Castro in 1909. In April, 1910, he was elected President of Venezuela by Congress, serving out a four-year term. He was succeeded by General Bustillos, and became Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Army.

GOODELL, David Harvey.

On Ja 22 David H. Goodell, Governor of New Hampshire from 1889 to 1891, died at his home in Antrim, N. H. Mr. Goodell was born in 1834.

GOODNOW, Frank Johnson

See

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

GOODRICH, John Ellsworth

Dr. John Ellsworth Goodrich, professor emeritus of Latin at the University of Vermont since 1907, and formerly dean of the department of arts, died Feb 24 at Burlington, Vt. Professor Goodrich was born in 1831.

GOODWIN, James Junius

James Junius Goodwin, capitalist, cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and connected with the Morgan firm for a number of years, died at Hartford, Conn., June 23. He was born in 1835.

GORGAS, Major Gen. William C.

It was announced Apr 10 that Major-General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., had received an offer from the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, to take charge of the organization and conduct of the medical relief expedition that is to be sent to Serbia to stamp out the epidemic of typhus fever. On Apr 10, however, Secretary Garrison made it plain that he would be opposed to having Major General Gorgas accept the proposal. Mr. Garrison took the position that should General Gorgas go to Serbia as a retired officer, in which capacity he would still be under the jurisdiction of the War Department, a situation would be created which easily might lead to trouble.

See also

SERBIA, May 12

GOSSYPOL

W. A. Withers and F. E. Carruth, working at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., separated from cottonseed kernels a substance which appears to be identical with the substance which Marchlewski separated from crude cottonseed oil and called gossypol. They administered in various ways to rabbits gossypol as prepared by them, and found it toxic in every case. They found, as did Marchlewski, that gossypol is quickly oxidized in an alcoholic solution of sodium hydroxide.

In a previous paper from the North Carolina Station, it was stated that "(alcoholic) alkaline treatment, very greatly diminishes if it does not entirely remove the toxic properties of the (cottonseed) meal."

It is now suggested as an explanation that gossypol is a toxic substance, and that its oxidation by an alcohol alkali renders it non-toxic and thus diminishes if it does not entirely remove the toxic properties of cottonseed meal.

GOULD, Anna

See

CASTELLANE, COUNT BONI DE

GOULD, Elgin Ralston Lovell

Dr. Elgin Ralson Lovell Gould, of New York, active in philanthropic affairs and reform movements, died Aug 18, aged 55.

GOULDEN, Col. Joseph Augustus

Joseph A. Goulden, representative in Congress for New York City, died in New York City, May 3, aged 70.

GOVERNMENT**—Police Powers of State**

The validity of the Board of Health order requiring that all dogs in New York City be muzzled was upheld, Feb 25, by Supreme Court Justice Lehman in dismissing a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, after she was fined \$1 for refusing to muzzle her dog, and had refused to pay the fine in order to test the case.

The legality of the order was upheld May 28 by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court when the court sustained the order of Magistrate Freschi remanding Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, wife of the banker, for trial in Special Sessions because she took her Pekingese spaniel "Kuroki" out on the street unmuzzled. Mrs. Knoblauch had appealed on the ground that the health board had no power to make such a sweeping order.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP*See***RAILROADS GREAT BRITAIN****GOWERS, Sir William Richard, M.D.**

Sir William Richard Gowers, widely known as a writer on medical subjects, died in London, May 4.

GRACE, William Gilbert

William Gilbert Grace, the famous cricketer, died in London Oct 23. He was 67 years old.

GRACIAS, Honduras*See***EARTHQUAKES—HONDURAS****GRAHAM, Edward Kidder***See***UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA****GRAIN****—Production of the world**

The International Institute of Agriculture, in a supplement to its *Bulletin* for October 28th, gives the following figures as to the grain crops harvested by the world in the 1914 season. The percentage of these crops based on the 1913 yield is added. Wheat (19 countries), 2,743,160,000 bushels: 91.2 per cent. Rye (15 countries), 1,480,334,000 bushels: 95.8 per cent. Barley (18 countries), 1,187,854,000 bushels: 89.7 per cent. Oats (18 countries), 3,119,354,000: 88 per cent. In Russia in Asia (not included in the above) the wheat crop is estimated at 120,978,000 bushels (87.7 per cent.); rye at 30,954,000 bushels (103.1 per cent.); and oats at 113,649,000 bushels (90.6 per cent.).

The International Institute of Agriculture published (Mar 21) statistics of the world's coming crop of wheat, barley, rye, maize and oats. Compiled from official data supplied by each country, these figures show that the production of wheat in the whole world in 1914-15 will be 1,004,000,000 quintals (a quintal is 220.46 pounds). This is equivalent to 91, as expressed in the scale adopted by the institute, in which 120 is the maximum. The figures for

rye show 412,000,000 quintals; for barley, 305,000,000 quintals; for oats, 625,000,000 quintals, and for maize, 937,000,000 quintals. The production of wheat for 1914-15 will exceed by 36,000,000 quintals the average consumption of the past five years. Rye this year will exceed the average consumption for five years by 2,000,000 quintals, and maize will be 41,000,000 quintals in excess of the same average. The production of barley will be 18,000,000 quintals less than the average consumption of the last five years, and the production of oats will be 17,000,000 quintals less.

Russia

The Russian Statistics Committee places the acreage of grain crops in Russia in the year 1914, at 561,583,080. Of this area 72,883,800 acres were devoted to winter rye; 58,753,890 acres to spring wheat; 49,514,700 acres to oats; 32,261,230 acres to barley; and 18,259,830 acres to winter wheat. The expected crops are estimated at 980,000,000 bushels of oats; 797,750,000 bushels of rye; 517,825,000 bushels of spring wheat; 392,326,400 bushels of barley; and 258,575,000 bushels of winter wheat.

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

In an article in *The Wall Street Journal* in May it was shown that the capital outlays of the New York Central road in the past ten years, exclusive of the Terminal improvement, had been in excess of \$300,000,000. The expenditures for the terminal for strictly railroad purposes since the beginning of the improvements has been \$67,000,000, that sum including the cost of new land and construction, but not including the ground value of the old terminal. Altogether, as it now stands, the terminal represents an investment for railroad purposes of \$72,800,000, of which the land represents \$22,000,000, construction \$31,000,000, and the electrification of the whole electric zone of the road \$19,800,000.

Further N. Y. C. investment in commercial buildings on portions of the terminal area is, in round numbers, \$4,800,000, and that of the New Haven approximately the same. The New Haven is a partner in the commercial development of the terminal area, but as to the railroad facilities it is merely a tenant, paying rent determined by contract and based upon use. To a certain extent, lessees of these building-sites have assisted in financing construction, an additional expenditure not much exceeding \$1,000,000. Such participation will play a larger part in future contracts, under which lessees will be required to contribute something like 40 per cent. of the cost of the improvements. Here, then, we have a total of \$83,400,000, which represents the entire cost of the terminal improvement and its by-products up to the beginning of the calendar year of 1915. Some work on strictly railroad facilities remains to be done and paid for, which presumably will bring the total cost of the railroad terminal plant up to a figure around \$75,000,000. It will correspondingly increase the total investment, but that will also increase through the further construction of commercial buildings. Leases of buildings or of space for the erec-

tion of buildings are made to provide that tenants not only pay interest on the value of the land, but in the course of years, amortize the cost of the buildings themselves.

Area of the terminal at present developed or in course of development for commercial purposes is 271,017 square feet or 6.2 acres. There remains available for such development 617,140 square feet, or 14.2 acres.

"GRANDFATHER CLAUSE"

See

NEGROES—SUFFRAGE

GRAVITATION

Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, Cal., announced July 11 in St. Louis that he had discovered the cause of gravitation.

Prof. See contends that gravitation is an electrical phenomenon which is caused by elementary electrical currents circulating about atoms of matter. The theory is an extension and elaboration of physical laws first demonstrated by the French physicist Ampere ninety-five years ago. Prof. See asserts that the entire universe is governed by forces depending upon electricity in motion. The more atomic electrical currents around one body of matter flowing in the same direction as the atomic currents in an adjacent body the more the two bodies will be attracted, Prof. See contends, and this mutual attraction is nothing more nor less than gravity. Gravitation does not act instantly across space, but is transmitted with the velocity of light. Thus it would come from the sun to the earth in eight minutes.

GRAY, John Clinton

Ex-Judge John Clinton Gray, of the New York Court of Appeals, died of pneumonia, June 28, at his home in Newport, R. I. He was born in 1843.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

See

PRICE MAINTENANCE—CREAM OF WHEAT
CO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

January
Clearing house reports published Jan 1 showed a decrease of \$8,856,700,000 in 1914.

Jan 3 was observed throughout the kingdom as a day of intercession and prayer.

February
Parliament reassembled Feb 2 after a recess for the House of Commons since Nov 27 and for the House of Lords since Jan 5. Premier Asquith presented a resolution in the House of Commons Feb 3 asking the House to devote the present session entirely to Government measures. "There is no precedent for this resolution," said the Premier. The resolution was adopted.

The Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, member of Parliament for West Cambridgeshire, was appointed (Feb 3) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Charles Frederick

Gurney Masterman, who, having been unable to win a seat in the lower house on his appointment, resigned his portfolio a few days before Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, was appointed to succeed Mr. Montagu as Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Cecil Bisschopp Harmsworth, member of Parliament for South Bedfordshire, was made Under Secretary for the Home Office. Walter R. Rea, M. P., and Arthur C. T. Beck, M. P., were appointed Junior Lords of the Treasury.

The London *Times* has achieved what is claimed to be a record in the field of raising money for a popular cause. Its fund for sick and wounded Feb 19 passed £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000).

March

It was reported, Mar 21, that more than 7000 women, representing all classes of society had responded to the government's appeal for women workers to take the places of men in business and industry in order that more recruits might be provided for Lord Kitchener's great army. The officers of the Central Labor Exchange were besieged by women. The majority of them were from the well-to-do middle class.

Thirty-three thousand women had registered themselves for special war service up to the end of March. This statement was made Apr 13 by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, to a deputation representing the various women's societies in London.

Employment in all departments of the British Government service was officially thrown open to women for the first time, in a circular issued by the Cabinet through the Board of Trade Apr 15. The circular urged all Government departments to displace, wherever possible, men employees of military age with women, and offered to obtain suitable women substitutes for various clerical and other places through the Government labor exchange.

May

The striking off of the Kaiser, Crown Prince, and other German and Austrian royalties from the roll of the Order of the Garter by King George was precipitated by the action of the English peers who are members of the Garter. After the sinking of the *Lusitania* a committee consisting of the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe, and Lord Landsdowne, representing the English peers belonging to the order, petitioned the King to remove the Teutonic members from the order, intimating to his Majesty that unless this were done all the English K. G.'s would resign.

The College of Arms announced May 13 that King George had directed that the following names be struck from the roll of Knights of the Garter: The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Wurttemberg, the German Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland.

Coal was added to the list of articles whose exportation from Great Britain was prohibited. The embargo came into effect May 13. Shipment to British possessions and allied countries will still be allowed.

It was announced May 15 that an agreement had been reached between the Government and the Opposition to the effect that the general election, which was to have been held at the end of the year, would be postponed six months, or until the end of the war. Provision was being made to obviate any interference with home rule and Welsh disestablishment.

June

The Duke of Devonshire was selected, June 5, to succeed George Lambert, M.P., as Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The change, it was understood, was made in order that Mr. Balfour, the First Lord, might have the assistance of one with whom he had been associated for many years.

Sentences of six months' imprisonment for each and fines of \$10,000 were imposed in the Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh, June 18, on Robert Hetherington and Henry Arnold Wilson, members of the firm of William Jacks & Co., iron merchants of Glasgow, for trading with the enemy. The allegation was that the accused were instrumental in supplying part of a cargo of iron ore to Krupp's and other German firms. The goods were at Rotterdam after the war began, and the accused directed delivery to Germany as agents for the shippers, in consideration getting payments for former deliveries.

Both Houses of Parliament met June 3 for the first time since the formation of the new coalition ministry. The new members of the Cabinet, however, were unable to take their places on the ministerial benches in the House of Commons owing to the law which makes them ineligible to sit until they are re-elected by their various constituencies.

This situation, however, will be speedily remedied, for the House of Commons passed in all its stages a bill removing this disability for the period of the war. The House of Lords passed the first reading June 3 and the final readings on the 4th, on which day the royal assent was given.

Members of the Cabinet, June 7, decided to pool their salaries, making in this respect a very real coalition. It was felt that the rearrangement of offices involved certain invidious comparisons between ministers who formerly had been on an equality with regard to salaries.

The average works out at about £4246 a year. The chief sacrifices were made by the Lord Chancellor, whose salary is £10,000, and Sir Edward Carson, whose salary, exclusive of fees, is £7000. All Secretaries of State, who receive uniform salaries of £5000, give up more than £700, while members who receive £2000, including Churchill, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe, Lord Selborne, Harcourt and

Henderson, will have their salaries more than doubled.

September

The British Home Secretary, Sept 1, issued a denial of statements published in the United States that German women and children in London were being exposed to the fury of mobs, which were encouraged by the police, that whenever they venture out of doors they were prevented from buying food and were compelled to subsist on what they could beg.

The Home Secretary said that all German women desiring to return to Germany were given facilities, and that, with their children, they received the same police protection as British subjects and similar relief from the guardians of the poor and the hospitals if they require it.

Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons Sept 21 that the figures he gave at the opening of Parliament Sept 14 that nearly 3,000,000 recruits had joined the British army since the beginning of the war, did not include any forces raised outside the United Kingdom. The British forces since the commencement of the European war had been swelled not only by the recruiting in the United Kingdom, but by important detachments from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India. No figures are available, however, showing the total contributions in men of these various British possessions.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons Sept 29 that there would be an adjournment of Parliament beginning Sept 30 until Oct. 12. The announcement caused surprise, but no questions were asked and no explanation was given. It was understood that the adjournment was partly to prevent discussions respecting conscription during the offensive in the west and the uncertain state of affairs in the Balkans. It was also supposed that the Government wanted further time for drafting the finance bill, one of the most complicated ever introduced.

October

Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, Oct 18 resigned from the British Cabinet. The resignation of Sir Edward, the first open manifestation of the divergence of views known to exist among the ministers, was the result, not of the controversy over conscription, but because of the Balkan policy. The illness of Premier Asquith postponed the threatened cabinet crisis.

The London authorities Oct 20 decided to license women to act as tramway conductors. The question of granting licenses to women as conductors on buses also was discussed but no action was taken.

The ability of women to act as conductors on tramways had been well proved. The powerful trade unions, however, did not regard the innovation with much favor. It will be recalled that a short time before, three unions decided to strike against the London County Council tramways over grievances which were settled by the County Council's drastic action in refusing to reemploy men of a military age.

November

It was officially announced Nov 25 that Herbert Louis Samuel then Postmaster-General, had been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. This appointment filled the vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of Winston S. Churchill, who went to the front.

December

Premier Asquith announced Dec 10 that Jan 1, 1916, would be a Bank Holiday in England and Wales, because of the pressure of work and depletion of the bank staffs.

When a bill to prolong the life of the existing Parliament was brought up in the House of Commons Dec 20, Premier Asquith suggested that as a compromise the present Parliament be extended eight months instead of a year, as previously proposed. This was accepted by a vote of 158 to 23. The House of Commons passed the bill Dec 22.

See also

AUTOMOBILES—GREAT BRITAIN
BANKS AND BANKING—GREAT BRITAIN
CEYLON
COMMODITY PRICES—GREAT BRITAIN
EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN
FIRES—FOREIGN
HORSE-RACING
LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—GREAT BRITAIN
MALTA
MINES AND MINING—ACCIDENTS—GREAT BRITAIN
NEWSPAPERS
PAINTING
POSTAL MONEY ORDERS—GREAT BRITAIN
PROHIBITION—GREAT BRITAIN
RAILROADS—GREAT BRITAIN
SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFERS TO NEUTRAL FLAGS
SOUTH AMERICA—BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN
STONEHENGE
STREET RAILWAYS
STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN
VICTORIA CROSS
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—GREAT BRITAIN

—Cabinet change

The long-expected ministerial upheaval crystallized May 19, being precipitated by the resignation of Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, from his position as First Sea Lord, owing to his differences on points of naval policy with Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The formation of a non-partisan Cabinet for the period of the war was announced to the House of Commons by Premier Asquith.

The official statement given out with the list of the members of the New National Cabinet May 25 said:

"A place in the Cabinet was offered to Mr. John Redmond, but he did not see his way to accept it.

"The Prime Minister has decided that a new department shall be created, to be called the Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as Minister of Munitions will vacate the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"It is understood that Mr. Henderson will assist the Government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war.

"The King has been pleased to confer upon Viscount Haldane of Cloan (the retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit."

The new Cabinet consisted of twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Twelve members of the old Cabinet remained in office, of these only Mr. Asquith Sir Edward Grev, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Wood retained their old portfolios.

Sir Edward Carson represented the Ulster faction of Ireland, and regret was expressed that Mr. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, declined to enter the Cabinet and make it represent all political parties.

Official announcement was made May 26 of the appointment of F. E. Smith as Solicitor-General and Herbert Samuel as Postmaster-

BRITAIN'S COALITION CABINET

	NEW CABINET	OLD CABINET
Prime Minister and First Lord of Treasury.....	Herbert H. Asquith, L.....	Herbert H. Asquith, L.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Sir Edward Grey, L.....	Sir Edward Grey, L.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Arthur J. Balfour, U.....	Winston Churchill, L.
Secretary of State for War.....	Earl Kitchener.....	Earl Kitchener
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Reginald McKenna, L.....	David Lloyd George, L.
Minister of Munitions.....	David Lloyd George, L.....	(New Office)
Minister Without Portfolio.....	Lord Lansdowne, U.....	(New Office)
Secretary for India.....	J. Austen Chamberlain, U.....	Marquess of Crewe, L.
Secretary for the Colonies.....	Andrew Bonar Law, U.....	L. V. Harcourt, L.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs.....	Sir John A. Simon, L.....	Reginald McKenna, L.
Lord High Chancellor.....	Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, L.....	Viscount Haldane, L.
Lord President of the Council.....	Marquess of Crewe, L.....	Earl Beauchamp, L.
Lord of the Privy Seal.....	Lord Curzon, U.....	Marquess of Crewe, L.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.....	Augustine Birrell, L.....	Augustine Birrell, L.
Secretary for Scotland.....	Thos. McKinnon Wood, L.....	Thos. McKinnon Wood, L.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Winston Churchill, L.....	C. F. G. Masterman, L.
President of the Board of Trade.....	Walter Runciman, L.....	Walter Runciman, L.
President of the Local Government Board.....	Walter Runciman, L.....	Walter Runciman, L.
President of the Board of Agriculture.....	Walter Hume Long, U.....	H. L. Samuel, L.
Attorney General.....	Lord Selborne, U.....	Lord Lucas, L.
Postmaster General.....	Sir Edward Carson, U.....	Sir J. A. Simon, L.
President of the Board of Education.....	(Left Vacant).....	C. E. Hobhouse, L.
First Commissioner of Works.....	Arthur Henderson, Labor.....	J. A. Pease, L.
	Lewis Harcourt, L.....	Lord Emmott, L.

L.—Liberal. U.—Unionist.

General. The former was a member of the Unionist party. The latter was president of the Local Government Board in the last Cabinet.

At a meeting at the Carlton Club May 26 the Unionist party leaders enthusiastically indorsed the action of their colleagues in accepting places in the coalition Cabinet. This action followed very plain speeches in which Bonar Law, the new Minister for the Colonies, declared that the failure of the new Cabinet would probably mean the ruin of the country and Lord Lansdowne expressed the belief that the country realized that something had been the matter with the conduct of the war.

Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty May 27 to take the place of Admiral Lord Fisher, who had resigned.

Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

A Privy Council was held May 27 by King George at which the seals and warrants of office were handed to the new members of the Cabinet. The new coalition Cabinet held its first meeting later.

The King conferred knighthood on Frederick E. Smith, Solicitor-General in the New Ministry.

The new Coalition Government was completed May 30 by the appointment of Under Secretaries of State. Those who were chosen for these posts were:

Parliamentary Under Secretaries—Home Affairs, William Brace, a Laborite, who is President of the South Wales Miners' Federation; Foreign Affairs, Lord Robert Cecil; Colonies, Arthur H. D. R. Steel-Maitland, Unionist Member of Parliament for East Birmingham; India, Baron Islington, (L.) former Secretary of State for the Colonies; War, Harold J. Tennant, (L.)

The Financial Secretaries appointed were: War, Henry William Forster, (U.); Admiralty, the Right Hon. Thomas J. McNamara, (L.)

The new Parliamentary Secretaries will be: Board of Trade, Ernest G. Pretzman, (U.); Local Government Board, the Right Hon. William Hayes Fisher, (U.); Agriculture, Sir Charles T. Dyke Acland; Board of Education, the Right Hon. John Herbert Lewis, (L.); Munitions, Christopher Addison, (L.)

The other appointments were:

Assistant Postmaster General, H. Pike Pease, (U.); Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace Russell, (L.); Joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Treasury, John William Gulland, (L.) and Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, (U.); Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, G. H. Roberts, (Laborite); Howard Bridgeman, and Walter R. Rea, (L.); Treasurer of the Household, James Hope; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Arthur C. T. Beck, (L.); Controller of the Household, Charles H. Roberts, (L.)

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—KITCHENER, NEWSPAPER ATTACK ON

—Commerce

Trade figures published Ja 6 showed a decrease in 1914 of \$475,000,000 in exports and \$355,000,000 in imports.

The foreign trade of Great Britain suffered a loss of more than \$1,000,000,000 on account of the war, it appeared from figures published by the British government, Oct 29, and made public in New York Nov 6. For the latter half of 1914 alone the decrease amounted to more than \$472,000,000 in exports and more than \$360,000,000 in imports.

The imports in 1914 were \$3,483,000,000 and the exports were in excess of \$2,630,000,000. The exports to Russia fell off \$19,000,000, to Germany \$88,000,000, to France, \$16,000,000, to Japan \$8,000,000, to Argentina \$41,000,000, to South Africa \$16,000,000, and to Canada \$21,000,000. The exports to the United States increased \$19,000,000. British imports from the United States showed a loss of \$15,000,000, from Russia \$61,000,000, from Germany \$167,000,000, from France \$43,000,000, from Japan \$1,000,000, from Argentina \$26,000,000, and from Australia \$6,000,000. The imports from South Africa increased \$2,000,000, from New Zealand \$13,000,000, and from Canada \$5,000,000.

The figures do not include any goods imported or exported belonging to the government, or the governments of the allies, or goods taken from government stores, or goods bought by the government and shipped on government vessels.

—Compulsory military service

Hints given by Lord Kitchener and other members of the Government that the British Government had been seriously considering the adoption of compulsory military service were indorsed by Lord Haldane in a speech in the House of Lords May 13.

Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, June 29, introduced in the House of Commons a bill for the compilation of a national register, the object of which, he remarked, was not to coerce labor, but to secure complete information regarding the resources of the country and to enable them to be satisfactorily organized. The measure seeks to classify all person below the age of 65 to ascertain the present occupation and direction wherein service can be rendered by each.

Figures compiled by the British census officials as to the number of married and unmarried Englishmen of military age, which apply only to England and Wales, show:

Single men, 18 to 35.....	3,032,000
Married men, 18 to 35.....	1,933,000
Single men, 35 to 40.....	234,000
Married men, 35 to 40.....	1,002,000

Between the ages of 15 and 65 years, the ages prescribed in the national registry bill, there are 11,100,000 men and 12,036,000 women, married and unmarried.

Lord Northcliffe opened his campaign for conscription by an article in his paper, the *Daily Mail*, Aug 16, violently assailing the

national registration scheme as a sham, planned by the coalition government to avert compulsory service. Lord Northcliffe intends to make the question of conscription a national issue. His opponents, those who did not believe conscription either necessary or desirable, made the charge that he was not sincere in his protestations, that his real aim was to bring about the downfall of the coalition Cabinet and the entry into power of a Ministry pledged to introduce compulsory service.

By a unanimous vote Sept 7 the 610 delegates to the Trade Union Congress, in session at Bristol, England, representing nearly 3,000,000 workers, registered their opposition to conscription.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons Sept 16, James Henry Thomas, Laborite, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, declared that every lodge of the railway union had informed the Executive Committee that on the introduction of conscription the men would stop work.

David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a letter to one of his constituents, issued by the official Press Bureau Sept 19, made an appeal to the public to give the Government a fair chance to decide the question of compulsory service, and reiterated his view that the situation was a serious one which demanded that the country, if victory is to fall to the Allies, must exert its whole strength.

A manifesto opposing conscription was issued Oct 25 by a comparatively small number of members of Parliament. Among the reasons given were that it would deplete the ranks of the industrial workers and that it would arouse bitter opposition among the workmen and destroy national unity.

The White Star and Anchor steamship lines Nov 8 followed the example of the Cunard Line in refusing passages to men of military age.

The Home Office issued Nov 9 a new regulation requiring subjects of the United Kingdom, 19 years old or more and contemplating emigration to apply at the Foreign Office for passports. Should the passports be refused they must hand to the officers in charge of the embarkation the reply of the Foreign Office to their passport application, together with their birth certificates, with photographs attached. This was the first step taken by the government toward preventing able bodied British subjects from emigrating to evade military service.

It was announced, Dec 30, that Premier Asquith would introduce in the House of Commons on Jan 5 a bill dealing with compulsion.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—REGISTRATION

—Disloyalty

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons Feb 4 that Sir Roger Casement's pension had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations that he was disloyal.

Sir Edgar Speyer resigned as a Privy Councillor May 17 and asked that his baronetcy be revoked, declaring that because charges of disloyalty and treachery had been brought against him in the press and elsewhere, he considered it due to his honor as a loyal British subject to retire from all public positions. Sir Edgar is of German origin. According to an official of the College of Arms, a baronet cannot divest himself of his title.

King George having refused to revoke his titles, Sir Edgar Speyer sailed from England May 26 for New York, expecting to remain until the end of the summer.

Sir Ernest Cassel, the only Privy Councillor besides Sir Edgar Speyer who is of German birth, wrote to the newspapers (May 19) giving the fullest expression of his patriotism for England, from a feeling that his silence might be misunderstood.

Arguments in the cases of Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel, brought with the object of depriving them of membership in the Privy Council on account of their German birth, were concluded in London Nov 18. The court reserved judgment.

Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, June 23, granted an order in the Court of the King's Bench directing Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel to show by what authority they claim to be members of the Privy Council in Great Britain. Application for the order was made at the instance of Sir George McGill on the ground that neither Sir Edgar Speyer nor Sir Ernest Cassel were British subjects, born or bred, and, therefore, were not lawfully members of the Privy Council. The court granted the application without expressing any opinion.

—Dyes

Britain abandoned her scheme for a government dye company Ja 14.

A modified plan for the development of the dye-making industry, to supply England with dye-stuffs formerly imported from Germany, was announced Feb 8 by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture. The plan will be under the auspices of the Government. It provides for the formation of a company with a capital of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000), of which half will be placed on subscription. The Government is prepared to advance £1 on every £5 subscribed up to a maximum of £1,000,000. If necessary the Government will make a further contribution up to £500,000, at the rate of £1 for every £4 of additional capital subscribed. The Government advance will bear interest of 4 per cent and will be repayable within twenty-five years. The Government will also grant £100,000 for laboratory and other experimental work.

It was announced, Mar 12, that the British government had purchased the greater part of the crop of natural indigo coming forward for dye users in the United Kingdom. This step was taken in order to mitigate the effects of a shortage of indigo for dyeing purposes and to prevent any speculative holding up of natural indigo.

England released all natural indigo May 4.

See also

DYES—UNITED STATES

—Emigration and Immigration

An official British government return for Dec, 1914, gives a summary of the foreign (ocean) travel into and out of the United Kingdom during 1914. The warning is given that the figures must be taken as incomplete as to the 5 months of the war.

Including immigrants and emigrants, the arrivals numbered 1,312,541 (1,682,492 in 1913); and the departures, 1,302,995 (1,886,103 in 1913).

Of the 214,138 emigrants, 78,305 went to British North America; 69,705 to the United States; 32,388 to Australia; 7871 to New Zealand; 7785 to British South Africa; 6571 to India and Ceylon.

Of the 104,995 immigrants, 34,050 came from British North America; 20,890 from the United States; 13,510 from Australia; 11,267 from British South Africa; 7958 from India and Ceylon; 2869 from New Zealand.

—Finance

February

The largest military budget in the history of Great Britain was introduced in the House of Commons Feb 8. It was a "Blank Check Budget," the amounts of actual money which will be expended under them being represented by nominal or token figures. Not for 200 years had the Government asked the House of Commons to give it a blank check for army purposes. When Parliament has voted the nominal sum of £1,000 (\$5,000) under each of the fifteen groups of expenditures, it will have voted supplies without limit for an army of 3,000,000 men, to be accounted for when the war is ended.

The Treasury issued a notice Feb 18 placing an embargo on capital issues.

A supplementary appropriation of \$185,000,000 was asked for Feb 26 by the Government to meet the expenses up to the end of the fiscal year which closes Mar 31. This sum, with the original vote credit and the supplementary credit, makes a grand total for the current year of \$1,810,000,000. The Government also asked for another vote credit of \$1,250,000,000 as an instalment for expenses which may be incurred during the fiscal year ending a year from Mar 31. The Government estimates issued Feb 26 cover the amounts which will be required to defray the cost of naval and military operations, of assisting in the food supply, of promoting a continuance of trade and for other expenditures arising from the war.

Explaining the arrangements at his recent conference at Paris with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, in the House of Commons Feb 15 said: "For the year ending Dec 31 next the aggregate expenditure of the Allies will not be far from £2,000,000,000 (\$10,000,000,000). The British Empire will spend considerably more than either of our two great allies, probably from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000 (\$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000) more than the highest figures spent by the other two great allies."

March

The House of Commons unanimously voted, Mar 1, appropriations for war expenditures amounting to \$1,435,000,000, making the total vote for war expenses to date \$3,235,000,000. The Premier first asked for an appropriation of \$185,000,000 for the remainder of the period up to Mar 31. This was adopted without a dissenting vote. Premier Asquith then stated that the war expenditures were growing steadily, and that after April 1 they would probably average \$8,500,000 a day. He therefore asked for a second appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 for expenses subsequent to Mar 31. This was also granted unanimously, being the largest grant ever allowed by Parliament.

The Bank of England, Mar 5, invited tenders for an issue of £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000) in exchequer bonds. The loan is payable in five years, with interest at 3 per cent.

For the £20,000,000 of bills recently offered the applications reached £60,760,000 Mar 3. Of the new bills, £6,000,000 were in replacement of bills temporarily retired during the current financial year, and £14,000,000 were issued recently under the war loan act of 1914, in part replacement of bills issued for ways and means.

The government offerings of £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000) of exchequer bonds was largely over-subscribed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer revealed in the House of Commons, Mar 11, the fact that no underwriting commission whatever had been paid to issue the British war loan of £35,000,000 (approximately \$1,625,000,000).

With a view to determining the extent and character of German trading and financial operations in England, a committee was formed in February under the chairmanship of Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Conservative government. Certain regulations were said to have been adopted which have restricted the activity of the Germans in the money and other markets, Mar 5.

April

What promised to be an important innovation in methods of raising loans for national purposes was contained in the announcement in the *Gazette* Apr 12 that until further notice the lords commissioners of the treasury will issue treasury bills at fixed rates of discount. The rate of interest will be subject to variation from time to time without previous notice.

The last instalment of the British £350,000,000 war loan was paid Apr 26. There apparently is no intention of issuing another public loan in the near future.

May

In one of the shortest budget speeches on record, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, May 4 gave the British public further insight into what the war is costing the nation. The expenditure at that time Mr. Lloyd George said, was £2,100,000 (\$10,500,000) daily, and he added that if the war continued for a year Great Britain's bill would be upward of £1,000,000,000 sterling (about \$5,000,000,000). The debt of the country, according to Mr. Lloyd George, already had been almost doubled and stood well over the \$5,000,000,000 mark. The Chancellor declined to predict the length of the war. He introduced no measures calling for new taxes, although he hinted that such a step likely would have to be taken. There was little discussion of the budget itself and the usual income tax resolutions were passed before the House adjourned.

The House of Commons, June 15, voted another credit of £250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000), making, with previous sums, a total of £862,000,000 (\$4,310,000,000) already allowed for war purposes.

Premier Asquith, on moving the vote of credit, informed the members of the House that the expenditure in the next three months would be not less than \$15,000,000 daily. In introducing the measure, Mr. Asquith remarked that from Apr 1 to June 12 the expenditure had been at the rate of £2,660,000 (\$13,300,000) daily. He estimated that the total daily expenditure during the currency of the new credit would be not less than £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) for the reason that, as the war extended its area, Great Britain's financial obligations to the Allies would increase.

June

The House of Commons voted on first reading, June 21, a measure authorizing an indefinite war loan not to exceed £1,000,000,000, thus increasing the new loan of £250,000,000 authorized the week before by £750,000,000. The whole amount issued will bear 4½ per cent. and will be sold at par and redeemable in thirty years. The terms of the new loan created a great surprise everywhere. Even those best informed had not expected a loan so soon. Special interest attaches to the arrangement whereby it was made possible for the public to purchase 5 shillings' worth of the new loan at post offices, trade unions, etc. These 5 shillings' vouchers will be negotiable and may be sold at any time and will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable monthly. The interest on the new war loan will be subject to the income tax.

In the March quarter of the year the Government expenditures amounted to no less than £240,000,000; or at the rate of £2,673,000 per day, says the *London Statist*. In the first ten days of April, disbursements were light—only £11,218,000, including the quarterly interest—in

consequence of the enormous payment of £46,624,000 in the last 11 days of March. But since then the disbursements have been heavier than ever, and in the 41 days from April 10 to May 22 they have reached the great sum of £123,000,000, or at the rate of no less than £20,500,000 per week, or £2,929,000 per day. Thus we have to face a situation where the weekly sum to be provided is no less than £20,500,000. Of this amount a part is being provided by taxation. In the period from the beginning of April to May 22 the revenue has reached £36,153,000, or at the rate of rather less than £5,000,000 per week, and under £700,000 per day. Moreover, the revenue is not likely to maintain its average to date, as usually in April it is swollen by the receipts of arrears held over from the previous fiscal year. Taking the whole year through, of course, the revenue that will be gathered in will be at the rate of over £5,000,000 per day, as the estimated revenue was placed at £270,000,000; but a large part of this sum will not be collected until the March quarter of next year, when three-quarters of the income tax revenue of £103,000,000 for the year will be received. After making due allowance for this, one cannot anticipate the receipt of revenue at the rate of more than £4,000,000 a week on the average. Thus against outgoings of £20,500,000 a week the income likely to be received is no more than £4,000,000 a week, and a sum of about £16,500,000 a week will have to be borrowed.

Since the beginning of April, when the new policy of issuing Treasuries daily at published rates of interest, bills for no less than £115,785,000 have been placed, or at the rate of £15,582,000 per week, a rate rather less than needed to provide for the balance of £16,500,000 of weekly disbursements not provided out of revenue. If the whole of the deficiency in the weekly revenue compared with the expenditure is to be financed by Treasury bills, issues of some £16,500,000 per week are called for. In three months such a rate of issue would involve the placing of no less than £213,000,000 of bills, and inasmuch as already the amount of treasuries outstanding is £192,935,000, the sum that would be in issue towards the end of August would exceed £400,000,000.

How many Treasuries the market can absorb can only be ascertained by experience; nevertheless, it is evident that the market's power of absorption is very great. At present very few bank drafts or commercial bills are being created for several reasons. The most important is that the Government is paying cash for everything it purchases; the second is that bills drawn on the various belligerent countries have disappeared almost completely; the third is the unusually great ability of private persons to pay cash and the desire of a great many commercial firms to receive and to pay cash. Another reason is that the discount on international bills in the American money markets has increased appreciably. For all these reasons the supply of ordinary bank and commercial bills in London at present is abnormally small, and the great vacuum thus created can be filled by Treasury bills.

June

The Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, June 17 appointed a committee, of whom Lord Milner is chairman, to investigate and report as to "what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise for the sole purpose of maintaining and, if possible, increasing the present production of food in England and Wales on the assumption that war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916."

July

The London City and Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank, July 9, each applied for \$105,000,000 of the new British war loan of \$1,250,000,000.

The London County and Westminster Bank subscribed for \$100,000,000.

The total subscription to the war loan amounted to close on £600,000,000 (\$3,000,000,000), according to the statement made July 13 by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons. The total number of subscribers through the Bank of England was 550,000, whose contribution aggregated £570,000,000 (\$2,850,000,000). The subscriptions through the Post Office had not closed, but to date 547,000 persons had subscribed £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000) through this channel. No figures were available as to the number of small vouchers taken out. This total represented only new money. It did not include any stock which would be issued for the purposes of conversion and it was far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, announced July 16 that apart from the five shilling (\$1.25) and pound (\$5) vouchers £24,000,000 (\$120,000,000) had been subscribed to the British war loan, which makes \$45,000,000 additional to the amount announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna on July 13.

A new vote of credit of £150,000,000 (\$750,000,000) was introduced July 20 in the House of Commons. This second supplementary vote will bring the sum actually appropriated by Parliament for war expenditures to the total of £650,000,000 (\$3,250,000,000) during the current financial year. With the amount voted between Aug 5 and Mar 1, the grand total is £1,012,000,000 (\$5,060,000,000). The amount thus provided will tide over the period of the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. The vote of credit does not involve a new loan, but merely sanctions expenditures out of funds on hand.

The Premier estimated that £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000) would carry Great Britain to the end of September, but in view of possible contingencies he advised the House to increase the total to £150,000,000.

Great Britain's debts for the period preceding the war with the American colonies up to Mar 31, 1915, are shown in a table printed in the *Economist*. The table follows:

Debt in	
1775 (Before American war).....	£128,583,000
1783 (Peace of Versailles).....	249,851,000
1802 (Peace of Amiens).....	520,207,000
1816	885,000,000
1857	836,000,000
1899	636,000,000
1903	798,000,000
1914 (March 31).....	707,000,000
1915 (March 31).....	1,165,802,000

In the article accompanying the table the *Economist* says:

"Between Mar 31, 1915 and June 19, Mr. McKenna told us, another £184,000,000 was added to this total (£1,165,802,000), giving £518,000,000 to be made good by receipts other than revenue. To meet this deficit the Government had up to June 19 borrowed £614,000,000. * * *

"Revenue brings in £732,000 a day, so that there is a deficiency of £2,250,000 per day, which will grow as expenditure grows. Mr. Lloyd George put the deficit at the end of the year at £680,000,000, but it will be nearer £900,000,000. In other words, unless revenue is increased by taxation at the end of the financial year the national debt will have grown from £1,165,802,000 to over £2,065,000,000, and the debt charge from £19,000,000 (exclusive of sinking fund) to nearly £90,000,000 per annum."

August

With a view to strengthening the gold reserve the Government Aug 10 ordered the post offices of the United Kingdom to pay nothing in gold. It also appealed to the banks to hold their specie.

September

After a vacation of almost seven weeks parliament reconvened Sept 14. On the 15th Premier Asquith asked the House of Commons to vote a new war credit of £250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000). The credit was voted. It was the seventh vote of credit voted since the war began. It brings the total up to £1,262,000,000 (\$6,310,000,000).

The Premier in a review of the financial and military situation made the following principal statements:

Nearly 3,000,000 men had thus far enlisted in Great Britain.

The average daily cost of the war during the last five months was as follows: From April 1 to the end of June, £2,700,000 (\$13,500,000). From July 1 to 17, £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000). From July 18 to Sept 11, £3,500,000 (\$17,500,000). The total cost for the whole period was thus about £500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000).

The Government has repaid £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000) to the Bank of England, has lent £30,000,000 (\$150,000,000) to foreign Governments and £28,000,000 (\$140,000,000) to the dominions. To other belligerents Great Britain has lent £250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000).

Some expenditures, "incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations," Premier Asquith explained, would not be disclosed, because to do so would be contrary to the public interest. Part of this amount, he said, was to be repaid in the course of a few months and the remainder represented advances for future expenditure. Great Brit-

ain's weekly gross expenditure, he said, would not exceed £35,000,000 (\$175,000,000), which would mean not more than \$25,000,000 a day.

The greatest war budget in the world's history was introduced in the House of Commons Sept 21 by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer. This budget was the third since the outbreak of hostilities, proposing the most drastic and far reaching taxes in the history of the country, and involving even free trade. The following is a summary of the Chancellor's statements and suggestions:

The Government's revenue for the current year will be \$1,360,000,000.

The expenditure will reach \$7,950,000,000, or more than five times the revenue.

The dead weight of Great Britain's debt at the close of the financial year ending March 31, 1916, will be \$11,000,000,000.

Mr. McKenna proposed:

An addition of 40 per cent. to the existing income tax and the taxation of all incomes of \$650 or more. (The present minimum is \$800.) An increase in the duty on sugar to \$2.25 per hundredweight. A special tax of 50 per cent of all war profits above the amount assessed for the income tax last year. The revenue from this source in a full year is estimated at \$150,000,000. An all around increase of 50 per cent in the duty on tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, dried fruits and other articles. An increase of 100 per cent on patent medicines. An increase in postal rates; abolition of halfpenny postage and additional charges on telephone and telegraph messages. This is expected to produce \$24,875,000. A tax of 33 1-3 per cent. ad valorem on all imported motor cars, bicycles, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats.

"Our national wealth is great," said Mr. McKenna, in speaking of the increasing indebtedness of the country, "and this debt will not cripple our resources. But we must not overlook the strain which such an expenditure will impose upon our sources of supply.

"It will be necessary to borrow again."

Mr. McKenna startled the House by announcing that the sugar tax would be raised from 90 cents per hundredweight to \$2.25, but he relieved suspense by announcing that as sugar was then a Government monopoly the price to the consumer would only increase 1 cent a pound. Likewise the 50 per cent increase in the duty on tea, tobacco, coffee and chicory will raise the price by 8 cents, 50 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent, respectively, a pound to the consumer, without reckoning the additional charge certain to be imposed by the manufacturers and the retailers. This will represent a considerable addition to the housekeeping expenses of the average family. A double duty on patent medicines, a 50 per cent increase in the minimum cost of telegrams and a double duty on petrol also will affect small incomes.

The Chancellor urged an increase in the super-tax on incomes of \$40,000, which, he said, would produce additional revenues of \$10,750,000. The man with an income of

\$100,000, Mr. McKenna explained, will pay \$30,145 income tax and a super tax of virtually \$1.50 on \$5. The possessor of an income of \$500,000 will have to pay \$170,000.

The 50 per cent. increase in the duty on tea is expected to yield an increase in the full year of \$22,500,000; in tobacco, \$25,500,000. Of the \$9,750,000 which is expected as additional revenue as a result of the increased duty on luxuries automobiles will contribute \$5,750,000 and films \$2,000,000. The proposed charges in the postal charges are expected to bring in \$9,875,000.

The House of Commons Sept 29 approved resolutions fixing the import duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar and dried fruits at the higher rates proposed in the budget of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Currants were excluded from the dried fruits schedule, the Government having discovered the existence of a treaty with Greece which necessitates a year's notice before the duty can be increased.

October

Of the millions of dollars spent daily in this country by the Allies for war supplies, not a dollar, it was learned authoritatively Oct 14 can be spent without first obtaining the official sanction of the British Government.

This sanction is obtained from a committee sitting in London and holding frequent sessions. Although the committee had been in operation many months, its existence had not heretofore been generally known outside of governmental circles.

The committee consists of representatives of each of the allied nations from Great Britain to Montenegro. It controls the purchase of all war supplies in whatever section of the world they may be bought, acts as a financial check and supervisor over the war chests of all the Allies, and seeks to eliminate competitive bidding on the part of the Allies for war supplies in the few open markets of the world, chiefly the United States.

The British 4½% war loan issued in June was fully paid in Oct 26.

November

Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, Nov 22, in the House of Commons, that subscriptions to war loan vouchers had proved disappointing. These subscriptions aggregated only £5,000,000. The working classes, he said evidently preferred 2½ per cent from the savings bank to investment in a loan which was liable to fluctuate. For the purpose of attracting a larger part of the savings of the working classes, the government purposed to issue war loan bonds of the value of £1 (\$5) or multiples thereof, bearings 3 per cent interest.

Including the new vote of credit the Premier indicated, Nov 10, that the total amount allotted for war purposes would be £1,662,000,000 (\$8,310,000,000). He presented figures showing that the government had a sufficient sum left over from the previous vote to finance the war to the third week of Nov.

The approximate daily cost of the war between Sept 12 and Nov 6 was given by Mr. Asquith as £4,550,000 (\$21,750,000). It rose to this figure from £2,700,000 (\$13,500,000) in the earlier part of the financial year.

Loans advanced by Great Britain to her allies and dominions between Apr 1 and Nov 6, Mr. Asquith said, amounted to £98,000,000 (\$490,000,000). In the same period £23,000,000 (\$115,000,000) was expended for food supplies and miscellaneous items.

The main causes of increase in the cost of the war, Mr. Asquith continued, were the great expenditures for munitions and the advance to Great Britain's allies and dominions. He could hold out no hope that there was any immediate likelihood of a decrease in those two items. On the contrary, they were likely to increase.

The House of Commons, Nov 11, formally agreed to a vote of credit for £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) asked for by Premier Asquith.

The committee of American bankers to act on behalf of the financial institutions participating in the extension of credits to British banks, held its first formal meeting at the National City Bank in New York City Nov 10, and sent a cable message to a committee of three London bankers stating that it was ready to consider a definite proposal.

The British committee consisted of Sir Walter Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England; Sir Felix Shuster, governor of the Union of London & Smiths Bank Ltd., and Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, head of the London City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

The American committee consisted of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank (chairman); James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce; Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company; George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago; James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; Robert Y. Hebdon, New York agent for the Bank of Montreal; William H. Porter, of J. F. Morgan & Co.; John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank; and Fred I. Kent, vice president of the Bankers Trust Company.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and William Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, while not members of the committee, were invited to attend and took part in the discussions.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, announced, Nov 26, that arrangements had been completed for the \$50,000,000 loan to a group of eight London banks, to run for six months at 4½ per cent interest.

The financial strength of Great Britain is surveyed at length in an October circular issued by the National City Bank of New York, dealing with the negotiation of the Anglo-French loan for the purpose of stabilizing exchange between the United States and the two countries. The statement was prepared at the request of the bank by Sir George Paish, of the London *Statist*, financial adviser to the British Treasury during the period immediately following the outbreak of the European war. In it Sir George Paish states that:

In 1816, at the close of the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain's population was about 20,000,000, her accumulated wealth was no more than \$2,500,000,000, and her income did not exceed £300,000,000 per annum, but her debt was £895,000,000, with an annual interest charge of £33,000,000. The British obligations of nearly £900,000,000 in 1816 were deadweight debt, incurred for purely unproductive purposes, and the interest upon it had to come out of an income not appreciably increased by the creation of the debt.

The British people experienced no difficulty in meeting this great burden of interest, which was equal to 11 per cent of their total income. At that time the total annual expenditures of the government reached £65,000,000—a sum equal to over 25 per cent of the nation's entire income.

Great as may be the debt incurred in the present gigantic war, and great as may be the Governmental expenditure thereafter, the burden of the interest and expenditure will be nothing like as great as was the burden of interest and expenditure in 1816 and in succeeding years in relation to the power of the country to bear it.

At the present time the population of Great Britain is about 47,000,000, while her accumulated wealth is in the neighborhood of £17,000,000,000, and the annual income of the British people is about £2,400,000,000. Prior to the war the amount of British debt had been reduced to \$706,000,000, and the interest charge was no more than £17,341,000—a sum equal to less than three-quarters of 1 per cent of the nation's income. Moreover, the total government expenditures of the country (excluding the reproductive services—the Post Office, telephones, etc., which yield a substantial profit) was only £165,000,000, equal to less than 7 per cent of the nation's income, against a proportion of 25 per cent in 1816. This expenditure in 1913-14 included the large sums which the government was paying for education, sickness and old age—expenditures which until a few years ago were paid entirely by individuals and not by the government.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURES IN 1913-1914 (Prior to the War)

Interest	£16,894,000
Road Improvement Fund.....	1,395,000
Payments to local taxation account.....	9,734,000
Other consolidated fund services.....	1,694,000
Army	28,364,000
Navy	49,833,000
Civil Services: Public education.....	19,450,000
Health insurance, etc....	7,066,000
Old-age pensions	12,600,000
Other civil services.....	14,785,000
Customs and inland revenue.....	4,483,000
Total	£165,280,000
Sinking Fund	7,606,000
Post Office services.....	24,607,000

Grand total £197,493,000

The total sinking fund payments charged to expenses in 1913-14 were about £10,000,000, as beyond the sums specially earmarked, other amounts were charged on the army, navy and Post Office votes.

In spite of the increase in expenditures in the last fifteen years, the burden of the normal governmental expenditures is much less than

it was in the days of Mr. Gladstone, having regard to the great expansion in the income and wealth of the nation. Relatively, the burden on the wealthy has not increased, while the burden on the great mass of the people has been greatly reduced in proportion to their incomes. The following statement of incomes assessed to income tax since the income tax was introduced in 1843, furnishes a fairly good indication of the relative growth of the nation's income from decade to decade:

INCOMES ASSESSED TO INCOME TAX

	Exempt Under	
1893-4*.....	£150	£243,830,000
1893-4.....	100	286,885,000
1863-4.....	100	371,103,000
1873-4.....	100	543,026,000
1883-4.....	150	628,510,000
1893-4.....	150	673,712,000
1903-4.....	160	902,759,000
1913-4.....	160	1,186,000,000

*This was the first year after the income tax was reintroduced by Sir Robert Peel. Allowing for depreciation, etc., the net income of persons paying income tax in 1913-14 prior to the war was close to £1,000,000,000.

It should be noted that the above statement of income does not include salaries and wages exempt from income tax. This additional income in 1913-14 amounted to about £1,400,000,000, whereas in 1843-44 it was only £235,000,000. The nation's total income in 1843-44 was about £460,000,000, and in 1913-14 it was £2,400,000,000 a more than fivefold growth.

To show the lightness of the burden of taxation in Great Britain, in proportion to the income available, in 1913-14 in comparison with 1859-60, and with 1815-16 the statement below† is presented.

The following statement shows the increase in the margin of income in excess of taxation:

	Income Per Head.	Taxation Per Head.	Income in Excess of Taxation Per Head of Population.
1815-16....	£15	£3.1	£11.9
1859-60....	24.1	2.2	21.9
1913-14....	51.1	3.5	47.6

The burden of taxation in England has thus been growing smaller from decade to decade over the last century, until it has become quite unimportant in comparison with the national income available for paying it. A century ago the great mass of the British people were burdened with indirect taxation, while the burden of direct taxation falling on rich people was insignificant. Now, there is practically no burden of taxation on the great mass of the people, and only a very moderate burden upon the rich. In no country in the world, with the exception of the United States, has the burden of taxation been as light as it has been in Great Britain in proportion to the national income.

The customs revenue of the British people in 1913-14 was as follows:

BRITISH REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS, 1913-14

Spirits	£4,435,000
Wine	1,152,000
Beer	32,000
Total alcohol	£5,619,000
Motor spirit	824,000
Tobacco	18,263,000
Tea, coffee, cocoa and chicory.....	7,061,000
Sugar	3,272,000
Dried and preserved fruits.....	514,000
Miscellaneous	16,000

Total customs receipts.....£35,569,000

The corresponding excise revenue, that is to say, the revenue raised from taxes on British-made goods, etc., in 1913-14 was as follows:

BRITISH REVENUE FROM EXCISE, 1913-14.

Excisable liquors:	
Beer duty	£13,623,000
Spirit duty	19,540,000
Total	£33,163,000
Spirit, wine and beer licenses.....	4,440,000
Total alcohol and alcohol licenses.....	£37,603,000
Carriage, motor car, etc., licenses.....	730,000
Patent medicine labels.....	360,000
Railway duty	288,000
Miscellaneous	677,000

Total excise receipts.....£39,658,000

Thus the total sum raised by customs and excise duties was £75,000,000, and of this total £43,000,000 was raised by taxes upon alcohol, and £18,000,000 on tobacco. The revenue raised from comforts—tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa and dried fruits—consumed by all classes of the people, but mainly by the masses, was less than £11,000,000, or less than one-half of 1 per cent of the nation's income. If one were to assume that the whole of the taxation upon these comforts was paid by the working and salaried classes, it would represent no more than three-quarters of 1 per cent of their income. All other food is absolutely free of taxation. Apart from revenue contributed by drinkers of alcohol, this is all the taxation for national purposes paid by the great mass of the people of the country.

Next to these customs and excise duties, the only other tax that has to be paid by a great many people is "house duty," which in 1913-14 yielded a sum of £1,930,000. This small tax is imposed only upon houses of £20 rental and over, and therefore is paid upon only about 2,000,000 houses, while over 7,000,000 houses are exempt, as their rental is less than £20 rental per annum. Therefore, the duty falls only on the higher-class artisans receiving substantial wages, and the wealthier classes.

The tax upon incomes in 1913-14 yielded a sum of £47,249,000. The nominal rate of duty was 1s. 2d. in the £, but in consequence of exemptions the average virtual rate levied on each pound of taxable income was no more than 11d. This tax only applied to incomes of £160 a year and over, and was collected on a total taxable income of about £977,000,-

†

	Population.	National Income Per Annum.	Taxation Per Annum.	Annual Excess of Income Over Taxation.
1815-16.....	20,000,000	£300,000,000	£62,000,000	£238,000,000
1859-60.....	29,000,000	700,000,000	66,000,000	634,000,000
1913-14.....	47,000,000	2,400,000,000	164,000,000	2,236,000,000

000. The nominal rate of tax on earned incomes of less than £2000 a year was 9d. in the pound, but the virtual rate of tax was no more than 4.44d. in the pound, as substantial abatements were made on incomes between £160 and £700.

A super-tax of 6d. in the pound was in 1913-14 charged upon incomes over £5000 a year, and this yielded a sum of £3,120,000. The total income upon which super-tax was charged was estimated at £165,300,000 received by 13,500 people.

Income tax and super-tax together yielded £47,022,000, and this was equal to less than 5 per cent of the incomes on which tax was paid, and to no more than 2 per cent on the nation's total income.

Death duties brought in an income of £27,359,000. This is the only tax on capital other than very moderate stamp duties on transfers of property imposed by Great Britain. The net value of the estates assessed to duty in 1913-14 was £296,432,000, and on this sum the amount paid was equal to 9.2 per cent. But it is well known that very large amounts of capital escape duty either by gifts *inter vivos* or by under-valuation and exemption, and when compared with the nation's total wealth of about £17,000,000,000, the income represents an annual tax of no more than one-sixth of 1 per cent, while compared with the nation's total income of about £2,400,000,000, it is a tax of a shade over 1 per cent only, and in comparison with the nation's income assessed to income tax of nearly £1,000,000,000, it is a tax of no more than 2½ per cent.

From "stamps," a revenue of £9,983,000 was obtained. The principal sources from which this stamp revenue was derived are as shown below:

REVENUE FROM STAMPS, 1913-14	
Conveyances (lands and houses and other property)	£1,485,000
Mortgages, etc. (lands and houses and other property)	182,000
Marketable securities transferable by delivery	1,035,000
Share warrants to bearer	150,000
Bonds, debentures, etc. (at 2s. 6d. per cent duty)	82,000
Companies' phone capital duty	705,000
Loan capital duty	21,000
Contract notes (brokers')	312,000
Transfers of stocks and shares	1,431,000
Composition for duty for corporations, etc.	117,000
Cheques, receipts and other documents	2,017,000
Bills of exchange and promissory notes	1,036,000
Bankers' bills and notes	124,000
Bills of lading	120,000
Marine insurance Policies	190,000
Life insurance policies	111,000
Documents (deeds, etc.) not classified	304,000
Solicitors and conveyances classified certificates	146,000
Miscellaneous	415,000

Total "stamps" £9,983,000

The only other taxes are the land tax, yielding £700,000, and the land value duties which produced £715,000. The land tax is a survival from 1798, when a tax of £1,905,000 was placed on the land for the purpose of carrying on the war with Napoleon. To raise as large a sum as possible at the earliest moment, owners of land were allowed to redeem the annual tax, and the yield has now been reduced to £630,000. The tax is thus a negligible one.

The land value duties were imposed in the 1909 budget, which evoked so much opposition, and consist of taxes on the increment value of land, on reversions, on undeveloped land, and upon mineral rights. These duties were expected to give a large return as the wealth of the country increased, and the value of town lands rose. At present the taxation of land is quite unimportant.

Thus the total income from taxation in 1913-14 was £163,029,000, raised entirely by direct or indirect taxation upon luxuries and comforts, and bearing a proportion to the nation's total income of no more than 7 per cent. Of this total the taxation imposed upon the great working classes could scarcely be less, representing only about 10s. in £100 of income, exclusive of the taxation upon alcohol and tobacco. The taxation imposed on the wealthier classes, with average incomes of about £800 a year, was less than 9 per cent. of their incomes plus a small additional sum in respect of alcohol and tobacco.

Including alcohol and tobacco, the wage-earning classes pay in taxation about 4 per cent of their incomes, and the wealthy classes about 10 per cent of their incomes. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that the wage-earning classes receive back in education, in health insurance and in old-age pensions about two-thirds of the sums they contribute in taxes.

All this applies only to the cost of government. The expenditures for local purposes upon roads, sanitation, education, etc., are paid for by what are termed rates, and in the matter of rates the working classes probably contribute more than their fair quota. If both taxes and rates are included, it is abundantly evident that the burden of taxation imposed upon the British people is a very light one in comparison with the income they receive, and their power of bearing it. The sources from which the revenues of Great Britain were derived in 1913-14 are here set out:

SOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE, 1913-14.	
Customs	£35,450,000
Excise	39,590,000
Estate, etc., duties	27,359,000
Stamps	9,966,000
Land tax	700,000
House duty	2,000,000
Income tax (including super-tax)	47,249,000
Land value duties	715,000
Total receipts from taxes	£163,029,000
Postal service	£21,190,000
Telegraph service	3,080,000
Telephone service	6,530,000
Crown lands	530,000
Receipts from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans	1,580,000
Miscellaneous	2,304,000

Total receipts from non-tax revenue £35,214,000

Grand total £198,243,000

The sums borrowed since the war began are as follows:

3½% war loan	£350,000,000
Exchequer bonds	34,000,000
Treasury bills	222,000,000
New war loan 4½%	600,000,000

Total £1,206,000,000

Beyond the money raised by loan, substantial additions have been made to taxation. In Nov, 1914, the duty on tea was raised by 3d. per lb. to 8d., in all giving an additional annual revenue of £3,200,000. The duty on beer was increased 17s. 3d. per barrel, making 25s. in all, and yielding an additional revenue of £17,600,000, while the income tax was raised to a standard of 2s. 6d. in the £ on unearned incomes, and of 2s. 6d. in the £ super-tax, producing an additional £56,000,000, compared with 1913-14. Thus, in all, £77,000,000 of new taxation was imposed. The estimated expenditure of the current year to Mar, 1915, and the revenue with which to meet it are as follows:

Revenue	£270,000,000
Expenditure apart from the war.	154,000,000*
Balance	£116,000,000
War expenses	978,000,000
Deficit	£862,000,000

*Excluding army and navy, but inclusive of about £30,000,000 of interest on war loans.

NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN

	£600,000
1694	4,750,000
1700	48,550,000
1725	72,800,000
1750	130,000,000
1800	894,979,075
1816	850,500,000
1825	829,000,000
1850	767,000,000
1899	635,393,734
1903	798,349,190
1914	706,154,110
1915	1,161,951,702
1916a	2,200,000,000

(a) Estimate of Chancellor of the Exchequer for Mar 31, 1916.

December

The trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund, the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, and the Carnegie Dufermine Trust decided, Dec 4, to sell at the current market prices the United States Steel Corporation bonds held by the trusts and to invest the proceeds in bonds of the British Government.

It was explained that this decision was taken with a view to meeting the desire of the government that American securities held in Britain should be realized on, in order to overcome the adverse rate of exchange. The bonds amount to about £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000).

The plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. McKenna, for the mobilization of American securities, was announced in the House of Commons, Dec 13. Special emphasis was laid on the fact that the government would take over the right to sell pledged securities if necessary. In that case the government would give the holder the middle price plus 2½ per cent. The holder, however, if he did pledge his securities must do so for the definite term of two years. He would receive as compensation a commission at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent. per year. These proposals applied to holders who are unable to sell, such as financial institutions with whom the securities are already pledged, and executors and others who hold American stocks and bonds in trust.

A manifesto to the people of the country was issued Dec 22 over the signature of a score of leading English bankers and financiers on the subject of the country's financial position. The signatures were headed by George Anderson, treasurer of the Bank of England. The manifesto declared \$9,000,000,000 must be raised in 1916.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

FINANCE—INTERNATIONAL GOLD MOVEMENTS

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

RUSSIA—FINANCE

—Food supply

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons May 4 that the British Government had requisitioned the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand. The supplies that were not needed for the army, Mr. Runciman added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population in order to prevent such increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

—Inventions Board

The suggestion of British scientists that Great Britain organize the country's best scientific brains to combat German ingenuity in warfare found expression July 4 in the official statement that Admiral Lord Fisher, who recently resigned as First Sea Lord, of the Admiralty owing to differences with Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, had been appointed Chairman of the "Inventions Board" which was being formed to assist the Admiralty in relation to naval requirements.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—MUNITIONS

—King's birthday honors, 1915

The list of honors conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday, June 2, was headed by the names of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who received the Knighthood of the Garter, Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador to France, and Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, clerk of the Crown, the two latter being the only old servants of the Crown who were raised to the peerage, each having been made a baron.

Following these was a list of officers of the army and navy who received promotion in or appointment to the Order of the Bath. A further list of honors conferred in recognition of meritorious services during the war will be announced later.

The list contained very few political honors. Half a dozen members of the House of Commons, both Liberal and Unionists, were appointed privy councillors and an equal number received baronetcies. Among the latter were Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, and Sir Henry Norman, Liberal member of Parliament.

Twenty persons were given knighthoods, among them E. L. Fletcher, one of the managers of the White Star Line, for services in connection with the transport of troops; Charles Edward Foyer, the fisheries expert;

Leo C. C. Money, Liberal member of Parliament, and a number of officials in the civil service.

—**Kitchener, Newspaper attack on**

Cabinet speculations were forgotten May 21 in the presence of the suddenly awakened controversy over Lord Kitchener. The *Times* and the *Daily Mail* attacked the competency of the War Minister May 21, the impeachment of the *Daily Mail* being particularly fierce. An upheaval of popular resentment against these newspapers and their dominating spirit, Lord Northcliffe, quickly followed, and it seemed to indicate that the field marshal commanded the confidence of a large proportion of his countrymen, despite newspaper criticism.

The Stock Exchange men held an excited meeting and formally burned copies of the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and adopted resolutions supporting Lord Kitchener.

Following on the heels of the newspaper attacks against the Secretary of State for War came the announcement that King Albert of the Belgians had conferred upon Lord Kitchener the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, the highest in Belgium.

The *Daily Mail* returned editorially, May 24, to its attack. "Our men," it declared, "as we have high authority for saying, are being killed and wounded largely, but not entirely, because we have the wrong kind of shell."

—**Munitions**

March

The defense of the realm act passed at the outbreak of the war gave the government power to take and exercise control over works where war materials were being actually made. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the government, Mar 9, asked that the control of manufacturing be extended to works which were capable of being used for that purpose. This power was unanimously granted, although Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, described the measure as "probably the most drastic ever laid before Parliament."

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a conference of labor leaders, representatives of various industries and the Committee of Imperial Defense, held in London, Mar 17, announced that the government had decided to take control of the factories in England for the production of war material. In doing so, the government proposed to impose a limitation on the profits and to ask the men to relax trade union restrictions and put their whole strength into the work.

Before doing this, the Chancellor suggested, a complete understanding was desirable with the employers and workmen. To the latter he proposed that, with a view to preventing a diminution in production by disputes, no stoppage of work by strike or lockout should take place with respect to work for government purposes. In event of difficulties existing which could not be settled directly by employers and men, the matter should be referred to an impartial tribunal appointed by the government, on which labor should be equally represented with the employers.

In a speech in the House of Lords, Mar 15, Lord Kitchener said the government was considering arrangements by which armament firms should come under government control, and their employees reap some of the benefits which the war had automatically brought to their employers. In some cases there had been a marked diminution in the output, due in a measure to drink, but on more than one occasion the failure to work to a high standard had been due to the restrictions of the trade unions.

April

The Government took control of all motor manufacturing plants in Scotland Apr 3 in pursuance with the plans to accelerate the supplying of war material.

In the future these plants will be run night and day in the production of motor lorries for the transport department.

An important committee under the chairmanship of David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to organize and speed up the supply of munitions of war was completed Apr 15. Mr. Lloyd George will have the co-operation of ex-Premier A. J. Balfour, Edwin S. Montagu, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Harold T. Baker, member of Parliament for the Accrington division of Lancashire; Arthur Henderson, member for the Barnard Castle division of Durham; Major General Sir Stanley B. Von Donop, Master General of the Ordnance; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, and a representative of the Admiralty. The British War Office simultaneously appointed a departmental committee to assist in the same object, under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener himself.

Stating that as much ammunition had been expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as during the whole Boer war, Lloyd George said in Parliament, Apr 21, that the character of the ammunition had to be changed in the middle of the war and to secure supplies sub-contracts were given to between 2500 and 3000 firms. When it was found that they could not keep up the supplies the Government took steps to take over all works suitable for the manufacture of munitions. As a result there has been a great increase in the output. If they took the figure 20, the Chancellor said, as the amount of artillery ammunition manufactured in September, in October it was 90, in November 90, in December 156, in January 186, in February 256 and in March 388. Mr. George said that Great Britain was also supplying her allies with munitions and that in spite of this there still was a large reserve.

May

The announcement was made at a meeting of engineers in Leeds May 13 that a national factory for the manufacture of shells and other war material was to be established in Leeds.

June

The House of Commons, June 3, passed the first reading of a bill establishing a ministry of munitions of which David Lloyd George

will have charge. While it was expected that the new Government will have the support of the whole of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, with the exception of a few irreconcilables, such as Mr. Ginnell, there will be an "unofficial opposition" in both the Houses, the leadership of that in the Lower House having been assumed by the Right Honorable Henry Chaplin, Unionist.

Continuing his campaign for the organization of the munition trades of the country and the speeding up of the output of shells and other war material required by the army. David Lloyd George, the new Munitions Minister, addressed meetings in Liverpool, June 4, of employers and workmen. He urged upon the workmen that for the duration of the war union regulations should be suspended so that every available man and woman could be employed in the necessary work.

Despite opposition by labor members and by Sir Henry Dalziel, a Radical Liberal, the House of Commons June 7 gave a second reading to the Ministry of Munitions bill and then sent the bill to a committee of the whole. The committee authorized the salary for the Minister of Munitions not to exceed £5000 (\$25,000). The opposition to the measure was on the ground that it was in effect a move for the conscription of British labor.

On a motion made by W. M. R. Pringle, Liberal, the House of Commons, June 8, adopted an amendment limiting the power of the New Ministry of Munitions "to those already conferred by statute or otherwise on any Government department or authority." The House passed the munitions bill on third reading, June 8.

The Ministry of Munitions bill was passed by the House of Lords June 9 and received royal assent.

Minister of Munitions Lloyd George June 23 introduced in the House of Commons the munitions bill, a measure proposing to revolutionize the conditions under which ammunition and other war material were to be prepared. The bill makes strikes and lockouts illegal; provides for compulsory arbitration; gives the power to fine "slackers"; limits the profits of employers and creates a volunteer army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted.

David Lloyd George gave British labor seven days in which to make good the promise of its leaders that men would rally to the factories in sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war. The union representatives engaged 180 town halls as recruiting offices. There will be no age limit to the men enrolled. They will not wear uniforms, but will have to give their full time to the work, and they will receive a certificate attesting that they are working for king and country.

Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper, a member of a large chemical manufacturing concern, who previously had frequently complained that the British War Office by refusing to deal with responsible agents had neglected to obtain

large available supplies of munitions, made the specific declaration in the House of Commons June 23 that he was in a position to offer the Government 3,000,000 shells made in England, 8,000,000 shells made in Canada and 10,000,000 shells made in the United States. Sir Richard also said he had 1,000,000,000 rifle cartridges and 2,000,000 rifles for delivery commencing with October, and added:

"If this offer is not accepted I want to know the reason why."

Trades union leaders June 26 issued a manifesto, addressed to their fellow unionists. In it they said at the outset:

"We are faced with a great responsibility and at the same time are presented with a magnificent opportunity. We are called upon to assist in saving our nation and its allies who are fighting for civilization and international law as against barbarism and brute force."

After directing attention to the serious condition of the British and Russian armies in the field because of the shortage of munitions, the manifesto appeals to "every skilled workman of the engineering and allied trades, who is not at present engaged upon war work, to enroll himself as a volunteer in this hour of need, * * * demonstrate to his comrades in the trenches and to the whole world that British trades unionism stands for all that is best in national life, national freedom, and in national security."

The manifesto was signed by Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons; Charles W. Bowerman, Labor member of Parliament for Deptford, and other prominent union leaders.

The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers, without recourse to compulsion, expired June 30. The enrollments were highly satisfactory. During the last two days the enrollment averaged 10,000 a day.

Lloyd George announced June 30 concessions to labor in the form of amendments to the munitions bill. The chief amendment limits the power of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in fields outside the actual manufacture of munitions. This prerogative will be exercised by the government only when munitions work is affected. The coal miners objected to being subject to forced arbitration as they contended that they never have been shirkers.

July

The House of Commons, after suspending the 11 o'clock rising rule, sat until after midnight July 1 in order to put the munitions measure through the last stages. An amendment limiting the Government's power to settle by arbitration all labor disputes, together with other changes, was adopted.

After upwards of a fortnight's work the six hundred bureaux which were opened when the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd

George, gave labor the opportunity voluntarily to enroll as munitions operatives, closed July 12 with a total registration of ninety thousand men. Registration hereafter will be carried out through the labor exchanges.

The first woman's parade since the outbreak of the war was held in London July 17 under the direction of the Women's Social and Political Union, of which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was the leader. This parade was held in celebration of the promise of David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, to receive a delegation of women anxious to serve the country as shell-makers and in other capacities.

Sixteen national munitions factories had been established in England, and after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government had decided to set up ten more, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons July 28 by the Minister of Munitions, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might have otherwise have done. The new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments and, according to Mr. Lloyd George, the supply of shells will be doubled in a few weeks.

August

That he might avail himself of all the latest discoveries in appliances for the manufacture of munitions of war, David Lloyd George, Munitions Minister, Aug 11, formed a "munitions inventions branch" of his department. In this department the minister will be assisted by twenty-five scientists and engineering experts.

We learn from *Nature*, says *Science* Sept 10, that a munitions inventions branch of the British ministry has been constituted, with Mr. E. W. Moir as comptroller. The branch will have the duty of considering projects for inventions relating to munitions for warfare on land or matters appertaining thereto. The comptroller and staff of the branch will be assisted in their work of examination, and, if thought necessary, in the investigation and development of any projects that may be considered worthy of being developed, by a panel of honorary scientific and other experts. The following have accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to act on this panel:

Mr. M. Ferranti,
Mr. J. S. Kennedy,
Professor H. Maw,
Norman, Cott-Mon,
Sir J. J. m.

David Lloyd George, Aug 12, announced that 345 establishments had been declared "controlled establishments" under the Munitions of War act. As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the national exchequer.

"By this provision," says Mr. Lloyd George, "Parliament has assured that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments.

It became apparent Aug 31, that the output of munitions in Great Britain had not reached the desired mark in spite of the great efforts of the Government and the Munitions Department. David Lloyd George, announced in a speech that much more skilled as well as unskilled labor was needed. In the district of London alone, he said, from 40,000 to 50,000 more men was required for the production of new machinery.

He declared further that the machinery workers who were working for the Munitions Department, or for contractors producing munitions for that department, need speeding up. He said that it was his belief that only 15 per cent. of the men now employed in making machinery was working night shifts. Furthermore, he reiterated, a great deal of labor now employed in unessential work should be brought to work in the production of war materials.

September

The local Munitions Court in Liverpool Sept 9 fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird Company's works twenty shillings (\$5) each for refusing to work overtime. This was the first indication that the British Government was carrying out its recent announcement that men who refuse to work overtime would be punished. This announcement was made shortly after Lloyd George assumed the office of Minister of Munitions.

Premier Asquith in a speech in Parliament Sept 15 stated that the British Government controlled 715 establishments producing munitions. The Minister of Munitions had established twenty shell factories, and eighteen more were being constructed. In the Government controlled factories 800,000 workmen were employed. Labor, skilled and unskilled, was still sorely in demand. The Premier asserted there was no other field in which women could be of greater service to their country.

October

David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announced Oct 2 that 264 additional establishments had been placed under Government control for the making of munitions. This made a total of 979 establishments then under Government control.

See also

WOMEN—WAGES

—New Year's honors, 1916

Among the honors conferred by King George at the new year and announced Dec 31, there was one notable surprise—the conferring of a peerage on William Waldorf Astor, the wealthy American citizen, who years ago became an expatriate.

The list of honors is as follows:

BARONS.

William Waldorf Astor.
 Lord Charles Beresford.
 Sir Alexander Henderson.
 Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.
 David A. Thomas.
 Captain Cecil William Norton.

BARONETCIES.

Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee.
 Sir William Goschen.
 Sir Charles Johnson.
 Alfred A. Booth.
 Charles Russell.

PRIVY COUNCILORS.

William Crooks.
 George N. Barnes.
 Sir Frederick Banbury.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
 The Duke of Devonshire.

Lord Mersey was elevated to the rank of Viscount.

Among those receiving knighthoods were Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor and operatic impresario; George A. Berry, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist; Thomas Wright Parkinson, a London physician, and Milsom Rees, famous as a laryngologist.

Captain Guy Grant, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, received the order of Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Field Marshal French, who was recently relieved as Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent and was raised to the peerage at that time, took the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

Henry James, the novelist, was awarded the Order of Merit.

Crooks, the labor leader, was appointed to the Privy Council.

—Passports

The British Government decided May 18 that the photograph of every person mentioned in a passport must appear on the document.

—Pensions

More than one million pounds sterling (\$5,000,000) weekly was being paid by the British Government to the wives and children of soldiers serving with the colors. This Ministerial statement was made Oct 12 in the House of Commons.

—Prize courts

An official list of the British prize courts oversea was prepared by the Colonial Office, the Foreign Office and the India Office May 28. The courts specified in the schedule below are duly constituted prize courts. They will probably, and subject in each case to the discretion of the court, sit at the places specified. The officers are authorized to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the courts against which their names are respectively written, and inquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

Supreme Court of New South Wales—Sydney, New South Wales—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of Victoria—Melbourne—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of Queensland—Brisbane—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of South Australia—Adelaide—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of Western Australia—Albany (or Perth)—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of Tasmania—Hobart—Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.

Supreme Court of Bahamas—Nassau—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of Bermuda—Hamilton, Bermuda—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of British Guiana—Georgetown—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of British Honduras—Belize—Attorney General.

Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty)—Quebec—Deputy Minister of Justice.

Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty)—Halifax, Nova Scotia—Deputy Minister of Justice.

Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty)—St. John, New Brunswick—Deputy Minister of Justice.

Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty)—Victoria, British Columbia—Deputy Minister of Justice.

Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty)—Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—Deputy Minister of Justice.

Supreme Court of Ceylon—Colombo—Attorney General. Application for release to be made to Principal Collector of Customs.

Supreme Court of Cyprus—Nicosia—King's Advocate.

Supreme Court of Falkland Islands—Stanley—Thomas Nelson Goddard, Esq., Stanley.

Supreme Court of Fiji—Suva—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of Gibraltar—Gibraltar—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of Hong Kong—Hong Kong—Crown Solicitor.

Supreme Court of Jamaica—Kingston (or Port Royal)—Crown Solicitor.

Supreme Court of Leeward Islands—Antigua (St. John's)—Attorney General.

Commercial Court of Malta—Malta (Valetta)—Crown Advocate.

Supreme Court of Mauritius—Port Louis, Mauritius—Procureur General.

Supreme Court of Newfoundland—St. John's Newfoundland—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of New Zealand—Dunedin—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of New Zealand—Wellington—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of New Zealand—Christchurch—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of New Zealand—Auckland—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of Sierra Leone—Sierra Leone (Freetown)—Attorney General.

The Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court—Simon's Bay or Cape Town—Messrs. Fairbridge, Ardene and Lawton, Capetown.

The Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court—Durban—Mr. Calder, Attorney, Durban.

Supreme Court of Straits Settlements—Singapore—Attorney General.

Supreme Court of Trinidad—Port of Spain—Attorney General.

Royal Court of St. Lucia—St. Lucia (Castries)—T. A. Drysdale, Esq., Specially Magistrate, First District.

His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar—Zanzibar—Procureur General.

His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt—Alexandria—Procureur, 17, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

High Court of Judicature—Calcutta—Solicitor to Government.

High Court of Judicature—Bombay—Solicitor to Government.

High Court of Judicature—Madras—Solicitor to Government.

Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind—Karachi—Government Pleader of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind.

Chief Court of Lower Burma—Rangoon—Government Advocate.

Court of the Resident—Aden—Second Assistant to Political Resident.

—Prize court proceedings

Judgment was delivered in London Sept 16 by Sir Samuel Evans, president of the British

prize court, condemning the greater part of the goods consisting principally of American meat products forming the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships *Kim*, *Alfred Nobel*, *Bjornstjerne-Bjornson* and *Friedland*. The products, valued at \$2,500,000 were declared forfeited to the Crown. The case was pending for several months. The steamships were seized Nov., 1914, and although efforts were made by the American owners to obtain an early trial the British authorities set the hearing for June. The hearing closed in August and judgment was reserved until Sept 16.

Sir Samuel said it was plain these ships were carrying towards Copenhagen, when captured, more than thirteen times the amount of goods which under normal circumstances would have been taken to that port. That fact gave practical and overwhelming assurance that the goods were intended to find their way to Germany although, of course, it did not prove conclusively that they were destined for an enemy of Great Britain.

—Recruiting

The Earl of Derby, at the request of Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, had undertaken the direction of recruiting for the army, it was announced Oct 5.

King George Oct 22 issued an appeal to his subjects to enlist voluntarily in the fight against the Germanic allies. "More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field," said the proclamation.

The appeal had a marked effect on enlistments.

The Post Office Oct 25 took the lead among government departments in releasing men for the army. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster General, announcing that he had decided that every eligible man should be free to enlist and that his place would be kept open for him.

A plan for labelling by means of khaki brassards bearing the royal crown those fit and unfit for military service was announced by the War Office Oct 30. Armlets will be distributed soon to the following:

First, to men who enlist and are placed in groups waiting the call to join the colors; second, to men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found physically unfit; third, to those who are invalidated out of the service as unlikely for medical reasons to become efficient again.

The armlets of each class will have a distinctive mark.

The system of personally canvassing for recruits under the plan of the new Director of Recruiting, the Earl of Derby, began in several districts of London Oct 28. Soldiers and civilians with lists of names taken from the recent national register made a round of visits and brought back distinctly favorable reports. Recruiting broke all records Oct 31.

Lord Derby, Nov 11, set Nov 30 as the limit of the voluntary recruiting period. On the 18th, he extended the time until Dec 4. He hoped to complete his report by December 11. Canvassing would continue until the latter date, when, unless there were exceptional reasons to the contrary, the operations would finally close and a statement would be

submitted to the government on which it might base future action.

Lord Derby, in speaking at Edinburgh, Nov 18, said that if single men did not enlist Parliament would be forced to consider the alternative policy of conscription.

—Registration

The British Foreign Office, Aug 9, notified the American Embassy in London that Americans resident in the United Kingdom as well as all other aliens would be subject to registration under the British national registration act. New arrivals, henceforth would have twenty-eight days in which to report themselves. This did not mean that Americans could be pressed into the national service in any capacity, but indicated a Government desire to check all persons in the United Kingdom.

Every household in England received during the week of Aug 8-15 a national registration form. One hundred thousand voluntary distributors were engaged to give out 27,000,000 printed slips, which will indicate the war value of all men and women between the ages of 15 and 65. Most of the distributors will be women supplied by the Women's Emergency Corps. The indexing system to be followed has been carefully worked out. The Registrar General staff through the press exhorts the people to give all the correct information in order to give the Government the fullest possible opportunity to mobilize the nation intelligently.

It was officially announced Sept 8 that a Government committee, under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was recently appointed to advise as to the best method of using the national registration returns for the successful prosecution of the war, had agreed upon an interim report dealing provisionally with the conditions under which the registration returns from men of military age will be available for use in the departments concerned. The report also indicated approximately the classes which in the public interest should not be approached by the recruiting authorities.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

—Trades Union Congress

The British Trades Union Congress, representing more than 3,000,000 organized working men adopted in session at Bristol, England, Sept 8, by a vote of 600 to 7, a resolution expressing belief in the complete justification of the position of Great Britain and her allies in the war, and on the 10th rejected by an overwhelming vote a resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

—Wealth

At a rough estimate, the capital wealth of the British Empire was £25,000,000,000 (\$130,000,000,000), and its yearly income £4,000,000,000

(\$20,000,000,000), Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told an inquirer in the House of Commons, Nov. 23.

GREAVES, Arthur

Arthur Greaves, city editor of the *New York Times*, died Oct 8, aged 47.

GREECE

February

The Princess Elizabeth of Roumania is to become the bride of Crown Prince George of Greece, the marriage to take place this spring, it was reported at Bucharest on Feb 3. The creation of a new Balkan dynasty would result from the intermarriage of the Greek and Roumanian royal houses. The Princess Elizabeth is the eldest daughter of King Ferdinand of Roumania.

March

Eleutherios Venizelos, Mar 6, announced the resignation of himself and his cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government. On the following day, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Venizelos clearly indicated that the difference between himself and the monarch was over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as his new Premier M. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank, who, he said, "will follow a policy of neutrality, which I hope will not endanger our newly acquired territory."

A grand council of former Greek Premiers, which was summoned by the King, met Mar 7. King Constantine presided. M. Venizelos and former Premiers Dragoumis, Theotokis, and Rhallis, and General Dousmanis, Chief of Staff, attended. M. Venizelos explained at length the policy which his government thought it necessary to pursue. M. Dragoumis and M. Rhallis also spoke. M. Zaimis was absent from the conference on account of illness. An immense crowd cheered M. Venizelos as he was leaving the palace.

M. Zaimis was said to have declined to form a cabinet to succeed that of M. Venizelos, Mar 8, and King Constantine summoned Demetrios M. Ghoumaris, Deputy for Patras, for the task. Ghoumaris accepted Mar 9. The cabinet follows: Premier and Minister of War, M. Ghoumaris; Foreign Minister, Christakis Zographos; Minister of Communications, M. Baltadjis; Minister of Instruction, M. Vozikis; Minister of Finance, M. Protopapadakis; Minister of the Interior, M. Triantafyllakos; Minister of National Economy, M. Eutaxias; Minister of Justice, M. Isaldaris; Minister of Marine, M. Stratas.

The Greek Parliament was adjourned, Mar 11, for one month by a royal decree. This action was taken so that the Ghoumaris ministry would be able to hold office at least until the general election in April. The Chamber was admittedly in the control of the Venizelos faction, led by the former Premier, and although assurances were given that a cabinet headed by Zaimis would be supported, no such promise has been made, so far as is known, in regard to the ministry formed by M. Ghoumaris.

May

King Constantine, who was seriously ill with pleurisy, was operated on in Athens, May 22. The doctors decided, May 27, that another operation would be unnecessary.

A second operation, the removal of part of the tenth rib, was performed on King Constantine June 5. By the 21st his condition was said to be much improved.

The Greek Parliament was dissolved May 2, and following the general elections on June 1 the new Parliament will open on July 10.

June

Premier Gounaris, June 11, delivered his first speech since he assumed office. He explained the difference between his policy and that of his predecessor, M. Venizelos. M. Venizelos, the Premier said, was ready to have Greece enter the war without determining thoroughly the conditions under which she took up arms. His policy, M. Gounaris asserted, was to demand guarantees which would insure the integrity of the kingdom and a successful outcome of its participation in the war. On this account, the Premier continued, the government was accused of being influenced by the German viewpoint. He explained that his purpose was not to expose Greece to the perils of war unless her interests required it and the success of the enterprise, including the retention of any territory acquired and the satisfaction of national rights, was assured.

General elections began June 13 in all parts of the kingdom, except some districts in Macedonia and Crete, where the electoral officials failed to arrive in time. Ex-Premier Venizelos secured a majority of seats in the Parliamentary elections.

August

Following his acceptance Aug 17, of the resignation of the Gounaris Cabinet, tendered the day before after the Premier's crushing defeat in the Greek Chamber, King Constantine requested Eleutherios Venizelos to form a new Cabinet. The former Premier asked four days in which to consider the situation before reaching a decision.

The new Greek Cabinet was definitely formed Aug 23. The Ministry was made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Eleutherios Venizelos.

Minister of War—General Danglia.

Minister of Marine—M. Miaoulis.

Minister of Finance—M. Repoulis.

Minister of the Interior—M. Gafayaria.

Minister of Justice—M. Raktavin.

Minister of Communications—M. Diamantidia.

Minister of Public Instruction—M. Tsirimokos.

Minister of National Economy—M. Michalakopoulos.

After passing a stringent law against contraband, Congress, at the close of an all-night session, adjourned, Sept 5, to Oct 28.

See also

ARCHAEOLOGY—CLASSIC
EUROPEAN WAR—GREECE
GHOUMARIS, DEMETRIOS

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES

See

FRATERNITIES

GREENE, Edward Lee

Dr. Edward Lee Greene, associate in botany at the Smithsonian Institution since 1904, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 10, in his seventy-second year.

GREENHUT, J. B., CO.

The J. B. Greenhut Company, which operated two department stores in New York City was put in the hands of receivers Apr 8 as the result of an equity suit instituted against it by the Monmouth Securities Company, a creditor, for \$200,000. Ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, were appointed receivers with a joint bond of \$100,000, and a little later two separate bankruptcy petitions were filed against the concern by different sets of creditors. The suit in equity was a friendly one, as the Monmouth Securities Company is a New Jersey holding corporation, controlled by the Greenhut interests, and is said to hold a large proportion of the bonds of the J. B. Greenhut Company.

The assets of the company were placed at \$18,179,964, while the liabilities were figured at \$12,703,364.

Two subsidiaries of the J. B. Greenhut Company, the Joseph Benedict Company and the Manhattan Laboratories Company, Apr 13, were made co-defendants to the equity suit brought by the Monmouth Securities Company against the department store company. Ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and William A. Marble were appointed receivers for them also, \$10,000 being added to their bond.

The J. B. Greenhut Company was adjudged bankrupt Apr 28 by Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court. At the time the receivers were named petitions in bankruptcy were filed against the company by two sets of creditors. They asserted that the company was insolvent and that its liabilities would total \$12,000,000, while the assets, exclusive of real estate, would not go above \$6,000,000.

Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, in winding up the receivership of the J. B. Greenhut Company in New York City made allowances to the two receivers and counsel. This receivership is to be distinguished from the subsequent bankruptcy proceedings.

An offer of settlement and a plan for reorganization was mailed June 22 to the creditors of the J. B. Greenhut Company by the Creditors' Protective Association, of which O. L. Dommerich was chairman. The unsecured merchandise creditors were asked to accept in payment of their claims 12½ cents in cash, 25 per cent in 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, 25 per cent in 6 per cent noncumulative second preferred stock, and the remaining 37½ per cent in common stock of no par value. The bondholders, under the plan of settlement, would receive 50 per cent in 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, 25 per cent in 6 per cent noncumulative second preferred stock, and 25 per cent in common stock. The first preferred stock issued to the unsecured merchandise creditors will be retired out of the profits on the reorganized business before any other stock. Claims of

the merchandise creditors totaled \$2,857,000 and the outstanding second mortgage bonds of the company, issued in Dec 1910, amounted to \$5,000,000, of which \$3,900,000 are held by the Monmouth Securities Company.

Referee Olney decided June 22, in spite of the completion of a definite plan to reorganize the J. B. Greenhut Company, to allow a searching investigation by the minority creditors of insinuations that the financial affairs of the company had not been properly handled and of charges that preferential payments had been made to members of the Greenhut family when the officers of the company knew it was insolvent.

Further attack on the business methods of Captain J. B. Greenhut, coupled with the charge that they hastened the collapse of the J. B. Greenhut Company, were made June 26. Inquiry into the solvency and accountability of Monmouth Securities Co. was pushed June 29.

In a statement issued June 30 Capt. Greenhut charged that the Independent Creditors' Committee has endeavored through letters and newspapers to embarrass the "painstaking and conservative treatment of the subject by the Protective Committee." In reply to the accusation of preferential payments to banks and to the Monmouth Securities Company, he asserted the truthfulness of his motives were evident in his offer to endorse the renewal notes sent to the banks shortly preceding the petition in bankruptcy. The tone of the declaration was defensive.

The statement said in part:

"All profits earned by the bank were turned into the corporation, and in addition, the corporation got the benefit of the custom of the 60,000 or more depositors of the bank. The business was conducted under agreements which have existed during all of this period, by which the corporation assumed all liability for losses that might be incurred. By reason of occurrences in the neighborhood in the early part of the year 1914, there was a run on this bank, and it became necessary to convert the assets of the bank into cash for the payment of the depositors. In one year 60,000 depositors, with deposits aggregating \$4,500,000, were paid in full.

"As to the claim with reference to alleged preferential payments to the Monmouth Securities Company, it is to be noted that at the time these alleged preferential payments are claimed to have been made I was personally endorsing the paper of the corporation, discounted at the various banks, as I had continuously before done. Furthermore, the record shows that during the few days previous to the appointment of the receivers, I personally endorsed and offered my endorsement on \$550,000 of the corporation's paper, and that the receivership was brought about by reason of the refusal of the banks to renew existing notes, even with such endorsement.

"The Greenhut family is the heaviest loser in the Greenhut Company, as it owned about \$4,000,000 of the stock and about \$3,500,000 of the bonds of that company. They are, moreover, unsecured creditors for over \$400,000.

"I believe that the plan proposed by the Protective Committee will realize more to the creditors than any plan which contemplates the collection of assets through litigation."

The statement of the official appraisers of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, filed Aug 8, showed that the value of the assets as a going concern totaled \$5,180,000 and a liquidating value of \$3,962,000. The appraisal was complete as to the real estate, but was subject to modification on the personal property.

Sale of the assets of the company by decree

of the Federal Court, which set the figure at \$2,225,000, began Aug 30. A new corporation will be formed shortly to replace the old one.

Greenhut Company, Inc., of Manhattan, was granted a charter Sept 2. The capital stock was set at \$7,625,000.

The company acquired the assets, including the trade name and good will, of the J. B. Greenhut Company, formerly Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Company, Inc., and continued its business.

The stock was divided into 775,000 shares, 500,000 at par value of \$10 to be first preferred, 250,000 second preferred at the same par value, and 25,000 common, with no par value. The dividend for the first preferred stock will be six per cent cumulative from July 1, 1915, and for the second preferred six per cent non-cumulative. The first preferred stock will be issued in three series to provide for taking it in. Incorporation tax paid amounted to \$5000. The directors are:

Howard K. Wood, H. O. Coughlin, Thomas H. Joyce, Thomas F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, Sidney A. Anderson, Edgar A. Clark, Harry D. McMillan, Lewis W. Robinson, Edgar R. Kraetzer and Guy C. Foster, all of New York, and George E. Bailey, of Jersey City.

GREGORY, Daniel Seelye, D.D.

Rev. D. S. Gregory of New York, Secretary of the Bible League of North America, died Apr 14, aged 83.

GREGORY, Eliot

Eliot Gregory, a New York portrait painter and author, died June 1 aged 60.

GRENADES

The hand-grenade has been revived and is used to a considerable extent by the French in trench fighting. In another form, the "rifle-grenade," they are used at a longer range. According to *The Technical World Magazine* (Apr), the revival of these ancient weapons was due to Col. Amazawa, of the Japanese army, who experimented with them during the siege of Port Arthur. The Spaniards then tested the weapons with great success. Each rifle-grenade is a stout brass tube, 5½ inches long by 1¾ inches in diameter, and weighing 23 ounces when charged. The charge of high explosive is about one-third of a pound. Each grenade is provided at one end with an iron rod which fits into the muzzle of a rifle. When fired, the missile will travel two hundred and fifty yards. If desired, however, the rod may be replaced in a moment with a sort of rope-tail, for grasping with the hand, enabling the holder to throw it a distance of forty or fifty yards. These rifle-grenades are more commonly used for greater distances—particularly in cases where the enemy is approaching the barbed-wire entanglements or other barriers that defend a more or less permanently occupied position. Cross-bows are also used to cast grenades. Already we have various kinds of grenades, such as "incendiary" grenades, "illuminating" grenades, to give light for a night attack; "drop" grenades, for use from aeroplanes; and "giant" grenades, of two hundred pounds weight, to be fired from a small mortar. The popularity of the grenade is weakened by the fact that they are often dangerous, if not fatal, to the thrower.

GRENFELL, Capt. Francis

Captain Francis Grenfell, V.C., the well-known polo player, was killed in action May 24. He was the first officer in the army to receive the Victoria Cross in the present war, and had since been twice in England, badly wounded.

GROSS, Hans

It was reported from Gratz Dec 11, that Dr. Hans Gross, one of the foremost of criminologists and originator of the Gross detective system was dead. He was born in 1847.

GRUBER, Abraham

Abraham Gruber, politician and criminal lawyer, died in New York City, Dec 10, aged 54 years.

GUARDIA, Aurelio

See

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

GUATEMALA

Congress passed a law, May 4, calling for an election of a President on Jan 10, 1916, when the term of office of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera ends. President Cabrera was unanimously chosen as a candidate for the office for another term. The Presidential term in Guatemala is six years.

A revolutionary movement headed by some Guatemalan political exiles and participated in by 1,300 Carranza troops from Mexico was attempted on the western frontier on Oct 3 when Guatemala was invaded from Mexican territory. The movement was immediately put down by the forces of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

While these forces were fighting to effect an invasion of Guatemala in the southwestern part of the district of Huehuetenango, attempts by other bodies of revolutionists, assisted by Carranza troops and sympathizers, were made to enter Guatemala territory at more northern points in the district of Huehuetenango. In every case the invaders were repulsed with great loss. The government's losses consisted of eight dead and eighteen wounded.

The defeat of the forces of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, by revolutionists was reported Nov 9 to Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, Tex., in advices from Mexico City. According to the dispatches, the revolutionists attacked the government forces at Valle de Ixtatam and a severe battle followed. The dispatches were based on reports by Governor Blass Carral, Governor of Chiapas, State of Mexico.

See also

EARTHQUAKES—CENTRAL AMERICA

GUICCIARDINI, Count Francesco

Count Guicciardini, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Italian Cabinet, died in Florence, Italy, Sept 1. Count Guicciardini, who was twice Foreign Minister in the Sonnino Cabinet—in 1906 and 1909—was born in 1851 and was a descendant of the celebrated Florentine historian. By his marriage with a member of the Strozzi family, he united two of the most famous names of Florence. He

entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1882 and identified himself with the interests of labor and agriculture. For a short time he held a post in the Ministry of Agriculture.

GUILD, Curtis

Curtis Guild, former Governor of Massachusetts and ex-Ambassador to Russia, soldier and journalist, died in Boston, Mass., Apr 6. He was born in 1860.

GUILLAUME, Gen. Vilbrun

President Guillaume, of Haiti, was shot by a mob at Port-au-Prince July 28.

See also

HAITI

GUNNERY

See

UNITED STATES—NAVY—GUNNERY

GUNPOWDER

See

KELP

GUNS

See

SKODA 42

GUTHE, Karl Eugen

Dr. Karl E. Guthe, dean of the University of Michigan for the past six years, died in Ashland, Ore., Sept 11. Dr. Guthe, who was 49 years of age, was noted as a scientist and was prominent in the educational field.

GYROSCOPE

A gyroscope, designed to reduce the roll of vessels in a heavy sea, will soon be installed in the submarine *G-4*, it was learned at the Navy Department, Oct 20.

Some years ago the Navy Department conducted experiments with a gyroscope, but with little success. The gyroscope to be installed on the *G-4* will be furnished by the same company which provided the device used in earlier experiments.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

Announcement was made June 11 of the re-election of Baron Michiels van Verduynen as secretary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration for five years. Juan de Dios Garcia Kohly of Havana succeeded the late Gonzalo de Quesada as Judge of the Permanent Court.

HAIG, Sir Douglas

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

HAITI.

January

The government of Haiti closed the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti at Port-au-Prince on Ja 2. Congress then passed a law establishing a new national bank with 8,000,000 gourdes as the capital stock. As these gourdes would have no intrinsic value outside of Haiti, and as the government was in debt to its American creditors to an extent which it could not meet, the American minister protested against both these acts. \$66,000 in gold was taken in a government raid on the National Bank Dec 30, 1914. The raid, and the closing of the bank were said to have been due to the shipment of \$100,000 in gold from the bank to

New York City on board the American gunboat *Machias* Dec 13. Haiti claimed this gold had been received by the bank in its capacity of treasurer of Haiti, and belonged to the country.

A revolution against Davilmar Theodore who deposed Oreste Zamor about two months before, and who had not been recognized by the United States, was started Ja 7 by leaders of the Zamorist government. The rebels attacked Cap. Haitien, the U. S. gunboat *Wheeling* standing by to protect American interest, occupied Plaines, Trou Ounamenthes and Fort Liberte on the 11th and Limonade the following day.

The U. S. cruiser *Washington* was ordered to Cuba on the 13th and on the 18th to Cap Haitien. Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume, Delegate of the Northern Province, went over to the rebels, and on the 16th under his leadership, they took possession of Cap Haitien which was evacuated by Gen. Metallus. Two days later, however, they surrendered the city to Metallus and marched on Port-au-Prince the following day, proclaiming Guillaume president.

Gen. A. B. Laroche, former Minister of War, was reported to have announced his candidacy for the presidency and to have started a revolution against Theodore and Guillaume on Ja 18. On Ja 28 J. Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey, accepted the chairmanship of a committee to be sent by the administration to Haiti to confer with political leaders in an attempt to pacify the country and establish a stable government.

February

The Haitian government made public (Feb 11) its correspondence with the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, and officially announced that it had broken off all relations with that institution. Following the announcement, the government issued 2,000,000 gourdes of Haitian paper money. A protest was immediately filed with the Theodore government by the American Minister, Mr. Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, and by officials of the bank, who asserted that the government had violated its contract with the bank's owners. There was fighting earlier in the month between the Theodore forces and the revolutionists under General Guillaume in the vicinity of Saint Marc.

Official confirmation of the drowning of General Aurele Montplaisir, Minister of Interior to General Davilmar Theodore, was received Feb 20. The government report stated that he was drowned while he was attempting to escape from Saint Marc to go aboard a Haitian gunboat which was in the harbor there. General Montplaisir was in an open boat with his entire staff when the boat capsized. All the men in it were drowned.

Davilmar Theodore abdicated his office of President and took refuge on the Dutch steamer *Frederik Hendrik* in the harbor at Port-au-Prince, Feb 23.

March

General Vilbrun Guillaume entered Port au Prince at the head of his army Mar 1. He was proclaimed Provisional President of Haiti by the National Assembly.

General Orestes Zamor, one-time President of Haiti, who had been engaged in a revolutionary movement in the region of Hinche, was captured by government troops Mar 13 and brought to Port au Prince. He was charged with having entered the country without a passport.

General Zamor headed a revolution in the early part of 1914, and after proclaiming himself President of Haiti, was elected President by the Haitian Congress. Later he was overthrown by Senator Davilmar Theodore, who became President, only in turn to be driven out of office by General Vilbrun Guillaume.

April

Official mail advices from Haiti received in Washington, D. C., Apr 13, stated that Rosalvo Bobo, ex-Minister from Haiti to the Dominican Republic, had begun a revolution in the northern part of the country against President Guillaume, charging that the latter was preparing to turn over the finances of the country to the United States. The movement was understood to have started two weeks before.

Rosalvo Bobo was a member of the Cabinet of one-time President Davilmar Theodore. He is considered one of the most anti-foreign military and political chiefs of the island.

Generals Morency and Petion, leading forces of revolutionists, entered Cap Haitien without firing a shot Apr 25.

Haitian rebels were said to be in complete possession of all the country around Cap Haitien Apr 28. General Bobo was said to have taken Le Trou and Fort Liberte, the latter one of the finest harbors in the world. With that place and Cap Haitien in the hands of the rebels it was said that they would be able to import into Haiti all the munitions of war they could buy.

President Wilson decided to try again to straighten out the tangled political and fiscal affairs in Haiti. He chose Paul Fuller of New York to investigate conditions in the island republic Apr 29.

May

Dr. Rosalvo Bobo rode into Cap Haitien, May 6, at the head of a strong detachment of cavalry.

Fighting also took place between the government forces and the followers of Dr. Bobo at Limbe and Grande Riviere. Both of these towns had changed hands several times in the preceding fortnight.

The revolutionists were forced to evacuate Cap Haitien, May 11, after a battle with government troops on the heights near the city, in which the land forces of President Guillaume were supported by Haitian gunboats which steamed into the harbor and threatened to bombard the town.

The government forces commanded by Michael Codio were completely defeated at Gates City, May 13.

June

The capture of Fort Vertieres and Fort Pierre Michel by the Federals, announced on June 4, and their occupation of Milot and Sainte Suzanne, announced June 14, preceded

the capture of Cap Haitien by the government forces on June 19. Dr. Bobo and his followers fled toward the village of Trou. Following the taking of Cap Haitien, marines from the French cruiser *Descartes* were landed in the town to restore order.

Rear Admiral Caperton with his flagship, the armored cruiser *Washington*, was ordered from Vera Cruz to Cap Haitien June 22 to relieve the marines landed by the *Descartes*.

Paul Fuller, Jr., who was appointed Apr 29 by Pres. Wilson to investigate Haitien affairs, reported that his efforts to induce the Haitien government to sign a treaty obligating itself to consult Washington in financial matters were unsuccessful. It was said on June 27 that counter proposals were submitted to the President through Mr. Fuller. It was intimated that Haiti would go to any length short of relinquishing control of her custom houses to obtain the good offices of the United States in arranging a foreign loan sufficiently large to take care of her pressing debts.

American bankers, on the other hand, were reported to be unwilling to advance any more money to Haiti until they were assured by the United States Government that the money they might give to the Guillaume government would be used judiciously and that arrangements had been made for taking care of the interest and sinking fund. The United States, on the other hand, had refused to guarantee the loan unless Haiti would turn over to this government the administration of her customs affairs, as was done by Santo Domingo. This Haiti refused to do.

July

Admiral Caperton of the cruiser *Washington* reported to the Navy Department July 1 his arrival at Cap Haitien, Haiti, whither he was despatched following the landing of French marines there by the cruiser *Descartes*.

Government forces in Haiti captured the rebel leader, Gen. Quartier Morin, and repulsed his forces, according to a dispatch received at the Navy Department July 16. As a result of this defeat of the rebels, the railway between Cap Haitien and Grand Riviere was entirely clear and trains were running for the first time since Apr 26.

President Guillaume, realizing that his fall was a question of only a short time, started on July 17 to arrest everybody of any wealth or position without distinction of age or sex, expelling the foreigners caught in his dragnet. The prisons of the city soon were so full that the conditions in them became deplorable, and prisoners died daily from hunger and the unsanitary conditions in which they were compelled to live. The ten days' reign of terror came to an end on the 27th, when on the outbreak of a revolutionary movement. Gen. Oscar, Governor of Port-au-Prince and a supporter of President Guillaume, ordered all the political prisoners in the hands of the Government, to the number of about 160 men, put to death. The victims of the massacre included Gen. Orestes Zamor, a former President of Haiti, who was driven out of the country in 1914 and, returning in March of 1915, was made a prisoner.

Uncontrollable indignation surged through the city when the news of the massacre spread. The mob invaded the Dominican legation, where Gen. Oscar had taken refuge after trying to defend the Presidential Palace against the rebels, seized and dragged him before the door of the legation and shot him to death in the streets.

The mob then removed Vilbrun Guillaume, President of Haiti, from the French legation, where he had taken refuge, July 28, and shot him to death in front of the building. This act of violence followed immediately the burial of the 160 political prisoners. The mutilated body of President Guillaume, after being dragged through the streets of the city, was buried by several women in a cemetery outside the capital.

American bluejackets and marines had an engagement with Haitian forces which attempted to resist them when they landed at Port-au-Prince July 28 from the armored cruiser *Washington* for the purpose of protecting the lives of foreigners and establishing order. None of the Americans was killed or wounded.

Two American bluejackets were killed on the night of July 29 in an attack by natives on Port-au-Prince. The attacking party was beaten off without approaching closer than the outskirts of the city and order was maintained in the city itself. Six natives were killed and two wounded.

A small force of marines from the French cruiser *Descartes* were landed with the consent of the United States Government, July 31, to guard the French legation.

August
The Haitian situation came to its climax at the end of August when the United States Government decided to assume control of the financial affairs of Haiti for ten years.

It was announced Aug 2 that Rear Admiral Caperton had sent a special commission from Port au Prince to Cap Haitien to bring about the disbanding of the revolutionary forces in the northern part of the republic, but two days later Caperton announced that the commission had failed. Gen. Blot had resigned his command but Gen. Bobo had rejected the proposal to disarm. On the 5th, American forces from the battleship *Connecticut* occupied the national fort dominating Port au Prince. In occupying further points in the city the following day the U. S. marines fired on the Haitians, killing one. Rear Admiral Caperton reported Aug 8 that he had taken over the administration of the customs at Cap Haitien.

General Sudre Dartiguenave, President of the Haitian Senate, was elected President of the Haitian Republic, Aug 12, by the National Assembly. He received a majority of 72 out of the 116 votes cast. The voting for the various Presidential candidates was as follows: General Dartiguenave, 94; Luxembourg Cauvin, 14; Emanuel Thezan, 4; Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, 3; blank, 1.

The election was followed by new uprisings, as a result of which the Americans took military control of Cap Haitien. They occupied

St Marc on the 18th, overcoming an attempt at armed resistance. A force of 350 men and 12 field pieces embarked for Haiti on the *Tennessee* Aug 23 in response to a request from Rear Admiral Caperton.

On the 24th it was announced that the American Government had addressed the Government of Haiti expressing its desire that there be accepted without delay the draft of a convention for ten years under which there should be established an effective control of Haitian customs as well as administration of the country under a receiver general and American employees.

Under the terms of the convention both municipal and rural police were to be natives, under the command, however, of American officers.

The plan included the arrangement of the debts of Haiti to foreigners and an engagement to cede no Haitian territory to any foreign power except the United States.

Another Haitian custom house, that at Port de Paix, was taken over by the American authorities Aug 27.

September
Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton issued a formal proclamation, Sept 3, declaring martial law in Port au Prince and the immediate territory occupied by the forces under his command.

By the middle of the month, all open customs ports in Haiti were under United States control. This was accomplished when the cruiser *Sacramento*, with the 4th and 17th companies of marines, occupied Jacmel and Le Cayes, Sept 14. Paymasters Rogers and Van Patten accompanied the expedition to act as collector of customs and captain of the port, respectively.

Announcement was made that the projected treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed Sept 16. A later announcement stated that the United States had recognized the new government in Haiti.

The treaty will have to be submitted to the United States for ratification. It provides for:

First, the establishment of Haitian receivership of customs under American control.

Second, the establishment of a native constabulary force under command of American officers.

Third, the establishment of American control over the finances of Haiti, to the extent necessary to prevent speculation and safeguard the interests of the Haitian people.

Fourth, the term of the treaty is for ten years, and at the end of that period it may be extended at the request of either signatory.

Under this financial protectorate the United States will supervise the collection of Haitian revenues, under an arrangement by which the foreign and other debts of the Haitian government will be paid and the Haitian government supported, and there will also be supervision over the expenditures of the surplus funds in the interest of the development and prosperity of Haiti. As originally drafted, the treaty contained no provision similar to the Platt amendment vesting the United States with the right to intervene in Haiti during the term of the protectorate.

A skirmish near Gonaives, Sept 19, followed an attack on American marines by Haitian rebels. Two Americans were wounded and sixteen rebels killed.

In an attack by Haitian rebels on an American force, near Cap Haitien, Sept 26, forty Haitians and 1 American were killed. Ten Americans were wounded. The rebels had refused to disarm, and the Americans were marching on Haut de Cap. Another American was killed Sept 27.

An agreement was signed Sept 29 between Colonel Littleton Waller, commanding the United States Marines in Haiti, and General Petion, leader of the Cacos band. General Petion agreed to lay down his arms and abandon further resistance to the American and Haitian authorities.

October

Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, of the United States Marine Corps, on Oct 1 signed a peace agreement with Morency, the rebel leader, in the revolutionists' camp at Quartier Morin, bringing to a close the only existing opposition to the treaty for an American protectorate over Haiti.

Morency, after agreeing to lay down his arms and to submit to the American demands, asked Colonel Waller to take his wounded soldiers and have them treated by surgeons of the United States Navy in Cap Haitien.

News of the peace agreement occasioned great joy in Cap Haitien.

On Oct 7 it was reported that the Haitian Chamber of Deputies had ratified the new treaty with the United States by a vote of 75 to 6, and awaited action by the upper house.

A detachment of American troops, on Oct 7, attacked some isolated bands of rebels who refused to lay down their arms and co-operate with Rear-Admiral Caperton to establish peace throughout the republic.

The brigands were holding up the delivery of products to the markets. They were routed in the skirmish. There were no American casualties.

The American naval forces, Oct 27, sent 350 men to Grand Rivière to reinforce the native garrison there, which had been attacked by Haitian brigands and the commander of which had been killed in a skirmish at Bahun, the terminus of the railway line, a short distance from Cap Haitien.

Fort Liberté, some twenty-five miles to the east of Cape Haitien, fired a cannon at the Americans. The commander of the fort later was seized and taken to Cap Haitien, where he was tried and condemned to serve a sentence at hard labor.

The situation in the immediate vicinity of Cap Haitien was reported to be quiet.

November

With twenty-two out of thirty-four members present voting aye, the Haitian Senate, Nov 12, approved the proposed treaty with the United States. The action followed a ten-hour debate.

The President in uniform and the Foreign Minister went to the French legation, Nov 25, and expressed regret at the violation of the extra-territorial rights of the legation by the mob which killed the President's predecessor,

General Guillaume. A salute to the French flag was answered by the cruiser *Descartes*. The French Minister returned the call on the following day and extended formal recognition to the Haitian government.

The Haitian government, Nov 30, signed a *modus vivendi* with the United States. A commission, headed by Solon Menos, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs, planned to leave within the next few days for Washington. In the commission were Pierre Hadicourt and Auguste Magloire. They were to travel on board the transport *Prairie*.

Armed resistance to the government of President Sudre Dartiguenave and to the establishment of an American protectorate was abandoned by the revolutionists, and on Nov 15 Haiti was practically pacified.

The establishment of peace—the first the country had had in many years, was responsible for unprecedented business activity throughout the country.

HALL, Charles M.

It was announced on Ja 9 at Lockport, N. Y., that Charles M. Hall, head of the Aluminum Company of America, who died D 27 at Daytona, Fla., bequeathed the bulk of a \$5,000,000 estate to educational and charitable institutions.

HALL, James Knox Polk.

James K. P. Hall of Ridgeway, Pa., the former member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died on Ja 5 aged 70.

HALL OF FAME

Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of the New York University and Committeeman of the Hall of Fame, announced Apr 28 the names of those who had accepted election to fill the twenty vacancies in the roll of One Hundred Electors of the Hall of Fame, and at the same time he made public the preliminary ballot containing the names of those to be voted on in 1915 for places in the Hall of Fame. About half of the vacancies in the roll of electors had been caused by death, and the remainder by the retirement from office of Justices of the highest State courts, who were electors by virtue of their official positions.

The result of the first ballot on new candidates was announced June 4th. Of 212 nominations made by the public, seventeen names were designated by the One Hundred Electors as "More Justly Famous." The Electors, who are divided into seven divisions, were invited to select seventy candidates. About one-fifth of the Electors declined to designate any of the candidates as "More Justly Famous," several giving as their reason that they found none of the candidates fit to rank with those already in the Hall.

The 212 nominees included 179 men and 33 women. The following were the seventeen selected:

Authors—Francis Parkman.
Educators—Mark Hopkins.
Women Teachers—Alice Freeman Palmer.
Preachers and Theologians—Horace Bushnell.
Philanthropists and Reformers—None (Roger Williams, the only nominee, failing of election).
Women Home and Social Workers—None.

Scientists—Louis Agassiz, Joseph Henry and Benjamin Thompson.

Engineers and Architects—None.

Physicians and Surgeons—None.

Inventors—None.

Soldiers and Sailors—George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Green and Thomas J. Jackson.

Missionaries and Explorers—None.

Jurists—Rufus Choate and Thomas McIntyre Cooley.

Rulers and Statesmen—Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton.

Business Men—None.

Men Devoted to Fine Arts—None.

Women Devoted to Fine Arts—Charlotte Saunders Cushman.

Although each of the seventeen candidates was indorsed by a particular division, their election was not assured.

The final vote on Oct 6 of the electors, on the names of those selected for places in 1915 in the Hall of Fame, resulted as follows:

Francis Parkman, historian.....	68 votes.
Mark Hopkins, educator.....	69 votes.
Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing-machine.....	61 votes.
Joseph Henry, scientist.....	56 votes.
Charlotte Cushman, actress.....	53 votes.
Rufus Choate, jurist.....	52 votes.
Daniel Boone, pioneer.....	52 votes.

Of the 150 bronze tablets in panels to receive inscriptions of eminent citizens dead over 10 years, only fifty so far have been filled. In a separate hall of 30 panels provided for foreign-born Americans are the names of Hamilton, Agassiz and Paul Jones, and in the hall for famous American women are the names of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Frances E. Willard, Emily C. Johnson, and Maria Mitchell. Charlotte Cushman was the first member of the theatrical profession to be admitted to the Hall of Fame.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. TRIAL.

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

HAMMOND, Winfield Scott

Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond of Minnesota, died at Clinton, La., Dec. 30, aged 54 years.

HANSSEN, Dr. Klaus.

Dr. Klaus Hanssen, Norwegian physician and leader of the fight against tuberculosis, died in Bergen, Norway, Jan 3. He was seventy-one years old. Dr. Hanssen was the chief physician of the Municipal Hospital at Bergen and a fellow of the Norwegian Academy of Medicine.

HARDIE, James Keir

James Keir Hardie, a Labor member in Parliament and the leader of the peace element in the British Socialist party, died in Glasgow Sept 26. He was born in 1856.

HARDY, Joseph Johnston

Joseph Johnston Hardy, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, died in Easton, Pa., May 2. He was born in 1844.

HARLAND, Brig-Gen. Edward

Gen. Harland, the Civil War veteran and prominent Connecticut lawyer, died Mar 9, aged 83.

HARPER, John Wesley

John Wesley Harper, the publisher died at Biddleford Pool, Me., Aug 14, aged 84.

"HARPER, OLIVE"

See

D'APERY, MRS. HELEN BURRELL ["OLIVE HARPER," PSEUD.]

HARRIS, Gen. Andrew Lintner

Gen. Andrew L. Harris, former Governor of Ohio, member of G. A. R., Loyal Legion, died Sept 31 at the age of 80.

HARRIS, Daniel

Daniel Harris, a prominent New York labor leader, died Apr 5, aged 69.

HARRISON, Carter H.

See

CHICAGO

HARTFORD—Bank Merger

The merger of the Charter Oak and Phoenix National Banks of Hartford, Conn., took place during the week of Feb 15, the Charter Oak Bank being absorbed by the Phoenix.

The Phoenix is now approximately a \$12,-000,000 bank.

HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus

Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, the well-known engineer, died in London, Feb 22. Sir Charles was born in 1825.

HARTRANFT, Rev. Dr. Chester David.

Rev. Dr. Hartranft, president emeritus of the Hartford Theological Seminary, died on Dec. 20, 1914, in Wolfenbüttel, Germany, where he was editor of the *Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum*. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard University received \$100,000 by the will of James J. Myers, of Cambridge. (Apr.)

Gifts of \$155,601 were announced by the Harvard College Corporation Oct 4. The gifts included one of \$25,000 from the estate of William Endicott, of Boston, and another of \$23,250 from the estate of Julia M. Mosely, also of Boston, both for the work of the Harvard Cancer Commission. A check for \$80,000, given by the class of 1890, in connection with its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, was the largest contribution.

Norbert Wiener, 19 years of age, was appointed an assistant professor of philosophy at Harvard College, Oct 13. As a boy of 13, Wiener received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Tufts College. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded to him at Harvard in 1913, and for the past two years he had been a traveling fellow of Harvard at Cambridge University, England.

Gifts to Harvard University, amounting to \$142,000, including one by James J. Hill of

\$125,000, were announced, Oct 27, at a meeting of the president and fellows. Mr. Hill's gift will be added to the principal of the James J. Hill professorship of transportation recently established.

Charles Francis Adams 2d, treasurer of Harvard, announced Dec 2 the receipt of \$109,994.75 in gifts to the university during 1915. The largest contribution was \$25,000 from Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer. Seventy-five thousand dollars to establish the Morrill Wyman medical research fund also was acknowledged.

Since Harvard reopened in Sept, \$400,000 in gifts had been received by the university, it was announced Dec 29, the largest single donation being \$125,000 from James J. Hill, the Western railroad man. This sum, with an equivalent gift from J. P. Morgan, Howard Elliott, and other friends of Mr. Hill, was to be used to establish a Hill Chair in Transportation in the Harvard Business School.

The Ezra R. Thayer Fellowship had been established in the Law School with a gift of \$25,000 from Mrs. Thayer in memory of her husband, who was Dean of the school. More than \$11,000 was contributed toward the payment of "certain salaries." Other gifts included one of \$6200 for the purchase of Van Dyck for the Fogg Art Museum. Mrs. William H. Forbes gave \$400 for eight elm trees, which she had planned to represent eight former students. Mrs. John H. Kendall gave several milligrams of radium to Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.

—Widener Memorial Library

The \$2,000,000 Widener Memorial Library, erected in memory of Harry Elkins Widener, who sank with the *Titanic*, was dedicated on Harvard's Commencement day, June 24. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made the speech of presentation in behalf of Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, and President Lowell accepted the memorial for the university.

The Widener Memorial Library ranks third among the libraries of this country in the number of volumes it will accommodate. Specifically intended to house the rare collection of books bequeathed to the university by Mr. Widener, the building was planned on a scale to care for the entire Harvard Library, with allowance for great enlargement in the number of books. The capacity of 1,900,000 volumes, with provision for extension to hold 2,300,000, is exceeded in this country only by the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress.

See also

MASSACHUSETTS—RED FLAG LAW

HARVEY, Col. George

Col. George Harvey left Harper & Bros., New York, on May 15. He resigned as president of the publishing company to devote himself exclusively to the *North American Review*, which he had owned and edited for a number of years.

HATTERS' TRADE

—Occupational Diseases

According to the report of Dr. L. I. Harris, chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the Department of Health of New York City, one hundred and eighteen women felt-hat workers, chosen at random, underwent a medical examination, and 15 per cent were found to have advanced cases of mercurial poison, 7 per cent were probable cases of moderate poisoning, and 7 per cent were doubtful cases in which the possible existence of mercurial poison could not be excluded.

The greatest danger lies in the carroting room, where the pelt is placed on a table and rubbed with nitrate of mercury solution which causes the shinglelike formation of the fur fibers to flare out, thus preparing the fibers to become snarled and tangled into forming felt. The carroted fur is placed on ovens in drying rooms and the volatilized poison fills the air, poisoning the blood, which the air should purify, poisoning the entire system of the workers.

The first requirement, according to Dr. Harris' recommendations, was that employees should be warned repeatedly of the hazard which they encounter. The installation of modern ventilating devices would do away with the hair, dust, gases, fumes or vapors in the air, and protective rubber gloves would do much toward safeguarding the health of the women who must touch the mercurialized fur. The provision of facilities for proper washing, and for taking lunch in safe surroundings, was emphasized, while general health instruction was made compulsory. This last requirement, coupled with the first, would teach the workers how to protect themselves. Warning against the danger of alcohol which is deadly in combination with mercury should be repeatedly given.

When all the protective devices possible have been installed, the Department of Health would demand another safeguard: Examination periodically to be made by a private physician or by the Occupational Clinic, 49 Lafayette Street, to detect early signs of mercurialism and to give timely help to check it.

HAUSER, Carl

Carl Hauser, the German-American humorist, died Apr 14, aged 68.

HAWAII

On Dec. 4th the Secretary of the Navy announced the immediate resumption of work on the great naval drydock at Pearl Harbor, begun in July 1909. Owing to the great hydrostatic pressure through the porous coral reef on which the dock is built, the bottom heaved upward on February 17, 1913, and work on it ceased. New plans have been adopted, and the dock is to be much larger than originally designed. The new dimensions are 1020 feet long, 148 feet wide at the top, and 35 feet of water on the sills. The original contract price was \$1,760,000. The cost under the new

contract will bring the total to \$4,442,115. The date set for completion is July 1, 1918.

See also

CHILDREN'S LAWS
IMMIGRATION—HAWAII

HAWTHORNE, Julian

See

COURTS—PROCEDURE

HAY FEVER

Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer and Dr. Mark J. Gottlieb, of New York, announced in a preliminary report (Feb 6) the cure of a number of persons suffering from hay fever by the injection of the extract of the plant pollen responsible for the ailment in the individual cases. Not all persons so treated were cured.

HAYTI

See

HAITI

HAZELTINE, George

George Hazeltine, noted patent lawyer and editor of New York, died, Sept 9, at the age of 86.

HAZING

See

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

HEALTH

See

SOCIAL SURVEYS—PUBLIC HEALTH

HEARST, William Randolph

See

ASSOCIATED PRESS—VS. HEARST, WILLIAM RANDOLPH

HEAT

—Climatic

Spain

Several deaths were caused at various points in Spain by a heat wave in Aug of unusual intensity. The temperature rose to 133 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun at Seville and to 108 at Madrid.

HEIDENSTAM, Verner von

Verner von Heidenstam, Swedish man of letters, and a recipient of the Nobel prize, was born in 1859. As a young man he was compelled through ill-health to give up painting (which he had adopted as a profession) and was ordered abroad. When he returned to Sweden he took up his residence in Stockholm and devoted himself to letters. His first important work, called "Vallfart och Vandringar," was published in 1888. Its poetical merits were such that the young man jumped at once into the front rank of Swedish poets. This book was quickly followed by a book on travel called "From the Col di Tenda to Blocksberg," and this in turn by a novel called "Endymion," published in 1889.

Three years later appeared the novel by which his name and literary style are best known. It is called "Hans Alienus"—a fantastic, semi-allegorical, semi-biographical work. Its appearance proved not only that its author had broken violently with the spirit of contem-

porary literature in Sweden, but was now at the very head of a new school of high intellectual thought and conservative tendencies. Later books, following quickly and differing greatly in their nature and appeal—poems, novels and essays—including the famous "Charles XII. and His Wars" (generally known as "Karolinerna," and published in 1897-98) in which its author showed the beginning of that interest in Swedish national life and history which has given him such popularity wherever the Swedish language is read or spoken, and has probably, more than anything else, brought him the Nobel prize.

The works of Heidenstam, published since "Karolinerna" appeared, include "Tankar Och Techningar" (1899); "St. George and the Dragon" (a collection of sketches, 1900); "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Bridget," 1901; "Classicism and Teutonism," 1901; "Folkungatradet" (a Viking novel, 1905); "Dagar Och Handelser," 1909; "Svenskarna Och Deras Hordingar, 1909; "Proletar-Filosofiens Upplosning Och Fall," 1911; and "Stridskiften," 1912. Of these, the book on "Classicism and Teutonism" (the theme of which was that Germanism was fitted for a democracy and classicism for an aristocracy), and the book which treated of the rise and fall of "proletariat philosophy," caused considerable stir both in Sweden and Germany, and exhibited the author as a political thinker of considerable importance. To the big public, however, he is known as a novelist and poet, and as such maintains a very high place in Swedish literature.

HELL GATE BRIDGE

Six weeks ahead of schedule on Oct 1, the mighty steel arms of the bridge spanning Hell Gate, on the East River, New York City, were locked and the largest self-supporting arch in the world, under erection since the beginning of the year, was completed. The bridge forms a link in the chain of construction connecting the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford systems. The span of the bridge is 1016 feet 10 inches. The entire weight of the loaded bridge is 38,000 tons. The load carried per lineal foot is twelve tons, while the dead weight per lineal foot is twenty-six tons. The bridge was designed and constructed under the charge of Gustav Lindenthal, at a cost of \$12,000,000.

HELMETS

Pending the manufacture of the new steel helmets for the French army, 700,000 steel head-shields had been sent to the front Aug 2. This was the only species of armor that the soldiers were permitted to use, as most of the cuirasses, chest protectors, head protectors, coats-of-mail and bucklers that were offered proved to be almost as dangerous as the enemy's bullets. The head-shield, however, as it is used, was recently proved by statistics to have saved a great many lives.

HENNION, Célestin

Célestin Hennion, ex-Prefect of Police of Paris, died on Mar 14 at Havre of an internal hemorrhage. M. Hennion resigned from the

prefecture at the outbreak of the war, and after an illness of several weeks requested that he again be permitted to enter the service. He was appointed Oct, 1914, the representative of the French government at the headquarters of the Belgian government in Havre, with the special duty of looking after the safety of Belgian officials.

HEREDITY

That a son does not usually follow his father's occupation is indicated by some statistics of the University of Illinois, taken from the replies of 3663 students, of whom 2894 are men and 2766 undergraduate men.

Fifty-two per cent of the children of ministers were registered in engineering, agriculture, music, law, and library, and 48 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences. Forty-eight per cent of the children of physicians were registered in engineering, agriculture, law, music, and library, and 52 per cent in literature, arts and sciences. Twelve per cent of the children of lawyers were engaged in the study of law, and 35 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences, and 53 per cent in other departments. Forty-five per cent of the children of teachers were taking courses in engineering, agriculture, music, library, and law, and 55 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences (probably many of whom are preparing for teaching). Sixty-two per cent of the children of architects, and the very same number of children of engineers (civil, mechanical, and electrical) were registered in engineering, of which the department of architecture is the largest in the United States, and 38 per cent in other departments.

Fifty per cent of the children of commercial travelers were studying literature, arts, and sciences. Forty-six per cent of the children of merchants (unclassified) were registered in engineering, agriculture, music, library, and law. Fifty-eight per cent of the children of liquor dealers were registered in literature, arts, and sciences. Fifty-nine per cent of the children of contractors were registered in engineering, 34 per cent of the children of bankers were studying engineering, and 29 per cent literature, arts, and sciences; 34 per cent of the children of real estate men were registered in engineering and 34 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences.

Thirty-seven per cent of the children whose fathers were engaged in business (general) were registered in literature, arts, and sciences, and 29 per cent in engineering. Forty-seven per cent of the children of employees (unclassified) were registered in agriculture, and 41 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences. Forty-six per cent of the children of farmers were registered in agriculture, and 33 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences. Fifty per cent of the children of carpenters were registered in engineering, and 31 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences. Fifty-six per cent of the children of mechanics were registered in engineering, and 27 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences. Fifty per cent of the children of unskilled laborers were registered in engineering, and 29 per cent in literature, arts, and sciences.

HERO FUND

See

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

HERRESHOFF, John B.

John B. Herreshoff, president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, builders of fast yachts and America cup defenders for the past 22 years, died in Bristol, R. I., July 20. Mr. Herreshoff was 77 years of age.

HERVIEU, Paul

Paul Hervieu, dramatist and member of the French Academy, died in Paris, Oct 25. M. Hervieu, who was born in 1857, was an officer of the Legion of Honor. He gained wide reputation in France as the author of many successful plays. Among Hervieu's more recent plays are "*Le Réveil*," "*Le Dedale*," "*Thérouigne de Hericourt*," "*La Course au Flambeau*," and "*L'Enigme*." His other productions include "*La Loi de l'Homme*," "*Les Ternisses*," and "*Les Paroles Restent*."

HEYWOOD, Major-Gen. Charles

Major-Gen. Charles Heywood, U. S. A., retired, and former commandant of the Marine Corps, died at Washington, D. C., Feb 26, aged 75 years.

HILLIS, Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight

A summons in a suit for \$50,000 for libel, brought by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis, of Victoria, B. C., was served on the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sept 18. The complaint was based on an alleged interview with Dr. Hillis, published in the *Portland Oregonian*, which quoted him as saying that he had assumed the obligations of his nephews growing out of timber speculations on the Pacific coast. In a speech from the pulpit, Sept 19, Dr. Hillis stated that he regretted going into business, and expected to be able to pay all his business obligations.

Dr. Hillis, the Brooklyn clergyman, Oct 7, obtained a Supreme Court order for the examination of his former legal advisor, Frank L. Ferguson, but on the 30th agreed to arbitration.

Plymouth Church, Nov 21, presented a vote of confidence to Dr. Hillis. In reply to a formal complaint for the recovery of property filed against him by Dr. Hillis, Frank L. Ferguson gave out long statements attacking Dr. Hillis and Col. William C. Beecher, Nov 24 and 27.

HIGGINS, Rev. Francis E.

The "lumber jack" clergyman, Rev. Francis E. Higgins, who preached to more than thirty thousand men of the logging camps throughout the country, died Jan 4 on his old farm, near Toronto, Canada. He succumbed to an affection that followed several operations on his ear which were the result of his carrying heavy packs on his shoulders from one logging settlement to another. He was 48 years of age.

HINCHLIEFFE, John

John Hinchliffe, three times Mayor of Paterson, died Mar 18, aged 64.

HINDU UNIVERSITY

Sir Harcourt Butler, the Education Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, introduced a bill to provide for the establishment in India of a Hindu University, where the Vedas and other sacred books of the Hindus will be taught by orthodox Brahmans. The Maharajah of Benares contributed a large tract of land for a site and other Hindu rajas promised initial and recurring sums of money.

HOBART COLLEGE

See

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

HOEBER, Arthur

Arthur Hoeber, painter, writer, and lecturer on art, died Apr 29 at Nutley, N. J. He suffered an attack of heart disease while cranking his automobile and died shortly after. Mr. Hoeber was born in 1854.

HOLBEIN, Hans

It became known, May 3, that Holbein's portrait of Thomas Cromwell had been purchased by Henry C. Frick. It was valued at \$235,000 in the manifest.

HOLDER, Charles Frederick

Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, naturalist and author, died, Oct 10, at Pasadena, Cal., at the age of 64.

HOLLAND

June

As a result of a conference between the Minister of War and prominent manufacturers it was said to have been decided June 28 to organize a bureau of munitions to insure an adequate supply of shells and guns should Holland be drawn into the war.

July

The new Dutch landsturm bill was adopted by the First Chamber July 30 and became a law. The measure provided for an eventual increase in the total trained soldiers of Holland, approximately 550,000 officers and men instead of 330,000 who were then under arms.

October

Martial law in a specified and partial form was proclaimed at the Hague Oct 14.

The measure affected movements of workmen employed in the trades which provide military supplies. These workmen thereafter would be compelled to obtain military permits if they desire to go to other districts. Foreigners were not affected by the decree.

An orange book, issued by the Dutch government, Oct 31, recapitulates official reports on a number of international questions arising out of the war.

The document denies assertions regarding the alleged violation of Netherlands territory by the Germans while they were proceeding through Belgium at the beginning of the war, which an official investigation showed to be baseless.

The orange book deals with the difficulties placed in the way of shipping and the British action in holding Dutch vessels. It says Holland has protested energetically whenever

there has been ground for protest. It argues that Great Britain and France are acting similarly in this respect.

The document also protests against the German maritime prize regulations and the destruction under them of Dutch vessels, which, it says, is also unjustifiable and an infraction of neutral rights. Still another protest is that against impeding the Dutch fisheries by mine fields, while the passage of belligerent aircraft over the lowlands is condemned.

November

A dispatch of Nov 8 said that the Germans were buying large quantities of goods, including food supplies, but most of their purchases were such as the Dutch government did not allow to be exported.

The following dispatch was sent from The Hague Nov 11: "On the 25th inst. a state of siege will be declared in some of the communes of North Holland, and also in some parts of Amsterdam, especially between Zaandam and the North Sea Canal, and in the communes of Mulden, Misuwar, Amstel and Ouder Amstel. The decree will apply to a portion of Delft, where there are three important works."

It was stated that Prussia had inclosed the Dutch frontier with a triple line of barbed-wire defenses. Similar or more formidable defenses had been erected on the Dutch side.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—HOLLAND

PARCEL POST—HOLLAND

VATICAN

—**Finance**

A bill appropriating £7,500,000 (\$37,500,000) for extraordinary war expenditures was submitted to the Council of State at The Hague June 29.

The new taxation bill laid before Parliament the end of Nov brought the annual total up to approximately \$105,000,000, or \$21 per capita, an increase of nearly \$5 per capita. The point that aroused discussion everywhere was the tax on front names—for the Dutch are often given from four to six front names.

—**Fisheries**

To induce the people to make a more general use of fish food, the Dutch government opened (Feb 3) forty shops in the densely populated quarters of Amsterdam. The shops are affiliated with the government central bureau for the sale of fishery products.

—**Navy**

Fast cruisers and submarines are to form the bulk of the additions to the Dutch Navy in 1916, according to the naval budget adopted June 19. The Minister of Marine obtained the consent of Parliament to begin the building of two new cruisers and four submarines of the biggest type at once, while he was authorized to purchase a number of hydro-aeroplanes.

The cruisers are to have a speed of 30 knots, and to possess a steaming radius of 5,000 miles at a minimum speed of 12 knots. They are to displace 6,000 tons, and to cost \$3,600,000 each,

and are to be built in Holland under the supervision of a foreign firm. They are to be armed with ten six-inch quick-firing guns, four three-inch semi-automatic quick-firers arranged for use as anti-airship weapons, and four machine guns. The armor belt is to be of three-inch plates, and the decks also are to be protected all over, while their bridges and ammunition hoists are to be reinforced by steel. Turbine engines are to be used, and liquid fuel to be burned.

Each of the four new submarines is to displace 800 tons, and to have six torpedo tubes.

The cost of each is estimated at \$700,000.

The new hydro-aeroplanes (six in number) are to cost \$8,000 each, and are to be purchased abroad.

The reason big battleships were not provided for was that in case Holland should be drawn into the war the Dutch fleet would be compelled to adopt the principle of strategical defensive, reinforced by an occasional offensive by the submarines, whose presence would make the North Sea perilous for any enemy warcraft. The Dutch colonies in the East Indies also could be placed in an excellent state of defense by means of submarines, fast cruisers, and destroyers.

HOLLAENDER, Gustav

It was reported from Berlin, Dec 6, that Gustav Hollaender, composer of music for the violin and piano, was dead. He was born in Leobschutz, Upper Silesia, Feb 15, 1855, and was taught the violin by his father, a physician. He appeared in public when very young. In 1875 he became the head violin teacher at Kullak's Academy, and was appointed royal chamber musician. He later became leader of the Gurzenich orchestral concerts and teacher at the Cologne Conservatorium. Hollaender was appointed director of the Stern Conservatorium in Berlin in 1894. He made many concert tours through Germany, Holland and Belgium.

HOLMES, Joseph Austin

Joseph Austin Holmes, director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, died July 13, aged 55.

"HOLT, Frank"

The public reception-room in the Senate wing of the Capitol of the United States was wrecked just before midnight July 2 by an explosion caused by a bomb. No one was injured. There was only one clue, a letter signed "R. Pearce," received by an evening newspaper, bearing a postmark timed before the explosion, announcing that it would take place. The letter was a rambling argument against exports of war munitions to Europe.

J. P. Morgan, head of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., was shot twice July 3 at his country home near Glen Cove, N. Y., by "Frank Holt," a former student and instructor at Cornell University. Mr. Morgan was not dangerously wounded.

Holt was overpowered by Mr. Morgan and the butler and locked up in jail at Glen Cove. From his cell he issued a written statement, saying that he had intended no harm to Mr.

Morgan, but had gone to Glen Cove to persuade the banker to stop the shipment abroad of munitions of war in this country. He went into the Morgan home, he said, with a pistol in his hand and a stick of dynamite in his pocket, intending to remain there till Mr. Morgan "did something." Another loaded pistol was found in Holt's pocket and more dynamite in a suitcase which he had taken to the Morgan house. He also confessed to having set the bomb that exploded in the capitol at Washington and that he had put 50 pounds of dynamite on board a ship which had since left port.

Assertions that Frank Holt and Erich Muentner, who disappeared from Harvard after the death of his wife in 1906, were the same man, were made to a Chicago newspaper, July 4, by an associate of Muentner during his days as a student at the University of Chicago.

Frank Holt's trunk of dynamite was found in a room above a livery stable and garage in New York City. The police found 134 one-half pound sticks of dynamite in the trunk, which, including the sticks Holt used in Washington and those found on him when arrested, did not account for the 120 pounds he received by about 50 pounds.

Holt tried to kill himself July 6 in the jail at Mineola, L. I., by opening a vein in his left wrist. The attempt was unsuccessful.

Later in the night he committed suicide by jumping from a jail window to the concrete floor of the court yard about fifty feet below. His brain was held for examination.

Proof that the self-styled "Frank Holt" was in reality Erich Muentner was made complete July 7.

A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha* as she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea July 7. The steamer put in at Halifax, N. S., for examination July 9. The explosion occurred in No. 3 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Flames followed quickly and for two days and two nights the crew battled to save the ship. There was no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muentner, alias "Frank Holt," or confederates were responsible for the explosion which occurred on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which the dynamiter predicted that some vessel, of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed. Muentner's plans were frustrated by the fact that his bomb was placed with miscellaneous freight forward and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition which with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the afterholds.

The *Minnehaha* again sailed for London July 11.

HOME OWNERSHIP

In 1910, according to a 1914 Census Bureau report, there existed in this country 20,255,555 homes, of which nearly one-half (9,083,711) were owned by their occupants, and 10,697,895 were rented; in other words, 45.8 per cent were owned and 54.2 per cent rented. The *New York Evening Post* comments:

"The total number of farm homes in 1909 was 6,123,610, and of these 3,838,331 were owned (2,575,430 being owned free and 1,230,633 being mortgaged). There were 2,271,231 rented farm homes. The percentage of farm-owners slightly decreased from 1899 to 1909, but the other homes showed an increase.

"Taking the other homes, we find that in 1890 there were 63.1 per cent rented and 36.9 per cent owned. During the following ten years (1900) the percentage stood: Rented, 63.8 per cent; owned, 36.2 per cent. The census of 1910, however, showed a gain for home-ownership for the ten-year period, the percentage being 61.6 per cent rented and 38.4 per cent owned, and a total owned of 5,245,380. The percentage of home-ownership was lowest at Boston and New York, being 17 per cent in Boston, and less than 12 per cent in New York."

See also

NEGROES—HOME OWNING BY

HONDURAS

See

EARTHQUAKES—HONDURAS

LOCUSTS—HONDURAS

HONORS

See

GREAT BRITAIN—KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS, 1915

GREAT BRITAIN—NEW YEAR'S HONORS, 1916

HOOKWORM

It was announced in Austin, Tex., June 26, that the hook-worm campaign which the Rockefeller Commission has carried on in Texas for three years would end June 30 because of lack of appropriations by the State. A number of counties have helped the commission financially.

Some 900,000,000 of the 1,600,000,000 persons who inhabit the world dwell in a hookworm infection belt which encircles the globe in a zone about 66 degrees wide, extending from parallel 36 degrees north to a parallel 30 degrees south, according to the first annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation, Part I of which was made public Sept 22. Practically all countries within this zone are infected, says the report, and in many of them infection is so prevalent as to affect a majority of the inhabitants.

Thus, of the population of Colombia living between sea level and 3000 feet above, 90 per cent are infected; of the population of British Guiana, 50 per cent are infected; in Dutch Guiana infection on many plantations runs as high as 90 per cent; in Egypt as high as 50 per cent among the laboring classes; in many Ceylon plantations as high as 90 per cent; as high as 76 per cent among the farming populations of the Yangtse Valley in southern China, and about 50 per cent on sugar and tea estates in Natal. Of 48,992 rural children microscopically examined in the Southern States of this country, 39 per cent were found to be infected.

The work of stamping out hookworm dis-

ease is being carried on through the International Health Commission.

The Rockefeller Commission accepted the invitation of eleven foreign countries during the year 1914 to co-operate in getting control of the disease. Relations of confidence were established between the commission and governments in all these countries, and many thousands of patients were treated. The work is essentially educational, and its best result is in securing the helpful co-operation of the people in the work of bringing this disease and all other preventable diseases under control.

HOPS

Germany

The Imperial Statistical Bureau of Germany estimates the total hop production of that country for 1914 at 51,227,925 pounds—more than double the crop of 1913 (23,408,455 pounds). As the use of this crop is principally in the manufacture of beer, and as millions of the beer consumers are engaged in fighting, the consumption of hops is checked with the loss of the trade in beer. The prices have fallen to range from 6½ cents to 20 cents a pound, at which the crop is unremunerative. Of late years the German net export trade in hops has been relatively small. The actual exports have averaged about 15,000,000 pounds, and the imports have been about 8,000,000 pounds. The United States in 1913 imported from Germany 2,480,175 pounds of hops valued at \$1,031,250—an average of 41½ cents.

HORN, Werner, case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—CANADA—HORN, WERNER, CASE

HORNEBROOK, William H. H.

See

SIAM

HORSE-RACING

Directum 1, 1:59, the world's champion pacer, was sold by James Butler to M. E. Sturges, of New York City, on Feb 2, at a price said to be not far from \$45,000.

The race-track bill, permitting races and betting under the pari-mutual system, was quickly passed by the Nevada Senate, Feb 3, by a vote of 14 to 8.

A bill to create a State Race Commission and to legalize betting by the pari-mutual system was introduced in the Indiana Senate on Feb 4.

Directum 1, champion pacing stallion, established a new world's record of 1:56¼ for a mile, paced without a windshield, at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept 25. In so doing he lowered his own record of 1:58.

Another world's record was lowered when Captain David Shaw, of Cleveland, drove *Peter Mc* in 2:06¼, a new amateur mark for a mile track.

The world's champion four-year-old trotter, *Peter Volo*, 2:02, driven by Thomas Murphy, equalled his own record, covering a mile in 2:02 flat.

Great Britain

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced, May 19, that the jockey club had complied with a request by the government to stop racing in Great Britain after that week for the duration of the war, except at Newmarket.

For the first time in more than one hundred years, Derby Day, June 2, passed without the classic race at Epsom Downs.

See also

BLUE CROSS

HORSES—War Exports

Figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that about 75,000 horses were exported from the United States during four of the early months of the war. On Jan 1, 1915, there were 24,000,000 horses in this country. Three times the number exported during these four months would thus be less than 1 per cent. of our horse supply. But a small percentage of the animals exported were mares, and they were for the most part mediocre animals. England and France are the heaviest buyers. Early in the war both demanded light cavalry horses, from 14.3 to 15.1 hands high, but after the early months there was an increasing demand for heavy "gunners," artillery animals weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds. British buyers required horses at least five years old, while the French use four-year olds and in emergency younger horses. The Department of Agriculture forecasts a big demand for horses after the war ceases. According to the best information obtainable, Russia had 25,000,000 horses before the war, and it is probable the only warring country that will not be drained of horses after the war. The United States and Russia have 50 per cent. of the world's horses, the total stock being estimated at 100,000,000.

HORTON, Oliver Harvey

Ex-Judge Oliver H. Horton died of heart disease in Chicago, Feb 7. He was born in 1835.

HOSIERY TRADE

Sec. of Commerce Redfield, Dec 26, transmitted to President Wilson the second tariff report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This second report dealt with the growth and present standing of the hosiery industry in the United States, and was prepared in compliance with the act of Congress approved Aug 23, 1912.

The study just completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was made to include 73 establishments, located in 16 states. Of these mills, 55 earned manufacturing profits, and 18 had losses. The average manufacturing profit on net sales was 6.66 per cent, and the average manufacturing profit on capital employed in business was 11.56 per cent.

Since the war started there had been a great increase in the production of hosiery in this country, and that even before the war began there had been a steady increase of about 15 per cent annually for a number of years. One of the most noticeable results of

the increased home production was the rapid decrease in imports. From 1909 to 1915 imports of cotton hosiery fell off from \$6,400,000 to \$3,000,000, or over 50 per cent. Recent statistics of production in the hosiery industry are not available, but some idea of the importance of the industry may be had from the fact that in 1909 the output was valued at near \$69,000,000.

A marked tendency to sell directly to retailers was pointed out in the report. This was particularly noticeable among western mills. At the time of writing, slightly more than 51 per cent of the total net sales of the concerns visited were made through jobbers, about 4 per cent through commission houses, and 45 per cent direct to retailers. Less than 1 per cent were made abroad.

Three of the most important chapters of the report were taken up with an exhaustive study of capital, profit, and turn-over, cost and profit by establishments, and cost and profit by specified units. There were also chapters dealing with cost accounting, manufacturing processes, machinery used in the industry, working conditions, and suggestions for increasing foreign trade.

The report, designated Miscellaneous Series No. 31, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and by the district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at a nominal price of 25 cents a copy.

HOTCHKISS, Justus S.

See

YALE UNIVERSITY

HOURS of employment

The Department of Labor, Sept 24, made public the results of an inquiry into the union scale of wages and hours of labor for ninety-three of the principal trades in 41 of the leading cities of the country prevailing in May, 1914. The trades include those of the brewing and beer bottling, building, freight handling, stone, metal, mill work and printing.

In fifteen trades there was a reduction in hours of labor between May, 1913, and May, 1914; 77 reported no change, and one reported an increase.

See also

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

HOWE, Brig.-Gen. Walter

Brig.-Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. A., retired, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 8, in his seventieth year.

HOWLAND, W. W.

See

COLORADO

HUBBARD, Elbert

Elbert Hubbard, the author and lecturer, went down with the *Lusitania*, May 7, aged 55.

HUBBARD, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Hamlin

General Thomas H. Hubbard, a prominent attorney and director in many railroads and financial institutions, and a veteran of the Civil War, died in New York City May 19. He was born in 1838.

HUDSON, Richard

Dr. Richard Hudson, dean of the faculties of literature, science and arts of the University of Michigan for twenty years, died, Feb 22, of pneumonia in New York City. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

HUERTA, Gen. Victoriano

General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico; announced, May 6, that he intended to make New York his home, having leased a house at Forest Hills, L. I.

HUGHES, Justice Charles Evans

The name of Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the Supreme Court, was filed in Lincoln, Neb., Nov 13, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, the petition bearing the signatures of many of the leading Republicans of the state. The petition was filed without his knowledge.

Justice Hughes sent a formal declination, Nov 18, to Sec. of State Pool, of Nebraska, who announced, Nov 22, that he would withdraw the name from the primary ballots.

HUGO, Adele

Adele Hugo, the youngest of Victor Hugo's four children, died at her residence in Suresnes, a suburb of Paris, Apr 21, at the age of 85 years.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood

Lyman U. Humphrey, twice governor of Kansas and senior member of the law firm of Humphrey & Humphrey, died, Sept 12, at the age of 71.

HUNTER, Thomas

Dr. Thomas Hunter, who retired in June, 1906, after being president of Normal College from the date of its opening, a period of thirty-seven years, and in whose honor the name of the college was changed to Hunter College by the Board of Education in March, 1914, died in New York City, Oct 14, five days before he would have celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

HUSSEIN, Kemal, Sultan.

Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha was proclaimed Sultan of Egypt, taking the place of his nephew the deposed Khedive Abbas Hilmi on D 19, 1914. The new Sultan, who is about 60 years of age, has had long experience in the diplomatic service. He was educated in Egypt and later in Paris. At the age of 19 his father Khedive Ismail confided to him the double portfolio of Instruction and Public Works. A year later he was Minister of the Interior. He built a canal to carry fresh water to Suez and Ismailia. The city of Cairo owes to him the construction of the dikes which protect it against the peril of inundation. Prince Hussein was Minister of War at the time of the triumphant war against Abyssinia and he gained such military fame at that time that Turkey asked for his help when Bosnia and Herzegovina revolted in 1877. He also held the portfolio of Minister of Marine. In 1879 he followed his father into exile. He returned to Egypt during the reign of his brother Tewfik.

See also
EGYPT

HUTTON, Mrs. Mary Arkwright

Mrs. Mary Arkwright Hutton, pioneer of the woman suffrage movement, died Oct 6.

HUYSMANS, Louis

The death of Louis Huysmans, the Belgian Minister of State and member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies for Brussels, was announced at Havre, France, Sept 9.

HYDROAEROPLANES

See

AERONAUTICS—PATENTS

HYGIENE. See AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

HYGIENIC LABORATORY

See

UNITED STATES—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—HYGIENIC LABORATORY

I. W. W.

See

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY

ICE CREAM

Vice-President E. L. Rieck, of Pittsburgh, in his report at the ninth annual convention of the Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of Pennsylvania, held in Pittsburgh, Sept 30, estimated the total annual output of ice cream at 250,000,000 gallons, which means a business of \$200,000,000. He said that, with the exception of the automobile business, the ice cream business had grown faster than any other. The organization has 221 members.

ICELAND

See

EARTHQUAKES—ICELAND

PROHIBITION—ICELAND

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—ICELAND

IDAHO

On Feb 4 the Idaho House, by a vote of 35 to 25, passed a bill to abolish the state tax commission.

See

PRISONS

UNEMPLOYMENT

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

See also

IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

LABOR AND LABOR CLASSES—INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

ILLINGWORTH, Percy Holden.

On Jan 3, the chief Liberal whip in the House of Commons, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and Boer War veteran, died at London, of typhoid fever, at the age of 45.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. A. R. Canfield, seventy-four years old, was elected Mayor of Warren, Ill., Apr 21 by a majority of four votes. She is the first woman mayor in that state. Warren's population is about 1500. She will take office May 1.

See also

PRISONS

PROHIBITION—ILLINOIS

PURE FOOD LAWS

TIPPING LEGISLATION

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

IMMIGRATION

United States

Almost 2,500,000 foreigners in the United States have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three-quarter years of Federal supervision of the naturalization law, according to an Aug report of the Dept of Labor. Nearly 1,750,000 of these have declared their intention or taken out their first papers. Something over 750,000 have asked for final papers, and of these about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time. During the same time there have been upward of 85,000 foreigners who have been refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents 1,650,361 are classed as illiterate.

See also

NEW YORK CITY—POPULATION

—Statistics of, for 1914

Total immigration into the United States was 680,000 in 1914, as against 1,387,318, 1913; 1,026,360, 1912.

The Bureau of Immigration reports that there were admitted into this country during the month of December 20,944 aliens. Immigration of aliens, for a series of months, is compared with previous years:

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
December	20,944	95,387	76,315	61,626
November	26,998	104,671	94,739	61,765
October	30,416	135,140	108,300	69,418
September	29,143	136,347	105,611	62,599
August	37,706	126,180	82,377	50,110
July	60,377	138,244	78,101	57,737
June	71,728	176,261	92,425	71,019
May	107,796	137,268	113,635	95,361
April	119,885	136,271	99,839	98,936
March	98,681	96,859	91,185	81,687
February	46,873	59,156	45,380	42,826
January	44,708	46,441	38,453	36,361

The war has cut down European immigration into the United States by more than 50 per cent. November, 1914, compared with November, 1913, showed a decrease of 75 per cent., compared with the same month in 1912, 75.9 per cent., with November, 1911, 57.3 per cent. During 1914 the emigration of laborers exceeded the immigration of laborers by 44,778. According to *Bradstreet's*: "Examination of the statistics discloses the fact that arrivals of English, Scotch, Irish, and Germans continue to surpass the numbers of such departing. In fact, English immigrants formed the most numerous class in November, 5564 arriving, while 4410 departed, making a balance of 1154. The inflow of those credited to the German race exceeded the outflow by 2289, while 1913 more Irish arrived than departed, and 1263 more Scotch came here than left. But southern Italians went out to a greater numerical extent than any other class, the loss reaching 17,810."

In marked contrast with previous years, immigration into the United States from Canada showed a relatively heavy increase, while the outflow into Canada from the United States was light.

—Statistics for 1915

The tide of emigration to the United States ebbed to its lowest point in more than twenty

years during the fiscal year 1915, according to figures made public, Dec 16, in the third annual report of Sec. W. B. Wilson, of the Dept. of Labor.

The total number of immigrant aliens, the report showed, fell from 1,218,480 in the previous year to 326,700 in the period ending June 30, 1915. All admitted arrivals of aliens, immigrant and non-immigrant, were only 434,244, as compared with 1,403,801 the year before.

Departures of aliens, emigrant and non-emigrant, likewise showed a notable decrease. For the fiscal year of 1914 departures were 633,805; for 1915, 384,174. The fiscal year of 1915 covers the period of sailing home of reservists from the beginning of the European war until June 30, 1915. During that time the emigrant aliens, presumably including the number sailing to join the colors in Europe, were 204,074, compared with 303,338 the previous twelve months. The non-emigrant aliens departing totaled 180,100 for 1915 and 330,467 for 1914, showing a net decrease for all alien departures of 249,631.

Excess of arrivals over departures, aliens alone being considered, was only 50,070 in 1915. In 1914 the excess was 769,276.

Of the 326,700 immigrant aliens admitted to the United States in the 1915 fiscal year, 52,982 were under fourteen years of age; 244,472 were from 14 to 44 years old, and 29,246 were 45 or over. Those over 14 who could neither read nor write numbered 35,057, those able to read but not write were 392, making the total number of illiterates over 14-35,449, or 13 per cent.

Deported aliens numbered 26,675. This included 24,111 excluded at ports and sent back to their country of origin, and 2564 arrested and expelled from the country. Of those excluded, 2722 were denied admission because they were contract laborers.

Immigrants admitted to the country showed to customs officials money in their possession aggregating \$19,568,000, an average of \$60 each. Each of 95,741 immigrants had more than \$50; while 133,744 had less than \$50 each. One hundred and ninety thousand claimed to have paid their own passage across the Atlantic; 128,146 said that their passage had been paid by relatives, and 7697 that it had been paid by persons other than relatives. With reference to exclusions, the report asserted:

"Conditions during the past year were so abnormal that accurate comparisons with previous years are difficult. Exclusions in 1913 amounted to 1.38 per cent of the number applying; in 1914 this was increased to 2.3 per cent, and in 1915 the increase reached 5.3 per cent."

During the year 2722 aliens were excluded and 65 expelled as contract laborers. The figures for the previous year were 2793 excluded and 51 expelled. Most of the cases of this character arose on the Canadian and Mexican borders. By the organization in the Bureau of Immigration of a section devoted exclusively to the supervision of contract labor work, the effectiveness of this work

was increased and progress in the enforcement of the law was shown.

The two most important cases arising during the year were those of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, of northern Wisconsin, in which 237 aliens were alleged to have been imported under contract, and of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company, in northern New Hampshire, in which about 1000 were alleged to have been imported under contract. These cases were still pending. In a large number of other cases fines were collected either by successful suit or by compromise.

—Anti-alien labor legislation and litigation *Arizona*

A special Federal court of three judges held in San Francisco, Ja 6, 7, declared the Arizona anti-alien employment act, which was adopted as an initiative measure November, 1914, unconstitutional, it being in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The act provided that not more than 20 per cent. of the employees of a firm or individual should be aliens.

A substitute anti-alien labor bill, less drastic than the measure declared unconstitutional by the Federal Court sitting at San Francisco recently, was passed by the House of the Arizona Legislature, Feb 9, by a vote of 20 to 11. The bill provides, among other things, that all persons engaged in hazardous occupations must be able to read and write English. The bill was defeated in the State Senate Feb 25.

The state appealed to the Supreme Court, Mar 4, from the decision of the Federal District Court, which held unconstitutional the Arizona anti-alien employment law.

Attorney-General Jones, of Arizona, opened the fight over the constitutionality of the Arizona alien labor law by filing a brief in support of the statute in the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., Sept 13. He contended that the welfare and preservation of the nation demanded that only American citizens be employed in the copper mines of Arizona. The Arizona law makes it a crime for an employer of more than five workmen to employ less than eighty per cent qualified electors or native-born citizens. The case will be heard by the court in October, and, because of the international questions involved, promises to be one of the most important to be decided during the coming year. A lower court held it unconstitutional.

The United States Supreme Court, Nov 1, handed down an opinion holding the Arizona anti-alien act illegal. The only dissent was by Justice McReynolds, who differed only on the question of procedure. The opinion said:

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classification in legislating to promote the health, safety, morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction. But this admitted authority, with the broad range of legislative that it implies, does not go so far as to make it possible for the state to deny the lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of a livelihood.

"It requires no argument to show that the

right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words.

"The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the Federal government. The assertion of an authority to deny to aliens the opportunity of earning a livelihood when lawfully admitted to the States would be tantamount to the assertion of the right to deny them entrance and abode, for in ordinary cases they cannot live where they cannot work"

California

Governor Johnson, of California, went on record (Ja 23) as opposed to any amendment to the anti-alien land act passed by the 1913 Legislature. He indicated that if the Shartel bill, introduced in the Assembly the day before, eliminating the three-year leasing clause, passed the Legislature it would be vetoed.

The California alien land ownership law was held constitutional in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug 4, in a decision by Judge Lewis R. Works, in which the court decided that an alien can hold a mortgage on land. The question of an alien acquiring land under foreclosure proceedings was not presented in the case before the court. A mortgage on a lot was given to N. Oka, a Japanese, as security for a loan of \$1,500. Attorneys for the mortgagee set up a claim that Oka could not hold a mortgage, as it was a loan on land which might eventually give him title to the property. Judge Works held that a mortgage was merely incidental to a commercial transaction, which an alien is permitted to make under the law and the American-Japanese treaty of 1911. The California law provides that anyone ineligible to citizenship in the United States shall not acquire land in California. Judge Works' decision does not pass upon the acquisition of property by the Japanese. Attorneys were of the opinion that the alien acquiring property through foreclosure proceedings would be compelled to sell it immediately.

Idaho

An anti-alien land ownership bill was introduced in the Idaho House on Ja 13. It prohibited land ownership in the state by alien persons, firms or associations except by the enforcement of liens or true inheritance, in which cases it must be disposed of within 5 years or forfeited. The House passed the bill Ja 20, only 2 dissenting votes having been cast.

New York State

The Court of Appeals at Albany, Feb 25, upheld the constitutionality of the provision of the labor law prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works, and forfeiting contracts in cases in which the law has been violated.

The prevailing opinion was written by Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo and concurred in by

Chief-Justice Bartlett and Judges Seabury, Miller, Chase, and Hogan. Judge Frederick Collin wrote a dissenting opinion.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which has contracts for four sections of the new subways in New York City, notified the Public Service Commission, Feb 26, that because of the alien labor law decision it would stop work on Section 7 of the Lexington Avenue line. The Degnon Contracting Company, which has seven sections and employs 2400 men, also gave notice that it would cease operations on Mar 1, on some of them, in order to reorganize. Most of the subway contractors found themselves placed in the same position by the sudden enforcement of the long-dormant law.

By a vote of 4 to 1 the Senate Committee on Labor and Industries, Mar 3, decided to report favorably and without amendment the Spring bill providing for the repeal of the alien labor clause in the labor law. The action of the committee followed a protracted hearing, at which representatives of labor organizations, who opposed the bill, and contractors engaged in subway work in New York City, who advocated its passage, came to a clash. Operation of the New York State alien labor law was suspended Mar 4 by the Supreme Court, and writs of error were granted for a review of the decision of the State Court of Appeals which held the law constitutional.

Under an emergency message from Governor Whitman, the Spring bill passed the Senate Mar 8, 35 to 7; on the 9th it passed the Assembly 93 to 33, and on the 11th was signed by the governor. The bill took effect immediately.

Oregon

By an almost unanimous vote, the Oregon House (Feb 2) defeated a resolution introduced by Representative Chris Schubel providing that there be submitted to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment making it unlawful for aliens to own land in the state. It was argued that the time was inopportune to make any legislation action which might embroil the United States with any other nation. After its defeat the House killed another bill by Schubel providing for submission to the voters of an amendment repealing a constitutional provision giving white foreigners the same rights with regard to property as native-born citizens.

Hawaii

Secretary Garrison, it was announced on Ja 4, declined to interfere with the employment of Japanese labor on contract work of the War Department at Schofield barracks, Hawaii, on the ground that he was without authority to do so in the absence of law on the subject.

—Asiatic Immigration

Immigration from the Far East, as detrimental to the welfare of the United States, together with the "Hindu propaganda" and immigration to Continental United States from Hawaii and the Philippines, were discussed at length in the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, Mr. Caminetti, made public Ja 15. The danger in Asiatic

immigration, the report said, is "not because it has heretofore been so extensive in numbers, but because of its peculiar effect upon the economic conditions and the possibilities of an almost unlimited increase in volume if left unregulated and unchecked. Of immigration by way of the insular possessions the Commissioner said: "It will be observed that 15,512 aliens came to continental from insular United States during the last seven years—10,948 from Hawaii, 3,950 from Puerto Rico and 614 from the Philippines—and that of these 10,740 landed at San Francisco, 3,910 at New York and 631 at Seattle." The fiscal year indicated, the report stated, that immigration "has apparently reached the million mark permanently." The net increase in population by immigration was 769,276, as against 815,303 in 1913, and 401,863 in 1912.

—Effects of war on

For the first time in the history of the United States, the flow of immigration has been turned back toward Europe by the war, and more aliens are leaving the United States than are coming.

Statistics made public, Mar 10, by Immigration Commissioner Caminetti show that the change came in Dec, 1914, when the number of emigrant aliens leaving this country was greater by 2240 than the total of immigrants entering. In Jan, 1757 more departed than entered. The departures for the six months from Aug, 1914, to Jan last, totaled 18,545 more than the arrivals, including both emigrant and non-emigrant aliens.

The heaviest emigration was shown among aliens from southern Italy. Of these, 75,629 more departed than were admitted during the seven months ended with Jan. This presumably was due to the calling of Italian reservists to the colors.

The following table, issued by Commissioner Caminetti, shows the total number of aliens arriving and departing in the six months' period ending with Jan 1, 1915, and Jan 1, 1914, together with the principal countries from which aliens came up to the close of 1914:

	6 Months to Jan. 1.		1915.		1914.	
	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.
England	18,434	13,555	26,177	11,610		
Ireland	9,122	2,324	13,354	2,755		
Scotland	4,931	2,464	7,103	2,845		
Wales	822	199	1,508	278		
All Britain.....	32,409	18,542	48,142	17,488		
Russia	25,507	16,039	175,836	25,620		
France	4,055	6,621	7,303	2,618		
Germany	7,098	3,002	23,421	5,399		
Austria	8,754	7,413	96,390	16,610		
Hungary	9,169	5,778	77,739	18,376		
Roumania	439	261	2,155	257		
Turkey	830	189	6,922	1,595		
Bulgaria	840	1,494	3,415	1,469		
Norway	5,242	1,243	4,421	1,981		
Sweden	4,204	828	8,699	1,360		
Denmark	1,818	508	8,699	575		
Switzerland	993	509	2,241	403		
Belgium	1,551	515	3,408	1,073		
Netherlands	1,817	1,127	2,984	708		
Greece	6,066	7,339	9,409	6,544		
Italy	27,413	87,109	173,368	56,047		
Spain	1,769	2,508	5,202	2,005		
Portugal	1,931	2,299	4,240	1,489		

Commissioner Caminetti's figures show, further, that the total number of aliens admitted

into the United States for the seven months ending with Feb 1, 1915, was 296,578, and the total number of those departing was 297,993, which means a net loss for the seven months' period specific of 1915.

Immigration to the United States was at its lowest since 1899 during the 12 months ended July 1, and the net increase in the foreign population for the year was less than 48,000. Statistics issued at Washington in August show 326,700 immigrant and 107,544 non-immigrant aliens admitted during the year, while 204,074 emigrant and 180,000 non-emigrant aliens departed. Admission was refused to 24,111 aliens. Italian immigration showed the greatest falling off, 238,000 fewer Italians having arrived than during the previous year. Other decreases were: Polish, 113,000; Hebrew, 121,000; German, 59,000; Russian, 40,000; Magyar, 40,000; Croatian and Slavonian, 35,000; Ruthenian, 33,000; Slovak, 23,000; Rumanian, 22,000; Lithuanian, 19,000; English, 13,000; Scandinavian, 11,000; Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin, 11,000; Irish, 10,000; Finnish, 9,000; French 5,500; Spanish, 5,500; Turkish, 2,400.

—Exclusion

In the annual report of Commissioner General Anthony Caminetti, made public Dec 26 by Sec. of Labor Wilson, attention was directed to difficulties due to the European war, in enforcing the deportation of undesirable aliens because of the prospect, in many cases, of placing them in extreme hazard either on the high seas or after being landed in a foreign port. Because of this difficulty there were left in the United States at the close of the year 1328 foreigners with no right to be there and destined ultimately to deportation.

Urging the necessity for excluding aliens on economic grounds, the report told of the rejection of many Hindu and East Indian laborers on the ground that they were likely to become public charges. It also cited a case involving the right of the government to exclude certain Russians on the ground that they were bound for a locality in the West where it was known that there was not sufficient demand for laborers to justify the belief that they would be able to maintain themselves, expressing the hope that the Supreme Court would sustain the administrative officers.

The commissioner suggested that if there were any doubt about the letter of the law relating to persons admitted as natives, sons of natives, etc., proper amendments should be enacted. The commissioner also asked an appropriation to provide automobiles for patrol work along the Canadian border.

Plans for further development of the bureau's employment bureau work were outlined, one of the new phases of the programme being an effort to induce many incoming aliens who had been tillers of the soil in their own country to go to farms instead of to congested industrial centers.

An urgent plea for the enactment of a general immigration law, similar to the Bur-

nett bill vetoed by President Wilson at the last session of Congress on account of its literacy test provision, conclude the commissioner's recommendations for legislation.

The United States Supreme Court, Oct 25, overruled two lower Federal courts and the Commissioner of Immigration in New York in their ruling that, in determining whether an immigrant was likely to become a public charge, economic conditions in the part of the United States to which the immigrant desired to go should be taken into consideration. In the case at issue, the Supreme Court held that the action of the immigration authorities of New York in ordering the deportation of some alien laborers on the ground that they were not likely to find work in places where they wanted to proceed was illegal.

The opinion was rendered by Justice Holmes. He laid down the principle that the condition of the immigrant himself and not external conditions in this country must serve for guidance as to the immigrant's admissibility. The case at issue involved some Russians, originally sixteen in number, who landed at Ellis Island. On the ground that they were likely to become public charges they were ordered to be deported, and fourteen of them actually were sent back to Russia. Ali Gegiow, who intended going to Portland, Ore., appealed in behalf of another of the party who was to accompany him to the Pacific coast. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, and the petition was denied by two United States courts.

—Illiteracy

Foreign-born illiterates in the United States—in the sense of inability to read or write at all in any language—aggregated approximately 2,442,765 on June 30, 1914, according to a Federal Census Bureau bulletin compiled by Dr. Winthrop Talbot. Sixty-five per cent of this number of illiterate foreigners are huddled in cities of the Eastern, Central and Atlantic States and New England, as contrasted with 19.6 per cent. in the rural districts of this section. 26.64 per cent. of the 11,971,449 immigrants admitted since 1899 were illiterate. Until 1910, native white illiterates outnumbered foreign-born illiterates. The number of native white illiterates has been decreasing, while the foreign-born have been more rapidly increasing. The nations of northwestern Europe have less than 10 per cent. of illiteracy, and have sent us illiterate immigrants as follows: French, 7.0 per cent., 10,992 among 159,246; German, 5.3 per cent., 46,482 among 866,209; Dutch Flemish, 3.6 per cent., 3994 among 110,254; Irish, 2.5 per cent., 13,182 among 251,476; Welsh, 1.8 per cent., 461 among 25,289; Finnish, 1.7 per cent., 2925 among 176,204; Bohemian, 1.6 per cent., 1817 among 111,066; English, 1.1 per cent., 5491 among 526,383; Scotch, 0.7, 1282 among 187,434; Scandinavian, 0.6 per cent., 4112 among 669,784.

Twenty-five years ago, 56.5 per cent. of all immigrants to the United States came from these countries. In 1890, 73.9 per cent. of all the foreign-born in this country were from Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and

Denmark. A few thousand came annually from Belgium, France, and Switzerland. In 1880, in the United States, there were 7,165,646 persons who had come from these more literate lands of northwestern Europe; in 1910 the number had decreased to 6,740,400. In 1880, in the United States, there were but 230,742 persons from southern and eastern Europe, where illiteracy is common; in 1910 this number had increased to 5,048,583. China is one of the eleven countries whose additions to our population since 1899 have had a noticeably low percentage of illiteracy, 2352 out of 28,221, or 8.4 per cent., being unable to read or write. Study of illiterate immigration since 1899 shows that the largest percentage of illiteracy (63.4 per cent.) is among the Portuguese, who numbered 58,072, or 0.8 per cent. of all immigrants over 14 years of age. More than half of all Mexican, Turkish, and Syrian immigrants are illiterate. These number 92,729, or 1.5 per cent. of the whole. By far the largest number of illiterates, 1,239,179, or 20 per cent., come from southern Italy; 52.3 per cent. are illiterate. Lithuanians are 53 per cent. illiterate, and have contributed 124,072, or 2 per cent. The Ruthenian, Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, and East Indian are over 40 per cent. illiterate, and have sent 142,834 illiterates, or 2.5 per cent. Polish are 36.3 per cent. illiterate, and number 459,272 illiterates, or nearly 11 per cent., ranking in numbers next to the south Italians. There were 143,951 Croatians and Slovenian illiterates, or 3.6 per cent. Illiteracy, 33.2 per cent. Other immigrants over 30 per cent. illiterate are Russians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, and a few Koreans. This group numbers 178,555, or 4 per cent. Hebrew immigrants are 24.6 per cent. illiterate, and rank third in number, 1,121,159, or 9.4 per cent. Slovaks are 22.8 per cent. illiterate, and number 428,364, or 3.5 per cent. The Greek (24.6 per cent.) follow closely, with 356,363, or 2.1 per cent. The remaining races over 20 per cent. illiterate are Armenians (25.2), 47,224, or 4 per cent., and Japanese (22.3 per cent.), who have a recorded illiterate immigration of 43,218, or 1.5 per cent. Africans (19.8 per cent.), concerning whom much has been said of late, number only 11,120, or 5 per cent. The Spanish (16.5 per cent.) have sent us 13,184, or 8 per cent. The Magyars, or natives of Hungarian plains, are a comparatively literate people. Out of 406,271 only 11.1 per cent., or 45,288, were illiterate.

—Plan to relieve urban congestion

A plan for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 of government money for the purpose of transporting newly arrived immigrants to government lands, and thus relieving the problem involved in congestion of population in the big cities, was advocated by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Mar 16. The money was available and only needed the authority of Congress to permit its use in the way suggested.

The \$10,000,000 was a surplus of the fund collected from payment of the immigrant head tax required to be paid to the national government. This tax is \$4 for each immigrant, and

the amount mentioned remained after the expenses of the immigration service had been met. It is growing larger every year. According to the Secretary of Labor, the tax was never intended to be a source of revenue.

The plan contemplates the transportation of immigrants to government lands in community groups and establishing them on the lands under an arrangement by which they will refund to the government the amounts advanced as soon as they have begun to make profits.

—Smith-Burnett Immigration bill

The Smith-Burnett Immigration bill was adopted by the Senate 50 to 7 on Ja 2, the literacy test to which Pres. Wilson objected, being retained. The Senate's Reed amendment, excluding negro immigrants and the Lodge amendment exempting Belgian farmers from the provisions of the bill were rejected by the House on Ja 7, the first by 252 to 75, the second overwhelmingly, no record vote being demanded. The House and Senate conferees agreed on Ja 9 to eliminate these amendments and their report was adopted by the House on the 14th and by the Senate on the 15th by a vote of 227 to 96. Pres. Wilson held a hearing on the literacy test clause on Ja 22. Mass meetings against the bill were held in various cities and on the 28th it was vetoed by Pres. Wilson because of the literacy test and denial of asylum to political offenders. On the 29th the House Committee on Immigration by a vote of 8 to 3 agreed to report the bill back to the House, recommending it be passed over the President's veto.

An attempt to pass the immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for the admission of aliens, over President Wilson's veto, failed in the House, Feb 4, the affirmative vote lacking 5 of the necessary two-thirds. Of 399 members present, 261 voted to override the veto, 136 voted to sustain the President and two answered "present." The final test came at the close of a day of earnest debate, in which party lines were temporarily obliterated.

See also

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL REPORT

IMPEACHMENT

See

DAYTON, AKTON

INCINERATION

An experiment was conducted by the French military authorities June 16 in an effort to find a way of disposing of bodies in haste, thus avoiding the epidemic that it is feared will follow the leaving of vast numbers of dead on the battlefields. Directed by Dr. Lucien Dumont, a special commission filled two trenches with coffins containing bodies drenched with colloidal tar, covered them with wood, and applied a match at 9:30 A. M. Five hours later only ashes remained and no unpleasant odor was noticeable.

The proposed incineration of unidentified dead was attacked by the Catholic newspapers.

INCOME TAX

United States

Judge Julius Mayer of the United States District Court Feb 10 sustained the demurrers interposed by the Government against the suit of the Tyee Realty Company of New York, attacking the constitutionality of the Federal income tax law. The company which has a capital of \$10,000 and had a bonded indebtedness of \$275,000, which was reduced by \$5,000 on Oct 7, 1913, challenged its assessment of \$70.64. It argued that the Federal Government should not have assessed it for income tax upon that part of its income which was devoted to paying interest upon its mortgage indebtedness; that is, \$13,750, and should have assessed merely its net income of \$564.26 and charged a tax of \$5.65. The demurrers interposed by the Government were also sustained in case of Edwin Thorne, of West Islip, L. I., suing Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, for \$345.01.

—Constitutionality

John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge, of Michigan, brought suit in equity before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the assessment and collection of a surtax of \$65,148.36 under the income tax law, imposed against them. This court decided against the complainants, and the case was appealed. The Supreme Court of the District affirmed the decision (T. D. 2142), on the ground that equitable relief was not the proper remedy. The complainants must pay the tax, and then, if they wish, bring suit at law for its recovery.

The questions of constitutionality raised by the Dodges were not considered, the decision resting wholly on questions of jurisdiction and procedure.

The constitutionality of the income tax as applied to mining companies was attacked in the federal court at Boston Feb 10 by John R. Stanton, a stockholder in the Baltic Mining Company, in an application for an injunction to prevent the company's officers from complying with the provisions of the tax law. Stanton contended that the law discriminated between mining companies and corporations not owning mines with respect to the kind and amount of depreciation to be deducted in ascertaining the net income.

A report by the Internal Revenue Commissioner showed that of the \$41,000,000 which the income tax yielded in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 only \$6,439,000 came from individuals who had net incomes exceeding \$500,000. Individuals whose net incomes exceed more than \$250,000, but were not more than \$500,000, contributed \$3,324,000. Persons with net incomes exceeding \$100,000, but less than \$250,000, paid \$5,943,000 of the tax. Those with net incomes exceeding \$75,000, but less than \$100,000, contributed \$2,099,000. From those whose incomes exceeded \$50,000, but were not more than \$75,000, came \$2,406,000. Individuals having net incomes of \$20,000 and not more than \$50,000 paid \$4,098,000. The normal income tax, that is, the tax on all incomes above the amounts exempted up to \$20,000, yielded \$16,577,000.

The Wall Street Journal makes the following comments on the income tax figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

"The greatest changes shown in the individual tax returns were in the New York districts. In the second district, which is the Wall Street district, the collections increased from \$7,950,058 to \$8,206,597, although it had been expected that the insistence by the Treasury Department on the filing of returns in the district of residence would cause a decrease there. In the third New York district, which includes the main residential section of Manhattan, collections increased from \$2,762,023 to \$6,019,646, while the first district, which includes Long Island, jumped from \$636,040 to \$919,875. The fourteenth district of New York (Westchester to Albany) jumped from \$444,651 to \$1,132,794, while the entire State registered a gain of \$4,666,970, the tax paid last year being \$12,522,797 and that this year \$17,189,767.

In the fifth New Jersey district, where many wealthy Wall Street men have their country homes, collections increased from \$515,650 to \$1,021,670. The Philadelphia district showed an increase from \$2,012,513 to \$2,664,962, and the Pittsburgh district jumped from \$901,767 to \$1,651,501.

"Boston came to the front—in fact, forced herself into second place, passing both Philadelphia and Chicago—by increasing her payment from \$1,505,885 to \$2,683,711, while Chicago found reason for adjusting the figures from \$1,915,149 to only \$2,404,581 this year.

"The district which includes Connecticut and Rhode Island shows comparative figures of \$733,627 last year and \$1,081,048 this year. Another big increase was in the Maryland district which includes Delaware and the District of Columbia, where the gain was from \$833,400 to \$1,154,546.

"The Detroit district, where the returns were made before the declaration of the Ford Automobile Co. dividend of \$48,000,000, reported an increase from \$946,766 to \$1,410,813. The only State to report a decrease was Arkansas, which paid \$42,035 last year and only \$38,177 this year.

—Interpretation of the law

The following synopsis (T. D. 2135) of rulings on the income tax law is given out by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Accident insurance.—Money paid to the person insured by an accident insurance policy on account of accidents sustained is returnable as gross income by the insured person. The proceeds of accident insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured to the beneficiaries is to be treated like the proceeds of life insurance policies.

Administration of estates, expenses of.—Referring to the difference between the expenses of administration of estates, set forth as not allowable deductions in T. D. 2090, and the expenses itemized as allowable deductions on Form 1041, revised, the distinction is sought to be made between such first expenses as are properly chargeable against an estate as an entity, and such other expenses incident to administration as may arise from the nature of the properties and the details of business management.

Among the former, T. D. 2090 cites court costs, attorneys' fees, executors' commissions, etc., and among the latter may be cited the usual and necessary expenses of carrying on a business, including salaries, wages, and rentals paid, and such repairs to business properties as do not constitute permanent improvement or betterments which increase the value

of the property or estate. The former is meant to apply to expenses that reduce the estate in the administrator's hands, and the latter to legitimate expenses that reduce the income accruing to beneficiaries, but not the estate itself.

Agent.—An agent having entire charge of property with authority to effect and execute leases with tenants entirely on his own responsibility, and without consulting his principal, paying taxes and expenses and all other charges in connection with the property out of funds in his hands from collection of rents, merely turning over the net proceeds from the property periodically to his principal by virtue of authority conferred upon him by a power of attorney, is not a fiduciary within the meaning of the income tax law.

Agent for a nonresident alien.—An agent, whether an individual or a corporation, for a nonresident alien stands in the place of the principal and should execute Form 1042 revised for the principal when the principal is liable for the tax on income passing through the agent's hands. As a nonresident alien is not subject to the tax on income derived from stocks and bonds of domestic corporations, no return is required to be made by an agent in such a case. (See Aliens, nonresident, income from mortgages accruing to.)

Compensation.—If an employee's total compensation, salary, and bonus is fixed, determined, and paid to him at one time, withholding should occur at that time; and both the company's withholding return and the employee's individual return of income for the year in which the amount is thus determined and paid should take consideration of the item. It follows that where a part of the compensation is in the form of a salary payable monthly, and a part in the form of a bonus not fixed and determined until on or after January 1 of the year following that in which the services were rendered, the two parts of any one year's compensation cannot be considered together for the purposes of withholding the tax and making return; but the fixed salary of one year should be considered together with the bonus received on or after January 1 of that year. Thus, if the services were rendered in the year 1914 the employee's compensation would be liable to withholding whenever the fixed salary and the bonus paid on or after January 1, 1914, amounted to \$3,000, subject to the exemption claimed under the law. The bonus to be paid on or after January 1, 1915, will belong to the tax year 1915, together with the fixed salary received during 1915.

Compensation for services as trustee.—If no determination was made of the amount due the trustee of an estate as compensation for his services over a period of years until the trust was terminated, the amount allowed him should be returned in full, subject to allowable deductions, as income for the year in which paid, and should not be prorated over the length of time during which he served as trustee.

Damages.—An amount received as the result of a suit or compromise for "pain and suffering" is held to be such income as would be taxable under the provision of law that includes "gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever." An amount thus received would be, in its nature, similar to an amount paid to a person insured by an accident insurance policy on account of an accident sustained.

Exemption (paragraph C).—A husband who has a wife and children whom he supports, but who is living apart from his wife under an agreement to do so, there being no judicial decree of separation, is entitled only to the specific exemption of \$3,000.

Exemption, specific, amounts of, allowed deceased husband and widow in same tax year.—In the return, if the amount of income necessitates one, the decedent's specific exemption for the entire year (\$4,000) should be claimed.

The widow is required to file a return on Form 1040, revised, in her own behalf if her entire income for the calendar year during which her husband died amounted to \$3,000 or more, and should claim a specific exemption of \$3,000 if not in a married status, living with a husband, on December 31 of that year.

Income of wife from sale of special articles is to be included in husband's return, when.—Unless the wife has a separate estate which requires her to file a separate return of income or to join with her husband in a return which shall set forth her income separately, a husband having a taxable income of his own should include in his return the income accruing to the wife from the sale of special magazine articles. If neither has a net income of \$3,000 or more, but together they have an aggregate net income exceeding \$4,000, a return of the joint income is required to be filed by either the husband or wife, and the income derived by the wife as above set forth should be included in such return. The actual proceeds coming into the

wife's possession during the tax year constitute the income to be included, and not the amounts estimated upon acceptance prior to publication and payment.

Income tax as an allowable deduction.—For the purpose of claiming as allowable deductions the amounts paid to the collector and the amounts withheld at the source on account of the income tax, it is held that amounts of both classes are paid, within the meaning of the law, in the year in which assessment is made and the tax paid to the collector of internal revenue.

Information from withholding returns of income.—The income tax law is specific and mandatory in the matter of safeguarding from publicity the information acquired by reason of its requirements relative to annual returns of income. The law imposes the penalty of "fine, imprisonment, dismissal from office, and forfeiture of right to hold office, for making known in any manner not provided by law the * * * amount or source of income * * * or any particular thereof * * * set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person * * *."

The law does not provide for supplying corporations with a list of their bondholders drawn from withholding returns of income.

Loss.—(1) A person may have more than one business in the sense of being engaged in more than one trade, and may deduct losses incurred in all of them, provided that in each trade it can be clearly shown that he is actually a dealer or trader, or manufacturer, or whatever the occupation may be. Neither the investment by an individual of money in the stock of a company nor the employment by the company of his services in any official capacity can serve to make the business in which the company was engaged a matter of his individual trade.

(2) A loss is none the less actual because an individual can not divest himself of the possession of worthless stock by sale, but that condition alone does not give the loss in question such a character as appears to the department to have been contemplated by the income tax law.

Losses in trade.—A person not a recognized or licensed dealer in stocks and bonds makes \$5,000 profit during the year on a stock purchase and sale, and makes a loss during the same year on a stock purchase and sale of \$4,000. Is it correct to return this difference of \$1,000 in gains, or should the entire \$5,000 be returned as gain?

This office holds that the profit of \$5,000 is income to be included in a return of income, and that the \$4,000 is not such a loss as may be deducted in a return of income, for the reason that it is not incurred "in trade" within the accepted definition of that term.

Penalty of 50 per cent additional tax.—The income tax law is explicit and mandatory in its provisions relative to the additional assessment of 50 per cent of the tax otherwise due, in case of failure to file a return of income within the prescribed time, and does not give discretionary authority of remission of this additional tax to any officer of the Government.

Rental: Board, lodging, or other consideration received in lieu of cash.—Board, lodging, or other consideration received in lieu of rental is considered income equal in amount to the indebtedness in payment of which it is received, and should be included in any return of annual net income its receipt is required to render under the provisions of the income tax law.

Rental: Permanent improvements made under contract in addition to yearly.—Where a tenant enters into a contract under which he agrees to pay a yearly rental of a fixed sum, and in addition agrees to expend during the rental period a certain fixed sum in making improvements, or where he agrees to erect a building of a certain size, quality, and style of architecture in addition to a fixed annual rental, the amount expended in accordance with the contract in making permanent improvements, or in the erection of the building, forms part of the consideration named for the rental of the property, and the amount thus expended actually accrues to the benefit of the landlord and is, in effect, an advance payment of rental which is held to be income to the landlord at the time of its expenditure, and the tax computed on the amount expended for improvements should be deducted and withheld by the tenant, subject to authorized exemptions claimed, for the taxable year in which the benefits of such expenditures accrued to the landlord, and not be prorated over the full period of the lease term.

Undivided surplus of corporations, individual distributive interest in.—Subdivision 2 of paragraph A, income tax law of October 3, 1913, imposes no duty on the taxpayer to ascertain his distributive interest

in the undivided surplus of corporations for the purpose of making return of the amount, in addition to the amount of dividends declared on his stock, unless the Secretary of the Treasury has certified that, in his opinion, such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business.

Withholding agent, requirements of, on obligations other than bonds.—All persons having the control or payment of annual income of another person exceeding \$3,000, such income being derived from fixed or determinable annual gains—such as the payment of interest upon the obligation of individuals, salaries, rents, wages, etc.—shall, when the aggregate payments exceed \$3,000, withhold the normal tax of 1 per cent upon the entire amount unless exemption is claimed, and then only on the amount in excess of the exemption so claimed. Any tax withheld from income derived from this class of obligations should be reported by the debtor or withholding agent on annual list return, Form 1042, which should be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the debtor or withholding agent is located, and all certificates received during the year should accompany this return. When certificates have been filed claiming exemption to the full extent of the payment made, no return is required; but the certificates should be forwarded to the proper collector of internal revenue. The annual return, or the certificates, or both, as the case may be, should be forwarded to the collector of internal revenue subsequent to the end of the calendar year and not later than March 1 of the succeeding year. The amount withheld, however, should not be forwarded to the collector until 30 days prior to March 1 of the year succeeding that in which the tax was withheld.

Withholding from compensation paid at a per diem rate.—Per diem salaries paid on a straight basis of compensation for services rendered are subject to withholding at the source, the amount of compensation being fixed and periodic. If, however, a per diem salary rate is paid and the employee is required by the terms of his employment or contract to pay therefrom his own travel or other legitimate expenses incident to the business of his employment, the income accruing to him from the per diem rate is not subject to withholding, the amount not being fixed or determinable.

Dividends.—The Treasury Department, Feb 18, revising T. D. 2048 ruled that

Cash dividends or their equivalent paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, if declared and paid on or after Mar 1, 1913, constitute taxable income in the hands of shareholders or beneficiaries when received, and should be returned when the total net income of any individual is in excess of \$30,000, inclusive of such dividends, and the additional tax should be paid thereon as on income for the year in which such dividends were received, without regard to the period in which the profits or surplus were earned or the period during which they were carried as surplus or undivided profits in the treasury or on the books of the corporations, etc.

Stock dividends issued as a *bona fide* and permanent increase of the capital stock of corporations, etc., without intent to evade the imposition of the personal income tax, are held to represent capital, and are not, therefore, subject to the income tax as gains, profits, and income in the hands of the stockholder.

If, however, the dividend stock should be surrendered to the corporation for cash or is equivalent, or if the assets of the corporation in any manner should be distributed by means of the stock dividend, the amount realized will be considered income for the year when so converted or received, and will be returned as income by the corporation or individual receiving the same.

T. D. 2048 of November 12, 1914, is hereby waived, and all ruling or parts of rulings heretofore made which are in conflict herewith are hereby revoked. (T. D. 2163.)

The Treasury Department July 14 announced another ruling on the income tax to clear up certain points in doubt as deductions of bad debts from incomes before assessments were made. The ruling is as follows:

"Debts arising from unpaid wages, salaries, rents, and items of similar taxable income due and pay-

able on and after March 1, 1913, will not be allowed as general deductions under Paragraph B of the income tax law, unless the income which they represent has been included in a return of gross income for the year in which the deduction as a bad debt is sought to be made, or in a previous year, and the debts themselves have been actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off.

"All debts representing amounts that became due and payable prior to March 1, 1913, and not ascertained to be worthless prior to that date, whether representing income or a return of capital, are held to be allowable deductions, under Paragraph B of the law, in a return of income for the year in which they are actually ascertained to be worthless and are charged off."

According to a regulation issued July 28 any part of a trust withheld is subject to normal and additional tax to be paid by the Fiduciary. The rule applies to guardians, executors, receivers, agents and conservators.

European refugees were especially concerned in an income tax regulation issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sept 24. Like all aliens residing temporarily in the United States, they will not be allowed the exemptions given citizens and resident aliens under the income tax law, but will be compelled to pay 1 per cent on all net incomes. Aliens who can show an intention of becoming permanent residents will be allowed the usual exemptions. Treasury officials said the ruling was designed to tax actors, singers and other persons who come to this country for a few months only, but who hitherto had claimed exemption as resident aliens.

See also

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.—INTERNAL REVENUE

—Receipts for 1914

The federal income tax for the year ending June 30, '14 yielded: from corporations \$32,456,662.67; from individuals (10 mos.), \$28,253,534.85; in all, \$60,710,197.52 (Sec. Treasury Ann. Rep. D. 9, '14). 44 persons reported incomes of \$1,000,000 or over; 91 between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 44 between \$400,000 and \$500,000; 84 between \$300,000 and \$400,000; 94 between \$250,000 and \$300,000; 145 between \$200,000 and \$250,000; 311 between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 785 between \$100,000 and \$150,000; 988 between \$75,000 and \$100,000; 2,618 between \$50,000 and \$75,000; 2,427 between \$40,000 and \$50,000; 4,553 between \$30,000 and \$40,000; 4,164 between \$25,000 and \$30,000; 6,817 between \$20,000 and \$25,000; 11,977 between \$15,000 and \$20,000; 26,818 between \$10,000 and \$15,000; 101,718 between \$5,000 and \$10,000; 114,484 between \$3,333.33 and \$5,000; 79,426 between \$2,500 and \$3,333.33. These latter figures, showing permitted deductions for ten months, represent incomes of \$3000 or \$4000 per year. Returns for 1914 incomes must be made on new forms obtainable from local collector of internal revenue previous to March 1, '15. Wisconsin and Virginia also collect income taxes and several other states provide for income taxes though practically these are not enforced. The Wisconsin graded income state tax, averaging 1 9-10 per cent., yielded \$1,427,923.13 from 60,860 taxpayers; Virginia collected last year approximately \$200,000 from state income tax. (For

state income taxes see K. K. Kennan's "Income Taxation," or D. O. Kinsman's monograph on the subject, published by the American Economic Association.)

Complete preliminary estimates from all internal revenue collection districts, received at the Treasury Department Apr 26 indicated that the individual and corporation income tax in 1915 will not only come up to the original estimates of \$80,000,000, but probably will exceed that sum. The \$80,000,000 will become due at the end of June.

—Receipts for 1915

During the fiscal year just closed a total of \$79,828,675 was collected under the income tax law, of which \$38,817,273 was in corporation and \$41,011,402 was in individual income tax. According to a statement issued July 5 by the Treasury Department, the Second District of New York, popularly known as Wall Street, produced the largest return, a total of \$15,216,191, of which \$7,009,594 was corporation and \$8,206,597 was individual tax.

The returns from the more important internal revenue districts were as follows:

Districts—	Corporation income tax.	Individual income tax.
First Illinois	\$2,617,383.31	\$2,407,581.70
Third Massachusetts	1,854,430.27	2,683,711.67
First Michigan	1,094,868.72	1,410,813.78
Minnesota	1,302,228.17	582,097.82
Fifth New Jersey	1,148,330.98	1,021,670.75
First New York	403,402.92	919,875.04
Second New York	7,009,594.30	8,206,597.34
Third New York	1,366,763.86	6,019,646.83
Fourteenth New York	406,135.99	1,132,794.53
Twenty-first New York ...	312,192.23	294,691.41
Twenty-eight New York ..	666,908.30	816,162.62
Eighteenth Ohio	1,424,677.10	743,100.53
First Pennsylvania	2,262,673.08	2,664,962.02
Ninth Pennsylvania	983.17	187,327.00
Twelfth Pennsylvania	334,916.83	241,540.99
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	1,737,792.13	1,651,501.12

Sec. McAdoo, Dec 23, approved a new ruling in regard to taxable incomes as follows:

"Cash dividends or their equivalent paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, if declared and paid on or after March 1, 1913, constitute taxable income in the hands of shareholders or beneficiaries when received, and should be returned when the total net income of any individual is in excess of \$20,000, inclusive of such dividends, and the additional tax should be paid thereon as on income for the year in which such dividends were received, without regard to the period in which the profits or surplus were earned or the period during which they were carried as surplus or undivided profits in the treasury or on the books of the corporations.

"Stock dividends paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, are held to be the equivalent of cash, and to constitute taxable income under the same conditions as cash dividends."

Counsel for Union Pacific stockholders and others filed a brief in the Supreme Court, Sept 21, attacking as unconstitutional the income tax provisions of the Underwood-Simons tariff law. The attorneys contended that while the Sixteenth Amendment empowered Congress to impose a tax "on incomes from whatever source derived," the framers of the law had stretched it to cover many taxes other than on income. It was asserted, too, that there

was no constitutional authority for taxing a specific class of persons—unmarried men—more than others or for the super tax imposed on men with incomes of over \$20,000.

INDIA

The Indian National Congress at Bombay unanimously adopted a resolution, Dec 31, demanding self-government. Speaking before the congress while the resolution was under discussion, the Hon. Baba Surendranth Bannerjee declared the demand would not cause agitation troublesome to the home government. "India's devotion to the throne during the war has been unsurpassed," he said.

See also

GOKHALE, Gopal Krishna
HINDU UNIVERSITY
INDIGO
TEA

—Finance

Sir W. S. Meyer, the Finance Minister, presented the annual financial statement to the Legislative Council Mar 2. He announced a deficit of £2,750,000 for the current year, and budgeted for a deficit of a like amount in the coming twelve months. These resulted from the effects of the war on railways and customs receipts. No additional taxation was proposed, as the deficits were due to temporary and special causes, and India's unproductive debt is very small. In dealing with the effects of the war, Sir William said that the withdrawals from post office savings banks had been £7,000,000; but the bank rate had only been 6 per cent. Imports from August to December showed a decrease of £17,000,000, equal to 32 per cent, and exports showed a decline of £27,000,000, or 42 per cent. India's contribution to the cost of the war, in respect to pay and charges for troops in the field, was likely to amount to £2,000,000 in the current year and £4,750,000 in the coming twelve months. He proposed to reduce the railway expenditure programme to £8,000,000, but maintained the full standard of irrigation, and to provide only £267,000 for new Delhi.

Subject to necessary reservations, it was proposed to finance the coming year with funds as follows:

- (a) From balance, £4,500,000.
- (b) Borrowing in India, £3,000,000.
- (c) The Secretary of State borrowing £6,500,000 either direct or through the agency of companies working the state lines.
- (d) From finance insurance a grant of £500,000.

It was also proposed to renew the seven million pounds of India bills raised in the current official year, as well as to effect a temporary loan of £7,000,000 from the gold standard reserve.

The budget was well received, and was considered to show the remarkable strength of India's resources.

India's contribution to the war for the financial year beginning April 1, 1915, will be £47,500,000 (\$237,500,000), according to the budget statement delivered by Sir William S. Meyer, financial secretary, before the Indian Council, Mar. 3. For the current year, the financial

secretary added, the contribution would be £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000).

The secretary announced a deficit of £2,750,000 (\$13,750,000) for the current financial year, and estimated a similar deficit for the coming year. This shortage, he said, had been due to the effect of the war upon railway and customs receipts. He proposed no additional taxation to meet these deficits, attributing them to special causes.

Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, a member of the Viceroy's Council, made the declaration that it was necessary to arm the military authorities with special powers to act in emergencies and nip in the bud any and all manifestations of lawlessness. This statement was made in connection with the introduction of the Defense of India bill in the Governor-General's Council Mar 19. He alluded to the "campaign engineered on the Pacific Coast of America, whence some deluded men had returned during the past few months with their minds poisoned and had committed acts of violence in Bengal." Seditious activity was breaking out afresh, Sir Reginald declared; but the looting in the Western Punjab was largely due to economic causes and racial conflicts between Hindus and Mohammedans. The danger, he said, was serious only if not checked promptly.

The budget estimates of India for 1915-16 give the following figures:

BUDGET 1915-16.			
	Imperial	Provincial	Total
Revenue	£49,655,000	£30,692,000	£80,347,000
Expenditures ...	54,425,000	31,755,000	86,180,000

Deficit £4,770,000 £1,063,000 £3,833,000

This budget is based, as was the British budget, on the assumption that the war will continue throughout the current financial year. The Provincial Governments are to be permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1,000,000, and an Imperial deficit of £2,800,000 is expected. Fortunately the Government see their way to financing the year without imposing any additional taxation, which would add to the burden already imposed by the war on the taxpayer in the shape of high food prices. On the expenditure side there are several interesting features. As regards the military cost of the war, the Indian Government is only to bear "that portion of total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces dispatched from this country which she would have had to defray had they remained in India under peace conditions." This means that India's contribution towards the cost of the Indian expeditionary forces is £1,900,000 for 1914-15 and £4,800,000 for 1915-16. Considerable saving is to be effected on special grants for education and sanitation, and irrigation, and also in capital outlay. Capital expenditure on railways is to be £8,000,000 in place of £12,000,000, while the expenditure on the New Delhi is reduced by one-half. Including these proposed disbursements, capital obligations for the current year will amount to £14½ millions, which will be reduced to £9½ millions by drawing on cash balances and the Famine Insurance Fund. The Finance

Member proposes to meet this deficit by a £3 million (4½ crores) rupee loan in India, and by £6½ millions fresh borrowing in England. In addition there remains £14 million of temporary debt to be considered. [*London Economist.*]

The India Office announced, Aug 19, that the war had converted the surplus of £1,256,500 (\$6,282,500) for 1914-1915 into a deficit of £2,787,800 (\$13,930,000). The budget for 1915-1916, it was estimated, would create a deficit of £2,957,100 (\$14,785,500).

—Murder and manslaughter

It became known Feb 3 that the judge at Firozpur, in the Punjab, had sentenced to death seven Sikhs who had been convicted of killing two police officials at Calcutta October 1914 in the rioting which followed the arrival of the steamer *Komagata Maru* at that port from Vancouver.

The Hindus were the men who for several months resisted the Canadian government's order of deportation, but who finally were compelled to return from Vancouver to India on the same steamer which brought them out. The rioting in Calcutta was suppressed by troops who fired on the Sikhs.

—Revolt in Punjab

The following official statement was issued Mar 31: "Ten thousand tribesmen, composed mainly of Zadraus, collected with a view to attacking Tochi, near the Miranshah post. Government troops under Brig-General Fane engaged the natives at dawn on the 26th, repulsing them completely, killing 200 and wounding 300. A subsequent reconnaissance showed no trace of the band."

The trouble in India occurred on the north-western frontier. The Tochi is a river which rises in Afghanistan and flows in an easterly direction into the Punjab, where it joins the river Kurem. When the Turks declared a holy war the statement was made that this course would bring about uprisings in India, and during the previous months there had been various reports, some of them evidently from German sources, tending to show that unrest in India was increasing.

The full story of a carefully planned effort to effect a revolution in British India, hatched, it is said, in California, was reported to have been revealed in court proceedings under the new defense of India act at Lahore, May 15. Eighty-one persons are named in the indictment, charged with "conspiracy to wage war against his majesty and to overthrow by force the lawful government of India."

The attempt at revolution was launched, according to the witnesses, at a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 East Indians at Sacramento in August, 1914. "It was thought," declared one witness who was present at this meeting, "that as a great war had broken out in Europe and troops from India were serving in this war it was a good chance for East Indians to demand their rights, and, if necessary, to use force." The witness was one of a party of

seventy Indians who sailed from San Francisco on Aug 29 for Hong Kong en route for India.

Har Dayal, a former Oxford student, who lived for many years in San Francisco and is said to be now in Switzerland, was mentioned in the testimony. One of the accused, who turned state's evidence, testified that he was working as a mechanical engineer in St. John, N. B., with other Indians, and that Har Dayal, at their suggestion, came to St. John and lectured in various places to his fellow Indians on "Liberty and Equality," and collected money to start a revolutionary paper called the *Gadhr*.

Following the arrival at Hong Kong of the party which sailed from San Francisco on Aug 29, Indians went to various parts of the Far East with a view to seditious propaganda. They were active among the Indian Sepoys stationed at Hong Kong, and they instigated the nearly successful mutiny at Singapore on Feb 15. The leaders obtained considerable assistance, it was testified, from German sources.

The witnesses gave details of the activity of the ringleaders after reaching the Punjab and of efforts to seduce the Indian troops in Lahore, Umballa, Meerut and other cantonments. A general rising in the Punjab, the united provinces and the northwest frontier province was fixed for Feb 21, one of its features being an attack on the Lahore cantonment arsenal. Emissaries were sent in all directions a week in advance, but on Feb 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh, who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Main Mir. The conspirators were surrounded at a house in Lahore and the plot was frustrated.

INDIANA.

A law requiring a lobbyist to register with the Secretary of State, setting forth the character of his employment and name of his employer, was recommended by Governor Ralston in his inaugural address, Jan 7. An arbitration and conciliation board to deal with labor disputes, a workmen's compensation law and laws regulating women's work were also urged.

See also

CHILDRENS' LAWS—INDIANA
EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS—INDIANA
HORSE-RACING PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
PRIMARY LEGISLATION—INDIANA
PROHIBITION—INDIANA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—INDIANA
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

One hundred and twenty-eight men were indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury at Indianapolis on June 22d on charges of conspiracy to commit felonies, such as are defined by the election laws of the State and the laws against bribery and blackmail. Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis; Samuel V. Perrott, Chief of Police, and Robert W. Metzger, Republican member of the Board of Public Safety, were among the first

to acknowledge service in the case and give surety. Among those indicted was Don M. Roberts, former Mayor of Terre Haute, in the Federal Penitentiary as a result of his conviction in the Terre Haute election fraud case.

The indictments created a sensation. While it had been rumored for some time that a number of men were to be indicted as a result of an investigation of the previous election, it was not thought men so high in political councils would be included. Members of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties were among those indicted.

The indictments, which were in forty-eight counts, charged that the conspiracy began prior to the primary of May 5, 1914, and extended through the election of Nov 3, 1914. They charged illegal voting, intimidation, false registration, padding the tally sheets, stuffing the ballot boxes, illegal manipulation of voting machines, blackmailing of saloonkeepers and resort owners, bribes and vote-buying.

Seven of the 132 men charged with election frauds perpetrated in 1914 pleaded guilty when arranged in Criminal Court in Indianapolis, July 7. One hundred and thirteen others, including Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman; Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, chief of police, asked for a change of venue. Of the other defendants some were in prison, some sick, one dead, others had not been arrested and three were not ready for trial. The men who pleaded guilty were Nelson Hughes, political worker; Robert Board, political worker; Charles Gibbs, election official; John W. Lee, election official; Earl Clifford, political worker; Edward O'Leary, political worker, and Bernard Rickleman, political worker. Rickleman was indicted on the charge of conspiracy to go to Terre Haute and vote illegally at the election. Rickleman, Lee, Board and Gibbs were released on their own recognizance by Judge Collins until they should be called in for sentence. Clifford was serving a term in the workhouse and Hughes was in the county jail. Judge Collins told those who had asked for a change of venue that he would select five members from the Marion County Bar, from which list one would be chosen to try the cases.

Mayor Joseph E. Bell, of Indianapolis, was acquitted, Oct 13, of conspiracy in connection with the county primary of May, 1914, and the general election in Nov of the same year. The jury which returned the verdict was out less than two hours. It was composed of six Republicans, three Democrats, a Socialist, Progressive and Prohibitionist.

Charges against 105 of the remaining 118 defendants in the Marion County election conspiracy cases were dismissed by Special Judge W. G. Eichorn on the motion of Prosecutor A. J. Rucker at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec 11. The Prosecutor said that in view of the showing made in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell on the conspiracy charges he did not believe the state had sufficient evidence to warrant going to trial with the 105 cases.

See also

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

INDIANS

See also

ARCHAEOLOGY—CANADA

—Appropriation bill

After the Senate, which had once rejected the Indian bill, had reversed its action and passed it, the House refused to agree, and a joint resolution extending current appropriations for another year was allowed to stand, Mar 4.

—Crow Indian Reservation

The belated publication on Ja 1 of the report of extended hearings before the Joint Congressional Commission on Indian Matters brought to light a shocking state of affairs on the Crow Indian Reservation, in Southern Montana. The publication of the report was the subject of bitter controversy within the commission, and the record indicates that the minutes of the hearings have been modified, eliminating certain disclosures of a particularly distressing character. The record shows that although the Crow Indians of that reservation had \$900,000 in bank to their credit, there was actual want on the range, several of the Indians dying of starvation. At the same time their accustomed annuity was withheld, on the plea that it was being used for irrigation projects. As to these irrigation projects there is evidence that the Indians get little, if any, benefit from them, and that the full cost of maintenance comes out of the Indian funds, while white settlers along the ditch pay nothing. These irrigated lands are passing altogether out of Indian control. Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made a statement on Ja 10 in response to these allegations. He said that the testimony taken by the joint Congressional Commission related almost entirely to occurrences under former administrations of the Indian Bureau. Abuses found to exist, he asserted, were being corrected as rapidly as possible. The statements that the tribes are in a starving condition, that they are being deprived of their land, and that they pay for irrigation projects of which white men get the benefit he declared were without foundation.

—Ethnology

The Indian Bureau gave out on Ja 25 an article by Arthur C. Parker, Archaeologist and Ethnologist of the University of the State of New York, in which the recent assertion of Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the North American Indian was not a Mongolian was sustained. Mr. Parker in his article says: "There were native Indians, American Indians, in America thousands of years before there were such races as the Chinese or Tartars, Manchus or Turanians."

—Piute uprising

A posse of 20 started from Denver, Colo., Feb 17 to capture Tse-Ne-Gat and a band of Ute braves. They were joined by another force, from Salt Lake City. Tse-Ne-Gat was indicted by the federal Grand Jury October 1914 for the murder of Juan Chacon, a Mexican, on the Ute reservation. He resisted ar-

rest and succeeded in escaping. Then he gathered together a band of Ute braves and took to the hills. He is known also as Everett Hatch.

Under the leadership of "Old Polk," father of the Indian whose capture is sought, a band of fifty or more armed Piutes were reported to have gathered to aid Tse-Ne-Gat.

In a battle outside of Bluff, Utah, on Feb 21, two Indians were killed, and six taken prisoners. One white man lost his life and two were wounded.

The Indians and the posse, after three days of fighting, were quiet Feb 23 in their respective positions. Reinforcements summoned by the marshal arrived during the day. Five Indians and one white man had been killed to date. On the 24th Tse-Ne-Gat had escaped from his intrenchment.

Commissioner Sells of the Indian Bureau forwarded instructions Feb 26 to employ all possible means to induce hostile Piutes to surrender to avoid the loss of more lives.

Sixty Piutes who had left the Navajo reservation agreed to return.

The Piute uprising in Utah was ended Mar 20, when Brig-Gen. Hugh L. Scott returned to Bluff with Chief Old Polk, Tse-Ne-Gat, Chief Posey, and Posey's oldest boy. The capture of the ringleaders by the United States army officer and his small personal escort accomplished the peaceable settlement of the rebellion.

The trial of Tse-Ne-Gat was begun in Denver, Colo., in Federal Court. He was acquitted July 15.

INDIGO

The final general memorandum on the Indian indigo crop for the season 1914-15 is based upon reports received from six provinces, which contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India.

	1914-15		1913-14	
	Acres.	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.
Bihar & Orissa.....	38,500	5,500	63,100	7,000
Madras	54,500	13,500	55,300	11,500
Punjab	20,900	3,100	22,400	3,500
Un. Provinces.....	12,300	1,500	24,400	3,000
Bombay and Sind (including na- tive States) ..	4,200	1,000	6,200	1,700
Bengal	1,300	200	1,200	100
Total	131,700	24,900	172,600	26,800

In addition to the area for which particulars are given above, an average area of some 200 acres for the last five years has been grown in Upper Burma. An addition of approximately 0.1 per cent should be made on this account to the estimated yield stated above.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—DYES

INDO-CHINA.

Ernest Roume, former Governor-General of the French provinces in East Africa, was appointed Governor General of Indo-China on Ja 23 by the French Cabinet.

INDUSTRIAL POISONING

See

RUBBER TRADE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

See

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY
LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS OF THE WORLD

INDUSTRIES

—Accidents

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor issued in June as Bulletin 157 a report on Industrial Accident Statistics, by Frederick L. Hoffman.

The number of fatal industrial accidents per year among American wage earners, including both sexes, may be conservatively estimated at 25,000, and the number of injuries involving a disability of more than four weeks, using the ratio of Austrian experience, at approximately 700,000.

The industries which contribute the greatest number of fatal accidents are railroad employments and agricultural pursuits, each group being responsible for approximately 4,200 fatalities each year. Coal mining contributes more than 2,600, and building and construction work nearly 1,900. General manufacturing, while employing large numbers, produces only about 1,800 fatal accidents. When the fatality rates are considered, metal mining ranks as the most hazardous, with a rate of 4.0 per 1,000, coal mining coming next with a rate of 3.5 and fisheries and navigation following with a rate of 3.0 per 1,000. Manufacturing industries as a whole rank lowest, with a rate of 0.25 per 1,000, but the fact should not be overlooked that this low average rate covers manufacturing groups varying widely in hazard, including on the one hand, boiler making and the various departments of the iron and steel industry, in some of which fatality rates as high as those in metal and coal mining have prevailed, and, on the other hand, the textile and clothing industries, in some of which the risk of fatal accident is practically negligible.

These estimates are derived from the best sources available. At the present time there are no entirely complete and trustworthy industrial accident statistics for even a single important industry in the United States. This lack of statistics is due to the absence of any uniform requirements in the various States as to the reports of industrial accidents.

Workmen's compensation legislation will necessarily lead to an increase in the reported number of accidents, particularly those of a less serious character, involving a comparatively short incapacity for work, but compensation legislation may also be expected to bring about notable reductions in the actual numbers of accidents, for wherever aggressive accident prevention work has been undertaken it has been found that great reductions in the number of accidents have been effected, often exceeding a saving of one-half. A large part of the *Bulletin* is devoted to the analysis and discussion of the recent accident statistics of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin, with reference to the industries in which industrial accidents are most numerous,

the duration of the accident disabilities, the nature of injuries, and especially to the causes of the accidents. Much more briefly the accident experience of Great Britain, Norway, Austria and Germany is drawn upon in the effort to analyze the principal features of the industrial accident problem. Statistics of industrial diseases are also included, but official information in this country is limited to the cases which have been reported under the New York State law.

See also

ACCIDENTS—INDUSTRIAL FROM POWER MACHINERY

INFANT MORTALITY

The first report of its study of infant mortality was made public Feb 2 by the federal children's bureau. It is based on conditions found by the bureau's investigators in Johnstown, Pa.

While it carefully avoids conclusions, the report points out that in the poorest sections of Johnstown the death rate was 271 per thousand babies, or more than five times that in the best residential sections of the city.

Babies whose fathers earned \$10 a week or less, the report says, died at the rate of 256 per thousand, while those whose fathers earned \$25 or more a week died at the rate of 84 per thousand.

Only 46.6 babies per thousand died under one year of age when breast-fed for at least three months, as against 165.8 per thousand who died when fed with artificial foods.

When mothers were employed a large part of the time in heavy work babies died at a rapid rate.

New York State

A reduction in the number of infant deaths in New York state during the year 1914 from 137 to 112 per thousand births is one of the advances recorded by the annual report of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, transmitted to Gov. Whitman Apr 11. The report covered the first year of the working of the public health law adopted in 1913.

The division of child hygiene showed a saving of over 1400 infant lives through educating mothers in the care and feeding of their children, arousing communities to the necessity for welfare work and to the fact that a high infant mortality is unnecessary.

INFECTION

See

BUBONIC PLAGUE—INFECTION CARRIERS—
FLEAS

BUBONIC PLAGUE—INFECTION CARRIERS—
RATS

INITIALS, Use of

Use of initials in business affairs, even in bankruptcy proceedings, instead of full names, was approved June 1 by the United States Supreme Court, which reversed a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court that it was not a satisfactory compliance with the bankruptcy law for George F. Kreitlin, of Indianapolis, to register as one of his creditors "C. Ferger" rather than "Charles Ferger." The court also held it was not necessary for a bankrupt to give street addresses of creditors.

Gabriel Ferrer and René de Saint Marceaux, deceased, and Mr. Charles M. Widor, who had become perpetual secretary.

In the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres those of George Perrot, Paul Viollet and Charles Joret, deceased. In the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences those of Eugene Rostand, A. Betoland, Maurice Sabatier, Felix Voisin and René Berenger, deceased.

INSURANCE

The fire and marine volume of the Insurance Year Book for 1915-16 gives the following recapitulation for 1914:

Number of companies.....	633
Capital paid up (U. S. companies).....	\$105,669,891
Assets.....	828,187,591
Net surplus.....	292,454,377
Net premiums.....	405,975,173
Total income.....	440,733,210
Losses paid.....	228,215,023
Dividends (American companies, including mutuals).....	33,786,956
Expenses.....	144,638,599
Total expenditures.....	406,640,578

—Air raid

A plan for insuring the property of the poor against aircraft raids was announced in the British House of Commons, Nov 9, by Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General. A payment of 12 cents would insure property to the value of \$125 for twelve months against destruction or damage resulting directly or indirectly from bombardment by aircraft or from the effect of anti-aircraft guns. The maximum value of property insurable was \$375, requiring payment of 37 cents. This insurance business was to be transacted through the Post Office, which would accept payments and pay claims.

The secretary of the General Post Office, Nov 14, issued particulars of the new government scheme for the insurance of household goods, stock, etc., not exceeding £100 in value, against the risks of loss or damage from enemy air raids, bombardment, etc. The property to be insured included furniture, clothing and other household goods, tools and personal effects and stock, fixtures fittings and utensils of trade. The insurance, it was expressly stated, would not extend to cases of loss of life or personal injury. It would be limited to a maximum of £75 for a period of twelve months, and the premiums to be paid would be 6d. for each £25 insured. The method would be by issue of certificate at any post office in the United Kingdom. Loss of the certificate would not cancel the insurance.

—Life

In June 1907 the Massachusetts legislature passed an act permitting savings banks to establish life-insurance departments. At the beginning of 1915, 9700 persons held these savings bank policies, representing more than \$3,700,000 of insurance in force. Under the provisions of the Massachusetts act the Whitman Saving Bank opened its insurance department in June, 1908. The act provides that all the net profits must revert to the policy-holders; in accordance with this the Whitman bank paid in 1909, 8 1-3 per cent of its first year's premiums, and it has announced a dividend scale apportioning to policies reaching their seventh anniversary during the

current year "regular and extra" dividends aggregating 87½ per cent of an entire year's premiums. The People's Savings Bank of Brockton is this year announcing an extra dividend, while the Berkshire County Savings Bank, of Pittsfield, and the City Savings Bank, of Pittsfield, are announcing "regular dividends." According to a review of this Massachusetts savings bank insurance in the April *Review of Reviews*, these are the only four insuring banks in Massachusetts. However, six trust companies and twenty other savings banks have established public agencies for these four banks. In addition, more than two hundred agencies have been established by employers for the benefit of their employees, who pay their premiums automatically through their pay envelopes. The limit of insurance on one life is \$1000, although the same person may carry this amount in each of the four banks, making a total of \$4000. The savings bank insurance has brought about a reduction in the premiums of private companies, thereby working an estimated saving of \$2,000,000 annually to the working people and a saving of at least \$20,000,000 annually to the wage earners of the United States.

Life insurance business in 1914 promised to exceed the record business of 1913 up to the beginning of the war, according to compilations by the *Spectator*. Because of the war, however, business in the last half of the year fell off, making the figures for the year slightly lower than those for the preceding one, although 1913 was considered a year of brilliant results.

The new business written amounted to \$2,496,790,468 in ordinary insurance, a decrease of \$36,888,776, and \$845,669,775 industrial insurance, a decrease of \$6,070,331. Insurance in force increased by \$875,000,000 ordinary and \$206,700,000 industrial, so that the total in force on the books of the companies at the end of the year was \$17,465,975,853 ordinary and \$4,125,077,816 industrial, or a grand total of life insurance protection of \$21,591,053,669.

"To protect this vast amount of insurance in force the companies hold assets aggregating \$4,934,966,538, having gained in that item during the year over \$276,000,000, while the surplus funds exceed \$661,900,000," says the *Spectator*. "Payments made by policyholders last year in the way of premiums amounted to \$742,543,000, an increase of \$27,200,000.

"During the year the companies paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries over \$507,500,000, the largest amount yet distributed in a single year, and at the same time saved from the income for future protection some \$278,000,000. These figures indicate that after paying all expenses incident to the conduct of the business the companies disbursed to policyholders and saved for them over forty-three million dollars more than the premiums paid in."

The 1915 edition of "The Insurance Almanac" issued from the press of *The Weekly Underwriter* in June contains, in addition to a thorough and compact compilation of insur-

ance facts, complete summaries of all the workmen's compensation laws in effect in the United States. New insurance legislation is summarized. Insurance requirements of the various States are covered, legislation enacted at recent sessions, officers and managers of companies, etc. A feature of particular interest to the active company man or agent is a complete roster of the many organizations, national, State and local, in all lines of insurance business.

See also

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

BANKRUPTCY

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

—Life—War risks

Persons who intend to go to Europe during the war are practically barred from obtaining life insurance from three of the largest insurance companies in this country, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the New York Life Insurance Company, as well as others. Those who purpose to cross the Atlantic to join the fighting forces cannot get any insurance whatsoever, and even Americans who visit any of the belligerent countries on business will not find it possible to obtain from either of these three companies life insurance which protects them against death resulting from causes of war unless special provision is made.

Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said June 12: "We will not insure any person who goes to Europe for the purpose of fighting. Of course, we will insure Americans who do not go to take part in the war, but if the insured should meet death from any cause of war, such as the sinking of a vessel by a submarine, then the insurance would not be paid. The amount of the premium would be refunded to the beneficiary. The status of the policy-holder would not be affected by the fact that he was traveling on an American ship."

The Equitable Life Assurance Society is issuing no insurance to persons who plan to go to Europe. It was said that the company contemplated no plan whereby insurance of any description could be issued to such persons.

Similar discriminations are being made also by the New York Life Insurance Company.

Canada

Through the City of Toronto insurance was taken out Apr 12 with a Hartford, Conn., company, on the lives of 1150 Canadian soldiers of the second expeditionary force which Lord Kitchener had called to the fighting line. The amount on each man was \$1000. For three years the City of Toronto will pay the aggregate sum of \$45,000. After that the men will be expected to pay the premiums themselves.

—Marine—War risks

On January 11th the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance (Treasury Department) announced a new schedule of rates, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. lower than the schedule of D 15th. On cargoes, freights, and advances between ports of the United States

and its possessions, or any non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, and between ports on the Pacific coast and Japan and China, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. To non-belligerent ports not north of Havre, France, nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. To all other ports, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. On the vessels themselves, for "voyage" risks (from port of loading to not more than 2 ports of discharge) the same rates as above within the same limits. Time policies on vessels—for 90 days, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. If warranted only to non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 per cent.

A profit of \$1,150,000 had been made by the Government War Risk Insurance Bureau to date, according to figures announced by the Treasury Department June 26. The total amount of insurance written since Sept 2, when the operations of the bureau were begun, is \$77,250,000. On this the premiums have been \$1,870,000, while the losses paid have been \$720,000. Still more drastic terms in regard to the shipments which will be insured by the bureau were also announced. Ships going to a large number of ports will be insured only on special application, subject to terms liable to fluctuate from day to day as the risks seem to warrant. Except for ports in Spain and Portugal, no shipments or ships bound for ports in Europe will be insured by the bureau except on special application at the bureau and agreement on terms, which are liable to fluctuate from day to day as the risk seems to warrant. This restriction also applies to all ports in Asia Minor, all African ports on the Mediterranean Sea and all colonial possessions of Germany and Turkey. Applications for insurance to these ports must contain full particulars of the proposed voyage, including name of consignee and description of cargo, as well as amount of insurance.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

According to figures made public, Sept 6, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the year ended June 30, 1915, carried 647,378,266 passengers on its elevated and subway lines, a decrease of 4,508,405, or 0.60 per cent, compared with 1914. The subway carried 5,172,646, or 1.52 per cent more than last year, but there was a falling off on the elevated lines of 9,681,051, or 3.11 per cent.

Gross earnings of the combined systems were \$33,433,742, a decrease of \$81,652, or 0.24 per cent. The net operating revenue was \$20,492,428, a decrease of \$120,913, or 0.58 per cent. With a growth in the non-operating income, however, the net corporate income showed an increase over the 1914 net returns of \$43,904. The net corporate income was \$8,068,484.

Allowing for \$7,000,000 in dividends, equal to 20 per cent on the \$35,000,000 capital stock, there remained a surplus for the year of \$1,068,484. The total surplus, as of June 30, 1915, was \$15,509,108, an increase of \$294,705.

The Public Service Commission, Sept 15, issued a statement of the number of passengers carried on the elevated and subway lines

of New York City in the year ended June 30, 1915. The total for the subway traffic reached 345,585,749, of which 117,585,390 were northbound and 119,080,397 were southbound. The remaining tickets were sold at the "island" stations and could not be separated into directions traveled. The greatest number was sold at the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn, with a total of 23 million. Grand Central Station was second, with 20 million. The increase in the number of passengers for the year was 5,172,646.

The statistics† for the elevated roads showed a total number of passengers carried of 301,792,517, of which 120,738,879 were northbound and 114,118,237 southbound. The remainder were sold at "island" stations. The year's traffic showed a decrease of 9,681,051.

See also

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—CARS
NEW YORK CITY—ACCIDENTS
NEW YORK CITY—CORONER

INTERNAL REVENUE

See

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—OFFICE
OF INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL RE-
PORT

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

Pres. Cyrus H. McCormick on Feb 4 said: "While it is impossible at this early date to furnish an exact statement of the financial condition of the company on December 31, 1914, the annual report now in course of preparation will disclose the following principal changes:

"The bills payable were reduced \$4,800,000 and the cash on hand increased \$4,500,000 during the year. The total bills payable outstanding on December 31, 1914, was \$21,850,000, consisting of the \$20,000,000 gold notes and \$1,850,000 fibre drafts and other current obligations. The receivable aggregated \$44,000,000 (after deducting \$2,400,000 as a provision for bad debts), of which more than one-half consisted of farmers' and agents' notes. No portion of the receivables is pledged in any way to secure indebtedness.

"A considerable reduction was effected during the year in the company's investment in inventories. The total current assets exceeded the current liabilities (including the \$20,000,000 gold notes) on December 31, 1914, by \$56,000,000. The volume of sales was somewhat less than the preceding year.

"After appropriating ample reserves from earnings and after paying the usual dividends (7 per cent on preferred stock and 5 per cent on common) the company added about \$3,000,-

000 to its surplus which on Dec 31, 1914, amounted approximately to \$22,500,000."

The annual report for the year ended Dec 31, 1914, made public May 31, showed that income from operations had dropped to \$7,329,825 from \$10,356,628 in the previous year. Surplus for the year, despite a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the payment of common stock dividends cut from 5 to 2½ per cent, was \$1,162,594, against \$3,055,253 in the previous year. The balance, after preferred dividends, was \$5,363,231, equal to 13.4 per cent on the \$40,000,000 common stock, as compared with 14.5 per cent earned the previous year.

The International Harvester case was reopened June 21 for a new argument at the fall term beginning in Oct. Neither the Government nor the company had asked a rehearing. The United States Supreme Court's action was a complete surprise to attorneys for both sides, and was announced without explanation.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

The International Harvester Company on Jan 4 docketed in the Supreme Court its appeal from the decision of the lower Federal courts which adjudged it a violator of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The International Harvester Company, Mar 1, filed a brief in the United States Supreme Court in support of its appeal from the decision of the Federal Court of Minnesota, which held it in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It contended that the dissolution decree, approved by the lower court, would work an unjustifiable destruction of property. The case was set for oral argument on April 5.

The contest in the Government's dissolution suit against the International Harvester Company began in Washington, D. C., Apr 7, with the presentation of the company's appeal to the Supreme Court in oral arguments. John P. Wilson, a director of the company and one of its attorneys, was heard.

John P. Wilson concluded his opening statement Apr 8 and Attorney General Gregory made the opening statement on behalf of the Government.

Chief Justice White asked Mr. Wilson why the Harvester company did not grow up and expand along customary lines instead of having its organizers go to J. P. Morgan & Co. to "procure credit" for a combination of manufacturers to form a new corporation.

Justice McKenna and Mr. Wilson had a colloquy, the former inquiring if the object of the suit was not to restore competitive condi-

†The reports of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. for the past 3 years:

ELEVATED							
		Net		Other			
Yr. June 30	Gross	Expenses	Earnings	Taxes	Income	Charges	Surplus
1912	15,552,484	6,529,934	9,002,551	1,615,628	51,770	5,857,657	1,601,036
1913	15,689,913	6,616,338	9,073,577	1,727,475	47,444	5,865,157	1,528,390
1914	15,954,838	6,730,236	9,224,602	1,695,760	59,713	5,882,657	1,705,899

SUBWAYS							
		Net		Other			
Yr. June 30	Gross	Expenses	Earnings	Taxes	Income	Charges	Surplus
1912	13,693,908	6,517,868	9,176,040	363,803	*1,253,431	5,142,937	4,922,731
1913	16,807,956	6,664,406	10,161,550	389,405	440,046	5,205,313	5,008,678
1914	17,500,558	6,171,818	11,388,740	386,188	553,189	5,237,010	6,318,681

*Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. paid 15%, or \$900,000 this year.

tions existing in 1902, when five harvester companies combined into the International Harvester Company. "It would be as impossible to restore the competition of 1902 as to resurrect the dead, because the old companies have gone out of existence," said Mr. Wilson.

Attorney General Gregory argued that the Sherman law forbade combination of competitive traders into one group with a preponderant proportion of business in one trade and that was what had happened in the harvester combination. He contended it was immaterial that the 80 or 90 per cent of the trade held at the beginning by the combination had been slightly reduced.

Closing arguments were made Apr 9.

Solicitor General Davis, for the Government, insisted that attorneys for the company had misrepresented the amount of new capital acquired by the organization of the combination in 1902. He declared not more than \$10,500,000 new capital was acquired from strangers to the trade, and that that was furnished by J. P. Morgan & Co., who got \$3,000,000 for making the combination.

Frank B. Kellogg, who had charge of the Government's suit against the Standard Oil Company, spoke in defense of the harvester company. Mr. Kellogg argued that the International Harvester Company possessed less than 30 per cent of the business in farm implements, but that the Government had made it appear that it had a monopoly because it possessed 71 per cent of the harvester machine business. He added that it would be a sad day for the business of the country if the court should hold that mere size was a violation of law.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

—Bibliography

The following suggestions for a practical bibliography on international law were made by the U. S. State Department and the Library of Congress:

The only volume containing the full text of all treaties, conventions, international acts, protocols, and agreements between the United States and other Powers is a set by that name compiled by the late William M. Malloy, clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and brought up to 1912 by his successor, Garfield Charles. These volumes were published by a resolution of the Senate.

On international law in general, the following works were suggested:

L. Oppenheim's "International Law," W. E. Hall's "International Law," Hannis Taylor's "Public International Law," and John Bassett Moore's "Digest of International Law." The latter work goes into considerable detail in presenting the position of the United States on all questions of international law.

On the general question of treaties and their importance, the work of S. B. Crandall is suggested.

With reference to the Declaration of London, concerning which much is being said and written at this time, the most elaborate analysis and discussion is to be found in the

volume, "International Law Topics and Discussions," by the Naval War College, 1910.

The Hague Conventions, together with a list of the signatures, ratifications, adhesions, and reservations of the signatory Powers, has been published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, the \$100,000,000 shipping combine organized by the late J. P. Morgan, which controls the American Line and the chief British Atlantic passenger lines with the exception of the Cunard, was put into the hands of a receiver Apr 3. The war was the cause of the proceedings, as in the preceding months passenger business had fallen off greatly, and many of the best known liners either had been requisitioned by the British Government for the transportation of troops and used as converted cruisers or were laid up altogether. The Mercantile Marine Company defaulted in the payment of the interest due on its bonds on Oct 1 and Apr 1, which amounted to \$3,300,000. The receivership does not in any way affect any of the subsidiary companies the stocks of which are owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, including the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Leyland Line, White Star-Dominion Line. The steamers of all these lines and of the American, Red Star, and Panama-Pacific Lines as well, comprising a fleet of about 125 steamers, will continue to be operated as at present, and the business of the various lines carried on without change or interruption.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

The report of the International Paper Company for the year ending December 31, 1914, shows earnings as follows:

	1914	1913
Net revenue	\$2,601,099	\$2,317,987
Other revenue	487,798	666,123
Total revenue	\$3,088,987	\$2,984,110
Depreciation of mill plant..	1,083,538	1,102,708
Int.-bonded debt	867,650	887,597
Total	\$1,951,188	\$1,990,305
Net revenue	\$1,137,709	\$993,805
Preferred dividends	448,134	448,134
Surplus	\$689,575	545,671
Previous surplus	10,941,294	10,395,623
Total surplus	\$11,630,869	\$10,941,294

INTERNATIONAL SMOKELESS POWDER CO.

See

DU PONT DE NEMOURS, E. I., POWDER Co.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

See

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

INTERNSMENTS

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—INTERNSMENTS

INTERSTATE COMMERCE*See***PROHIBITION—ALABAMA****INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report to Congress, made public Dec 13, declared that the variety and volume of the work already devolved upon it necessitated in its opinion, early enlargement of its membership and express statutory power to act through subdivisions designated by the Commission to perform its duties with regard to specified subjects or features of its work, subject, of course, to retention by the Commission of its control, as a Commission, of all duties and powers delegated to the Commission. The Commission submitted this recommendation pending, and without prejudice to, deliberation appropriate to more comprehensive and constructive legislation which Congress might later deem it wise to consider. It was pointed out, however, that the recommendation for enlargement of the membership of the Commission was directly connected with and dependent upon the authority to act through subdivisions.

For the reasons stated in previous annual reports the Commission renewed its recommendation to the effect:

That, for the purpose of uniformity and to prevent injustice, there should be provided by law one period, which in the Commission's opinion should be three years, for the beginning of all actions relating to transportation charges subject to the act.

That that portion of section 30 of the act which accords the Commission right of access to the accounts, records and memoranda kept by carriers be amended so as to also accord right of access to the carriers' correspondence files.

That there should be appropriate and adequate legislation upon the subject of control over railway capitalization.

That, in the interests of economy and efficiency and proper protection for records, the Commission be authorized to enter into a lease arrangement, covering a term of years, for suitable quarters, which can thus be secured through the construction of a building for that purpose.

That the minimum penalty for violation of the hours of service act be fixed at \$100.

That the use of steel cars in a passenger train service be required, and that the use in passenger trains of wooden cars between or in front of steel cars be prohibited.

President Wilson Dec 16 renominated Charles Caldwell McChord, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed himself. The Senate at once confirmed Mr. McChord's nomination.

*See also***CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION****RAILROADS—FREIGHT RATES****INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION**

The following men were selected by Pres. Wilson (Feb 22) to compose the new Interstate Trade Commission: Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, E. N. Hurley of Illinois, Will H. Parry of Washington State, and William J. Harris of Georgia, George Rublee, of New Hampshire. Mr. Davies, Mr. Hurley and Mr. Harris are Democrats, and Mr. Parry is a Progressive Republican. Mr. Davies now is Chief

of the Bureau of Corporations; Mr. Hurley is a business man and trade expert; Mr. Harris is a Director of the Census; Mr. Parry is a lawyer.

In executive session, Mar 1, the Senate confirmed the nominations of four of the five members of the Federal Trade Commission, withholding confirmation only from George Rublee, Progressive, of New Hampshire. The commission was completed Mar 5, when President Wilson filed with the State Department the appointment of George Rublee.

Chief Justice Covington, of the District Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to the five commissioners Mar 16. Immediately after taking the oath of office, Joseph E. Davies was elected chairman of the commission for the full term of office of seven years, and Edward N. Hurley was elected vice-chairman.

See also **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES; PARRY, William H. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

INVENTIONS BOARD*See***GREAT BRITAIN—INVENTIONS BOARD****UNITED STATES—NAVY—INVENTIONS BOARD****INVESTMENTS***See***RAILROADS — FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN AMERICAN***Great Britain*

The London *Statist* of Jan 2, 1915, giving preliminary figures on the investments by the people of the United Kingdom in 1914, places the total at \$2,587,778,635 (\$1,379,732,205 more than in 1913), of which \$1,829,178,500 was invested at home; \$417,131,180 in British possessions; and \$341,468,895 in foreign countries. Of the sums invested in the British possessions, \$220,573,650 went to Canada; \$94,948,580 to Australasia; \$36,048,570 to India and Ceylon; \$7,912,805 to British West Africa; \$4,539,685 to the Transvaal; and \$4,340,920 to Rhodesia. Of the sums invested in foreign countries, \$74,323,535 went to Argentine Republic; \$55,353,535 to Russia; \$40,895,270 to United States; \$35,375,075 to Brazil; \$17,580,230 to Hungary; \$12,327,300 to Chile; \$9,951,995 to Austria; \$8,061,300 to Greece; \$3,990,530 to Turkey; \$2,376,905 to Sweden; \$2,057,920 to Norway; and \$1,800,005 to the Philippines.

The *Statist* argues that as the floating capital (stocks of goods, current debts, etc.) has not been appreciably reduced, that the greater part of the capital subscribed has come out of the year's income and savings, and the conclusion is made that in spite of the war the wealth of the country has increased largely.

IOWA*See***CHILD LABOR—IOWA****PROHIBITION—IOWA****TIPPING LEGISLATION—IOWA****WOMAN SUFFRAGE—IOWA****IRELAND.**

Ivor Bertie Guest, first Baron Wimborne, who in 1912 took the victorious British polo

tem to the United States, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Jan. 3. He succeeds Lord Aberdeen who has held the post for 9 years.

Lord Wimborne was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Feb. 18 at a meeting of the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle. The ceremonial which is customary on this occasion was fully observed. Baron Wimborne made his state entry into Dublin Apr. 14.

IRON AND STEEL

United States

—Commerce

The total value of iron and steel exports in 1914, exclusive of iron ore, was \$199,862,178, compared with \$294,434,060 in 1913. Each month of 1914 showed a heavy decrease in exported steel, compared with 1913.

The following table gives the exports of iron and steel and manufactures for each month for the last four years:*

	1914.*	1913.*	1912.*	1911.*
January	\$16,706	\$25,141	\$18,451	\$18,739
February	16,520	30,700	21,801	18,690
March	20,551	27,201	24,474	22,591
April	20,639	27,123	26,789	24,916
May	19,734	26,718	28,050	26,616
June	18,927	25,831	24,795	26,310
July	16,737	24,170	24,913	18,052
August	10,428	23,947	25,450	20,704
September	12,531	22,831	23,286	20,534
October	16,455	25,189	23,273	20,799
November	15,689	20,142	26,406	21,547
December	14,939	22,616	23,750	22,186

Total

\$199,862	\$294,434	\$293,443	\$249,656
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*Last three figures omitted in each case.

Some of the declines were in pig iron. For the year 1914 the total shipped abroad was 33,134 tons, against 97,429 tons in 1913. Locomotives totaled 269 for 1914, against 491 in 1913. Shipments of steel rails were 174,680 tons in 1914, compared with 460,553 tons in 1913. Barbed wire shipments in Dec totaled \$386,192, compared with \$389,516 for the same month of 1913, showing that there has been a good demand for this article since the war started. Tin-plate shipments had a good increase in weight, but the valuation was smaller than in 1913 because of the lower price. The value of tin-plate shipments in 1914 was \$4,337,779, compared with \$4,608,557 in 1913, although in 1914 nearly 40,000 more base boxes of the product was shipped than in 1913.

—Iron—Pig iron output, 1914

According to the *Iron Age*, the monthly and average daily outputs of pig iron in the United States in 1914 were as follows: January, 1,885,054 tons (2,795,321 in 1913): daily, 60,805 tons. February, 1,888,670 tons (2,586,337 in 1913): daily, 67,453 tons. March, 2,347,867 tons (2,763,563 in 1913): daily, 75,738 tons. April, 2,269,955 tons (2,752,761 in 1913): daily, 75,665 tons. May, 2,092,686 tons (2,822,217 in 1913): daily 67,506 tons. June, 1,917,783 tons (2,628,565 in 1913): daily, 63,916 tons. July, 1,957,645 tons (2,560,646 in 1913): daily, 63,150 tons. August, 1,995,261 tons (2,545,763 in 1913): daily, 64,363 tons. September, 1,882,557 tons (2,505,927 in 1913): daily, 62,753 tons. October, 1,783,045 tons (2,546,261 in 1913): daily, 57,518 tons. November, 1,518,316 tons

(2,233,603 in 1913): daily, 50,611 tons. December, 1,500,000 tons (1,983,607 in 1913): daily, 55,000 tons.

—Production

The American Iron & Steel Institute has just issued three special steel bulletins giving, first, the production of steel ingots and castings and finished forms of rolled iron and steel in the United States in 1914; second, the production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of this year, and third, the production of pig iron, steel ingots and casting and all kinds of finished rolled iron and steel in Canada in 1914.

The total production of steel ingots and castings in the United States in 1914 amounted to 23,513,030 tons, according to the institute. This output compares with 31,300,874 tons in 1913 and 31,251,303 in 1912. The ingots production alone last year was 22,819,784 tons, compared with 30,280,130 in 1913 and 30,284,682 in 1912. The output of castings in 1915 was 693,246 tons, as against 1,020,744 and 966,621 in the two previous years, respectively. Of the 1914 total output of ingots and castings 17,174,684 tons were made by the open-hearth process, 6,220,646 by Bessemer, 89,869 crucible, 24,000 electric and 3522 miscellaneous.

All kinds of finished rolled iron and steel produced in the United States in 1914 amounted to 18,370,196 tons, compared with 24,791,243 tons in 1913 and 24,656,841 in 1912. The 1914 output was made up of the following classes: Iron and steel rails, 1,945,095 tons; plates and shapes, 4,719,246; wire rods, 2,431,714; structural shapes, 2,031,124; nail plate, 38,573, and bars, skelp and other forms, 7,204,444. The following table shows the production in tons last year of rolled iron and steel by States:

	1914	1913
Maine, Massachusetts.....	139,179	178,782
Rhode Island, Connecticut.....	55,265	78,604
New York.....	681,655	1,036,606
New Jersey.....	143,357	194,153
Pennsylvania.....	9,070,085	12,195,709
Delaware, Virginia.....	28,705	35,594
Maryland.....	170,783	324,091
West Virginia.....	456,108	561,535
Ky., Tenn., N. C., Ga., Tex.....	212,651	214,568
Alabama.....	413,654	540,171
Ohio.....	3,491,664	4,259,813
Indiana.....	1,518,486	2,135,962
Illinois.....	1,444,270	2,248,638
Michigan, Wisconsin.....	130,801	250,649
Missouri, Oklahoma.....	49,473	73,196
Kansas, Colorado, Washington.....	325,343	409,789
California.....	44,977	53,083

Total

18,370,196	24,791,234
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The production of iron and steel plates and sheets in 1914 aggregated 4,719,246 tons, compared with 5,571,073 in 1913. Merchant bars produced in 1914 amounted to 2,523,631 tons, against 3,957,609 in 1913. The 1914 concrete bars output was 288,471 tons, compared with 319,670 in the previous year. The production of tinplates in 1914 amounted to 1,939,785,000 pounds and terne plates 146,195,000 pounds, compared with respective figures of 1,708,186,000 and 136,944,000 for 1913.

Canada

—Production

The production of pig iron in Canada in 1914 was 309,146 tons less than that produced in

1913. The total production in 1914 was 705,972 tons, of which 331,456 tons consisted of basic, 184,053 of bessemer, 174,346 tons of foundry and 16,117 tons of all other grades. The production in 1913 totaled 1,015,118 tons. Of the pig iron produced in 1914 190,445 tons was for sale and 515,527 tons for makers' use.

In 1914 Canada produced 694,447 tons of steel ingots and castings, the lowest total since 1909. In 1913 the production was 1,042,503 gross tons.

United States

—Iron ore

The Geological Survey on January 7th, 1915, issued an estimate of the output of iron ore in the United States in 1914, based on the preliminary reports of the 52 principal iron mining companies in the country. The production is placed at between 41,000,000 and 42,500,000 long tons, a decrease of 33 per cent. from the record output of 61,980,000 tons in 1913. In the Lake Superior district, where 85 per cent. of the domestic iron ore is mined, the decrease was about 37 per cent., seriously affecting the lake carrying trade which depends largely on transporting ore to the head of Lake Michigan, and to the foot of Lake Erie. The stocks of iron ore remaining at the mines apparently were increased by 500,000 tons, and were about 13,400,000 long tons on December 31st.

The quantity of crude iron ore mined in the United States in 1914 amounted to 41,439,761 long tons, as compared with 61,980,437 long tons mined in 1913, a decrease of 20,540,676 long tons, or 33.14 per cent., as reported by the U. S. Geological Survey says "*Dun's Review*." The quantity of iron ore shipped from the mines (marketed) in the United States in 1914 amounted to 39,714,280 long tons, valued at \$71,905,079, as compared with 59,643,098 long tons, valued at \$130,905,558, marketed in 1913. This represents a decrease in quantity of 19,928,818 long tons, or 33.41 per cent. The average price of ore per ton for the whole country in 1914 was \$1.81, as compared with \$2.19 in 1913. These quantities of ore, both mined and marketed, include the iron ore used for fluxing other metallic ores at smelters in the Middle and Western States, but the marketed ore does not include the iron ore sold for the manufacture of paint. The quantity of iron ore marketed for paint manufacture in 1914 amounted to 18,452 long tons, valued at \$46,995. The ore reported as sold for fluxing purposes other than in the manufacture of pig iron amounted to 42,677 long tons, valued at \$114,985, in 1914, as compared with 62,842 long tons, valued at \$235,588, in 1913. The domestic iron ore actually marketed for the manufacture of pig iron amounted in 1914 to 39,671,603 long tons, valued at \$71,790,094, as compared with 59,580,256 long tons, valued at \$130,669,970 in 1913.

Iron ore was mined in 27 States in 1914, as compared with 28 States in 1913, no commercial production having been reported from Texas in 1914. Of these States, four—Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah—produced ores for flux only; part of Colorado's production was for fluxing and part for pig iron; the

remaining States produced iron ore for blast-furnace use only, except small tonnages for paint from Georgia, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The five states producing the largest quantity of iron ore are Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, Wisconsin and New York, the first three of which produced more than 1,000,000 tons each. The Minnesota ranges are still producing more iron ore than is produced in the rest of the States together, having furnished 52.96 per cent. of the total for the United States in 1914, as compared with 62.37 per cent. in 1913. The Lake Superior district, comprising all the mines in Minnesota and Michigan and those in northern Wisconsin, mined 33,540,403 long tons in 1914, or 80.94 per cent. of the total production.

The published reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the American Iron and Steel Institute show that the production of pig iron, including the common ferroalloys, was 23,332,244 long tons in 1914, as compared with 30,966,152 long tons in 1913, a decrease of 24.65 per cent. This decrease is less than the percentage of decrease in ore production, and indicates that the ore mined, although of relatively small tonnage, was of a higher grade than the average for 1913.

The following table gives a comparison of the iron ore mined, by States, in 1913 and 1914:

State:	Quantity (long tons).	
	1913	1914
Minnesota	38,658,793	21,946,901
Michigan	12,841,093	10,796,200
Alabama	5,215,740	4,818,959
Wisconsin	1,018,272	886,512
New York	1,459,628	785,377
Pennsylvania	469,056	406,356
Virginia	483,843	378,520
Wyoming	537,111	366,962
New Jersey	325,305	350,135
Tennessee	370,002	330,214
New Mexico	164,085	161,980
Georgia	155,236	67,722
North Carolina	69,235	57,676
Missouri	39,354	37,554
Kentucky	3,400	21,400
Utah	14,690	(*)
Colorado	(*)	10,464
Connecticut	(*)	9,149
Massachusetts	(*)	7,600
West Virginia	7,808	6,530
Maryland	(*)	6,369
Ohio	7,849	5,138
Montana	2,475	(*)
California	2,092	1,282
Other States†	115,370	40,800
Totals	61,980,437	41,439,761

*Included in "Other States."

†In 1913: Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada and Texas. In 1914: Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

—Commerce—Exports

As given in the *Iron Age*, the following table showing the remarkable increase in exports of iron and steel is comprehensive:

Exports of Iron and Steel—Gross Tons			
1914		1915	
Month	Tonnage	Month	Tonnage
December	116,816	September	381,317
November	140,752	August	401,298
October	147,293	July	368,893
September	96,482	June	355,829
August	86,598	May	263,736
July	114,790	April	233,222
June	143,953	March	174,269

—Pig iron output

Iron Age gives the following statistics of pig iron output:

Year.	Tonnage.	Year.	Tonnage.
1915	29,659,466	1910	27,303,560
1914	23,332,244	1909	25,795,471
1913	30,966,301	1908	15,916,018
1912	29,726,937	1907	25,781,361
1911	23,649,547	1906	22,992,000

—Steel production, 1914

The production of steel ingots and castings for the United States totaled 24,350,000 tons in 1914, as against 31,300,874, 1913; 31,251,303, 1912. The production of steel rails was 2,950,000 tons in 1914, as compared with 3,502,780, 1913; 3,327,915, 1912. The price of steel billets was \$18.75 in 1914; \$20.00, 1913; \$27.00, 1912.

IRON COINS

See

GERMANY—FINANCE—IRON COINS

IRON CROSS

Since the war began 3500 Iron Crosses of the First Class had been distributed up to July 17. The regulations require that a soldier must have earned the Cross of the Second Class before the Cross of the First Class can be conferred upon him.

The number of iron crosses, granted Aug. 5, to German soldiers was near the half million mark. Statistics up to Mar 31, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, showed a total of 338,261 crosses of the second class. In the period mentioned, 6,488 iron crosses of the first class had also been granted. The holders of these must previously have won the second-class decoration. The crosses issued up to Mar 31 had cost about 2,800,000 marks.

In the campaign of 1870-71, 45,791 iron crosses of the second class were granted and 1,304 of the first class.

IRRIGATION

See

TURKESTAN

ISHERWOOD, Rear-Admiral Benjamin Franklin

Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Isherwood, U. S. N., retired, died in New York City, June 19, aged 93.

ITALY

See also

AVALANCHES—ITALY

EARTHQUAKES—ITALY

EUROPEAN WAR—ITALY

FIRES—FOREIGN

MALTA

MARIA PIA ANTOINETTE CAROLINE,

PRINCESS

PARCEL POST

POSTAL AFFAIRS

TRIPOLI

VOLCANOES

January

The Superior Council of Public Works has voted to begin at once the long discussed canal from Venice to Milan, the heart of the manufacturing section of Italy. The effect of this canal will be to increase the importance of the port of Venice to an incalculable degree, while

at the same time opening a new route from the Orient to Switzerland and France through Milan. The large numbers of unemployed Italians in the country make the present a particularly favorable time for carrying out the project.

March

Parliament, Mar 1, passed the law authorizing the War Office to summon to the colors the so-called supplementary officers.

Prince von Bülow conferred with Premier Salandra at Rome, Mar 11, upon the possibility of Austrian territorial concessions as the price of Italian neutrality. Germany offered the Austrian Trentino, Mar 12, but Italy withheld her reply. Open negotiations ended Mar 19.

A "defense measure" was introduced on Mar 1 by Premier Salandra, acting in collaboration with the Ministers of Justice, War, Marine, and Finance.

The new law contains ten clauses and aims at the stoppage of contraband and the prevention of communication of news and information to the "enemy." It also gives power to the government to appropriate inventions and discoveries made by Italians. Clause V. forbids members of the press, under pain of imprisonment, from publishing anything pertaining to the defense of the realm.

Parliament passed the bill Mar 16. It was signed by the King Mar 21, and became operative Mar 22.

Parliament adjourned Mar 24 until May 12. German and Austrian subjects who reside in Italy were advised by their respective consuls, Mar 21, to leave the country as quickly as possible.

July

The Italian Government issued an official announcement July 11 that the Socialist leaders throughout the country had offered their services to avert labor troubles.

August

The example of the railroad employees of Milan, who refused 3,000,000 lire (\$600,000) offered by the government for extra work done by them in connection with the mobilization of the army, was followed by the railroad men of Rome, Aug 10. They have issued a statement, declaring, "We would feel ourselves humiliated if we were not willing to give our toil while others give their lives for their country."

September

The Cabinet, Sept 25, accepted the resignation of Vice-Admiral Leone Viale, the Minister of Marine. Premier Salandra assumed the portfolio provisionally. The retirement of the minister was attributed to ill health.

Vice-Admiral Leone Viale took the portfolio of Marine in the Salandra government on Nov 5, 1914. For his services in the Italo-Turkish war he had been made a Senator by the King. In that war he was appointed to the command of the Second Squadron on the death of Admiral Aubry, and on April 7, 1912, he succeeded to the chief command of the fleet

on the retirement through ill health of Vice-Admiral Faravelli. He was in command of the fleet when it was reviewed by King Victor Emmanuel in the Bay of Naples on Nov. 11, 1912. He was understood to be opposed to Italy sending a force to the Dardanelles, believing that the interests of the country would be best served by her confining her naval operations to the Adriatic. He was finally overruled by the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, on account of diplomatic considerations, and by Rear-Admiral Thaon de Revel, the head of the Naval General Staff, for strategic reasons.

King Victor Emmanuel, Sept. 30, signed a decree making Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi, former Director-General of the Ministry of Marine, Minister of Marine. He will succeed Vice-Admiral Leone Viale.

—Commerce

Italy's trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary amounts to approximately \$250,000,000 a year, or about one-quarter of its total foreign commerce. The official figures of the Italian government for the calendar year of 1914 show imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary of about \$105,000,000. This is a decrease of about \$30,000,000 in imports and a decrease of about \$10,000,000 in exports, compared with 1913, the falling off of \$40,000,000 in foreign trade being largely due to the fact that the 1914 figures cover six months of the war period.

	Imports. Lire.	Exports. Lire.
1914	2,909,008,350	2,237,824,026
1913	3,666,653,375	2,591,925,728
1912	3,727,828,016	2,438,402,492

Italy's exports to Germany exceeded those to Great Britain, and in normal years its imports from Germany are larger than those from the United Kingdom, although in 1914 more goods were bought from the latter than from the former. Following are the detailed figures:

ITALY'S EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.		
To—	1914. Lire.	1913. Lire.
Germany	316,150,594	343,444,773
Austria-Hungary	192,821,594	221,147,043
Great Britain	311,353,632	260,501,484
France	179,404,349	231,481,193
Switzerland	230,541,252	249,162,956

ITALY'S IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.		
From—	1914. Lire.	1913. Lire.
Germany	497,941,012	612,689,042
Austria-Hungary	228,973,095	264,660,141
Great Britain	506,763,133	591,775,641
France	302,036,338	283,356,175
Switzerland	75,805,044	86,845,397

—Finance

The \$200,000,000 bond issue for military preparation was subscribed Jan. 4.

The Minister of the Italian Treasury met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Nice June 4-5. Proposals for financial co-operation by the two powers were discussed and arrangements were concluded on behalf of their respective governments. The conferences disclosed a complete agreement by the two governments and their resolution to co-operate in the use of their financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as in the employment of their naval and military forces.

A Rome despatch, June 18, said that a royal decree issued at Rome authorized the issue of a national loan, redeemable in twenty-five years, with interest at 4½ per cent, tax free, to be issued at 95, or 93 for holders of securities of the preceding national loan. Subscription from Italy will be received between July 1 and 11 and from other countries between July 1 and August 31. The amount of the loan was not stated.

According to information received by the Banca d'Italia, July 21, from its branches with regard to the subscriptions to the war loan in Italy, it appeared that the grand total amounted to 1,117,500,000 lire (\$44,700,000). This included the share of the associated banks. The subscriptions of Italian residents abroad had only just begun. The lists for these were open till Aug. 31.

A royal decree was issued Oct. 20 creating new taxes and increasing existing taxes for the duration of the war.

Persons exempted from military service, except for total physical disability, must pay an annual tax of six lire, plus a supertax of from 6 to 3000 lire, according to their incomes. Directors of stock companies must pay an income tax on a graduated scale—5 per cent on incomes of 2500 and 20 per cent on those over 40,000 lire (\$8000).

Special stamp dues were provided for, as well as increased taxes on government concessions and land. Certain telegraphic and postal rates were raised.

New taxes were imposed, Nov. 25, for the duration of the war upon incomes and war profits. Taxes also were placed upon stamped papers and bicycles and upon the manufacture of matches and salt, while certain exemptions which hitherto had been in effect were abrogated.

After a speech in the Chamber of Deputies Dec. 12 by Premier Salandra, and amid an enthusiastic demonstration, the Chamber, by a vote of over 400 to 50 against, approved the bill giving full financial powers to the government for six months. Enrico Ferri, the former Socialist leader, endeavored to oppose the passage of the measure, but was prevented from speaking by the Deputies.

A royal decree, Dec. 24, authorized the issue of a national loan, the bonds to be redeemable in twenty-five years, but not convertible before 1926. The interest was 5 per cent and the bonds would be free from all taxes, present and future. The issue price was fixed at 97½ lire.

The subscription lists were to be open from Jan. 10 to Feb. 10 in Italy, and until Mar. 31 in the colonies and abroad at the consulates and specially designated banks. The holders of the last bond issue could convert these bonds into the new bonds on payment of two and one-half lire a hundred.

—Munitions

A royal decree issued July 7, authorized the Government to use compulsory measures in

increasing the output of ammunition and war materials. Private munition factories are to be put under military control as soon as the circumstances demand.

The Milan "*Secolo*" announced Aug 20 that the Italian Government had taken sweeping measures to control in every respect industries concerned with the production of war munitions. Not only the metal industries, but other enterprises related to the output of munitions were included.

—War strength

The latest official estimates (March) of the army and navy strength of Italy were as follows:

ARMY.

First line, 310,000 men.
Mobile militia, 250,000 men.
Full estimated war strength, including territorials and mobile militia, 3,200,000 men.
Military service is universal and compulsory.
The army is organized in twelve corps, each containing two divisions.

NAVY.

Dreadnoughts.
Giuseppe Mazzini.....Each of these four ships is 636.1 feet long, has 28,000 tons displacement and carries eight 15-inch guns.
Goffredo Mameli
Morosini
Dandolo

Battleships.
Andrea DoriaEach of these five battleships is 554.5 feet long, has 22,340 tons displacement and carries thirteen 12-inch guns.
Calo Duilio
Conte di Cavour.....
Leonardo da Vinci.....
Giulio Cesare.....

Dante Alighieri.....510 feet long, twelve 12-inch guns.

RomaEach of these four ships is 435 feet long, has 12,425 tons displacement and carries two 12-inch and twelve 8-inch guns.
Napoli
Vittorio Emanuele III....
Regina Elena.....

Regina Margherita.....These two are 426.5 feet long and have four 12-inch guns.
Benedetto Brin.....

Ammiraglio di Saint Bon.....These two are 344.5 feet long and have four 10-inch guns.
Emanuele Filiberto.....

SardegnaThese three are 400.3 to 470.9 feet long and have four 13.5-inch guns.
Sicilia
Re Umberto.....

Armored Cruisers	Length, Feet.	Guns.
San Marco.....	429.8	Four 10-inch.
San Giorgio.....	429.8	Four 10-inch.
Amalfi	426.6	Four 10-inch.
Pisa	426.5	Four 10-inch.
Francesca Ferruccio...	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch.
Varese	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch.
Giuseppe Garibaldi...	344.5	One 10-inch, two 8-inch.
Carlo Alberto.....	324.7	Twelve 6-inch.
Vettor Pisani.....	324.7	Twelve 6-inch.
Marco Polo.....	327	Six 6-inch.

In addition, there are twelve cruisers carrying 4-inch to 6-inch guns, 3 scout cruisers, 6 torpedo gunboats, 50 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 25 submarines, 50 merchant cruisers and 3 very old battleships.

The officers and men of the Italian fleet total about 35,000 men.

Italy's war expenditure in 1914, for maintenance and construction was \$57,000,000.

ITHACA, N. Y.

See

PUBLIC HEALTH—ITHACA, N. Y.
SOCIAL SURVEYS

JACKSON, Mrs. Thomas Jonathan, "Stonewall" Jackson

Mrs. Mary Anna Jackson, widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson, died in Charlotte, N. C., Mar 24, in her 84th year.

JACKSON, William Humphreys

William Humphreys Jackson, former representative from Maryland, died Apr 3, aged 75.

JAMAICA

See

DYES—JAMAICA

JAMES, Henry, M.D.

Dr. Henry James, of Vermont, in charge of surgeons at the Battle of Gettysburg, died June 10, aged 83.

JAPAN.

January

Count Okuma, the Premier, who also held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, relinquished the home portfolio, Ja 7, and Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, assumed the position. Hironaka Kono, a member of the Diet, was named as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

March

Returns from Mar 25 elections showed that the government party, which favored increase of military strength, will have a large majority in the new House of Representatives. In support of the government there will be 231 members out of a total of 381 in the new House, possibly several more. The embassy announced that the Doshi-Kai, which is the Constitutionalist, or chief government party, had elected 150 members, while others in support of the cabinet, including the Chusei-Kai party, independents and Count Okuma's supporters, brought the total government strength up to 281. The Seiyu-Kai, or chief opposition party, elected 108 members and the Nationalists and Independents opposed to the cabinet elected 37. Four ballots are unopened, and one Independent member is uncertain. The last House was dissolved by the Emperor on Christmas day, 1914, because of its refusal to ratify the military programme of the cabinet, headed by Count Okuma.

May

A brilliant court wedding took place in Tokio, May 18, when Princess Yasu, the youngest sister of the Emperor, was united in marriage to Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, who is attached to the Second Army Division of the empire.

A measure providing for the addition of two divisions, about 24,000 men, to the army was approved, May 31, by the budget committee of the House. In December the Emperor dissolved the previous Diet for declining to uphold the programme of the Ministry for military development. The budget committee also approved a measure for the construction of three submarines and eight torpedo-boat destroyers.

June

The Government's policy of military development was approved by the House, June 1, at an exciting session. By a vote of 232 to 131

the House adopted the provision for an increase in the standing army of two divisions, or about 24,000 men. It then approved the entire budget, including the naval programme, which provided for the construction of three submarines and eight destroyers. The victory of the Government was emphatic. There was no such strong opposition as appeared in the previous Diet, which was dissolved by the Emperor for rejecting the Cabinet's military programme. Speeches of Government and Opposition leaders showed that all parties favored military and naval development.

The Opposition, June 2, introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the present Cabinet. This resolution charged the Cabinet with having failed in the negotiations with China from the beginning to the end; with having interfered with the friendly relations with China; with having aroused the suspicions of foreign powers, thereby harming the prestige of the empire instead of laying the foundations of peace in the Orient, and with having created a situation likely to be followed by further complications.

The Opposition, pushing its anti-Cabinet campaign, June 5, introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution expressing lack of confidence in Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior. This resolution was rejected by the House of Representatives, June 7, by a vote of 130 to 232. M. Oura denied the charge that he corruptly received a present of \$500. The Opposition then introduced another resolution against the Cabinet, alleging interference in the recent general election.

A searching judicial investigation was ordered June 30, following the arrest of two members of the House of Representatives on charges of political corruption. The arrests caused a sensation. The press declared the men accused were suspected of accepting bribes to desert the Seiyukai or Conservative party and vote for the Government's bill providing for increasing the size of the army by the addition of two divisions.

July

The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma as Premier, July 30, tendered its resignation to Emperor Yoshihito. This action followed the resignation July 29 of Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior, following an investigation by the Ministry of Justice into bribery charges resulting from the Parliamentary elections of March, 1915. Viscount Oura's resignation was sanctioned by the Emperor after a report on the situation had been made to him by Count Okuma.

August

Premier Count Okuma decided, at the special request of the Emperor, to remain in office, and arranged the following Cabinet Aug 8:

Premier—Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Shigenobu Okuma.
Minister of Finance—Tokitoshi Taketomi.
Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
Minister of Justice—Yukio Ozaki.
Minister of Communications—Katsundo Minoura.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—Hironaka Kono.
Minister of Education—S. Takata.
Minister of the Interior—Kitokuro Ichiki.

The assumption by Count Okuma of the Foreign Ministry, following the declination of Takaaki Kato to retain that portfolio, was temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Minister.

The appointments for the War, Justice, and Commerce portfolios were the same as in the Cabinet which resigned on July 30. Vice Admiral Kato, named for Minister of Marine, was Admiral Togo's Chief of Staff in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and in 1914 was appointed Commander in Chief of the First Japanese Squadron. M. Taketomi selected for Minister of Finance, was Minister of Communications in the retired Cabinet, and M. Ichiki, named as Minister of the Interior, was Minister of Education. M. Minoura, the Minister of Communications, has held several public offices and is editor of the Hochi Shimbun. M. Takata, designated Minister of the Interior, is Dean of Waseda University and a member of the Higher Educational Council.

August

Emperor Yoshihito, Aug 9, authorized Prime Minister Okuma to withdraw his resignation, and the reconstructed Cabinet was installed on the following day.

Takaaki Kato, who was Foreign Minister in the old Cabinet, was appointed by the Emperor, Aug 10, a member of the House of Peers.

The Premier, Count Okuma, stated, Aug 10, that his decision to remain at the head of the government was due to representations from the Emperor that conditions at home and abroad made inadvisable a change in the Premiership.

Baron Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador to France, Aug 12, accepted the foreign portfolio in the new Cabinet of Premier Okuma.

September

A preliminary court, Sept 23, found K. Hayashida, Secretary of the Lower House of Parliament, and four members and thirteen former members of the House, guilty of bribery in connection with an attempt to induce the Opposition to support the army bill. All the convicted men were remanded for trial. The court found that Viscount Kanetake Oura, former Minister of the Interior, had handed 40,000 yen (\$20,000) to M. Hayashida to bribe the Opposition.

December

A vote of want of confidence in the government was defeated in an exciting session of the House of Representatives Dec 18 by 222 votes to 132.

See also

ARISAKA, LIEUT.-GEN. BARON NARIAKI
CHINA—NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN
DYES—JAPAN
KOREA
TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE
"YAMASHIRO" (BATTLESHIP)

—Commerce—Tea

A return, issued by the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as to the tea trade of Japan for the season (May 1-Nov 30) of 1914, shows a total export of 33,020,000 pounds. Of this, 22,664,000 pounds were shipped from Shimizu; 5,200,000 from Yokohama; and 2,154,667 pounds from Kobe.

As regards destination of shipments, it is stated that 16,636,141 pounds were billed for Chicago; 8,397,444 pounds for New York; 4,698,940 pounds for United States ports on the Pacific coast; and 4,297,128 pounds for Canadian ports. The Canadian invoices were largely of green teas.

The 1914 trade showed an increase of 14 per cent. over that of 1913. The effect of the breaking out of the European war was to increase the trade, and this is attributed to the haste of dealers to lay in stocks before war taxes should be imposed, or transportation seriously interrupted.

—Coronation of the Emperor

The Cabinet Apr 16 fixed Nov 10 as the date for the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito. The ceremony was to have taken place Nov, 1914, but a postponement was made necessary by the death of the Dowager Empress. The Diet already had appropriated 4,000,000 yen (\$2,000,000) for the expenses of the ceremony.

Yoshihito, Emperor of Japan and 122d head of the Japanese imperial house after the first Emperor Jimmu, whose reign began 2575 years ago, left Tokio, Nov 6, for Kioto to make his state entry into the capital of his forefathers and there formally to accede to the throne. As the emperor emerged from the palace he was greeted by 200,000 school children, who paid a silent homage to the ruler.

The imperial carriage was preceded to the railroad station by the "kashikodokoro," or divine mirror, which represents the spirit of the grand imperial ancestress, or sun goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and was accompanied by the two other sacred treasures.

The imperial railroad cars were built for the occasion at the works of the railway board. The internal decoration was of cloisonne ware, textile fabrics and raised lacquer of the most exquisite quality.

As one testimony of his thoughtfulness and veneration of the aged among his people, Emperor Yoshihito inaugurated his coronation ceremonies by presenting 300,000 wine cups to the aged men throughout the empire, the minimum age for eligibility to the honor being fixed at 80 years. The cups were of artistic lacquered work and bore gold characters meaning "Peace to the aged" and "Commemorative imperial present, 1915." To those above 90 were granted a special set of cups, slightly larger than the others.

The program of the coronation was long and intricate. Various rites or ceremonies were held, Nov 10, at the Kioto palace. The first began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was really an ancestor worship ceremony. The emperor announced his ascension to the throne before the "kashikodokoro," or divine mirror, and informed the spirits of his ancestral gods that he had taken possession of the

three sacred treasures, which represent the sovereignty and sanctity of the imperial house.

The second great ceremony began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Here the emperor announced his ascension to his subjects and to the envoys of foreign lands. At the same time he actually mounted on the throne which was there provided. A delegation, including Ambassador and Mrs. George W. Guthrie, were present at both these ceremonies, representing the United States. No special envoy went from America.

On Nov 11 sacred music was played before the "kashikodokoro." On Nov 12 messengers were dispatched to the great shrines at Ise and to the imperial sanctuary at the Tokio palace as well as to the government and state shrines, to report on the proceedings of the so-called "Daijosai" festival.

This is the great harvest or grand thanksgiving festival, which possesses the greatest significance and importance to the people of Japan. The emperor, as the ruler of the land of sacred rice, which was bestowed by his heavenly ancestors, offers a feast to his ancestral gods, and himself partakes of the sacred food. This rite was held on the 14th, and was preceded on the 13th by a service dedicated to the purification of the body and soul of the emperor and all the members of the imperial family. The grand thanksgiving festival was followed by three great court feasts, which were attended by the emperor and by the members of the diplomatic corps.

Afterward the emperor began a series of pilgrimages to the great shrines of the empire, including those dedicated to the original ancestors or sun goddess, Amaterasu Omikami, and to the mausoleum of Jimmu Tenno, who holds place in Japanese history as the first earthly monarch. The emperor and court returned to Tokio on the 27th, spending the night at Nakoya on the way. A final ceremony of gratitude was held on the 30th at the Tokio palace before the imperial shrine. An extensive celebration of the coronation was scheduled to begin in Tokio the first part of Dec, and naval and military reviews were to be held as a climax of the coronation period.

The last of the series of official coronation ceremonies took place in Tokio, Dec 1, in the imperial palace. The service was one of gratitude to the imperial ancestors and imperial deities of heaven and earth.

Simultaneously with his opening of the Diet Dec 1, Emperor Yoshihito, in commemoration of his coronation, named the following peers with the title of Baron, in recognition of their services in the advancement of the commerce, industry and education of the country:—

Nobushige Hozumi, a barrister; Kenjiro Yamakawa, president of the Tokio Imperial University; Kunisui Yokota, President of the Supreme Court; Yoshio Tanaka, assistant professor of the College of Engineering, Tokio University; Shoichi Omori, Governor of Kioto; Takayasu Mitsui, president of the Mitsui Bank; Kigachiro Okura, president of the Okura Company; Ichizaemon Morimura, representative member of the Morimura Bank, and Toranosuke Furukawa, president of the Furukawa Mining Company.

See also

JAPAN—POSTAGE STAMPS

—Navy

It became known Nov 28 that the Japanese naval estimates for 1916 totalled about 100,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000), a decrease of 6,000,000 yen from the 1915 budget. A supplementary expenditure of 45,000,000 yen for the construction of new warships was to be spread over a period of four years. The allotment for 1916 was 6,000,000 yen.

—Population.

Japanese official figures as to the population of Japan (published December, 1914) place the total at 54,853,083 (52,985,423 in 1913).

See also

KANAZAWA—JAPAN
KOBE—JAPAN
KOYOTO—JAPAN
NAGASAKI—JAPAN
NAGOYA—JAPAN
OSAKA—JAPAN
TOKIO—JAPAN
YOKOHAMA—JAPAN

—Postage stamps

To commemorate the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, Nov 10, a special series of postage stamps was issued by the Japanese government. There were four values in the set, 1¼, 3, 4, and 10 sen, respectively, the sen being equal to about half a cent. They were beautifully engraved and highly colored, and in keeping with the ancient traditions of the Japanese coronation ceremony they portrayed views of the old shrines and temples of the empire.

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

The first vessel of a new line of Japanese steamships left New York June 14. It was the *Toyohashi Maru*, a 10,000-ton steamship of most modern construction. Others set aside for use in the same Atlantic-Pacific service are the *Toyooka Maru*, the *Takata Maru*, the *Tokuyama Maru*, and the *Tsushima Maru*. All are of 10,000 tons, and are part of a general fleet of ninety steamships owned and operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Mail Steamship Company. An official notice of June 12 read:

"The plan is to establish early in August a monthly service from New York and the Eastern seaboard of America to Vladivostok, China and Japan, via the Panama Canal, with a magnificent fleet of new and fully equipped twin-screw steamers of about ten thousand tons dead-weight capacity. The steamers are expected to make the voyages from New York to the first port across the Pacific in less than forty days."

See also

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

JASPER, John

John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools for the City of New York from 1879 to 1898, and Superintendent of Schools for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from 1898 to 1902, died in Washington, D. C., Feb 7, of bronchial grippe, after a month's illness. He was 78 years of age.

JEFFERSON, State of

See

TEXAS

JENKINS, Michael

Michael Jenkins, of Baltimore, prominent lay member of the Catholic Church, died, Sept 7, at the age of 72, in Baltimore, Md.

JERSEY, Earl of

Victor Albert George Villiers, seventh Earl of Jersey, died in London May 31. He was born in 1845 and served as Governor-General of New South Wales in 1890-93.

JESUITS

Father Wlodimir Ledochowski was elected General of the Society of Jesus, in succession to Father Francis Xavier Wernz, on F 11. He is a Russian Pole. His election caused much comment. Although the conclave for the election of the "Black Pope" was surrounded by the greatest secrecy, it is known that strenuous efforts were made to transfer the supreme command of the powerful society into Latin hands. The Spanish Father Martin was General for many years under Pope Leo and Pope Pius X. When he was succeeded by Father Wernz this was considered a great triumph for the German element. At the time of Father Wernz's election it is said that Emperor William sent him his congratulations. Strong efforts were said to have been made by the German government, through Prince von Bulow, the German ambassador to Rome, to secure the succession once more for a German.

See also

LEDOCHOWSKI, FATHER WLODIMER

JESUP, Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp De Witt

Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp De Witt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, who died June 17, 1914, left a net estate of \$12,672,782.82, according to a transfer tax report filed in New York City, Nov 14.

The American Museum of Natural History, of which Mr. Jesup long had been president, received \$5,128,836, of which \$5,000,000 was to be held in trust. The total of bequests to religious, charitable and other public institutions was \$8,600,000. Relatives, friends and servants received a total of \$4,072,801.82.

Mrs. Jesup received \$9,617,091 of her estate from the estate of her husband, who died in 1908.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art received \$150,000 outright and paintings from the Jesup collection valued by the appraiser at \$171,155.

Other bequests were:

Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria...	\$400,000
Yale University	300,000
Union Theological Seminary	300,000
Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association	250,000
American Sunday School Union	150,000
New York City Mission and Tract Society ..	150,000
New York City Mission and Tract Society for its women's branch	100,000
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church	150,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	150,000
Woman's Hospital	150,000
Williams College	150,000
Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers	100,000
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations	100,000
Presbyterian Hospital	100,000
Protestant Half Orphans' Asylum	100,000
Five Points House of Industry	50,000

Children's Aid Society	50,000
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	50,000
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute..	50,000
Trustees of the New York Chamber of Com-	
.....	50,000
.....	50,000
.....	50,000
and	
.....	50,000
.....	50,000
if the	
.....	25,000
.....	25,000
.....	25,000
.....	25,000
.....	25,000
.....	25,000
Treat-	20,000
.....	10,000
.....	10,000
Cooper Union	10,000

JEWELS

See

PRECIOUS STONES

JEWISH RELIEF FUND

At a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, Dec 21, more than \$1,000,000 in money, jewels, checks and pledges was raised by the Jews of New York for the relief of Jews in the war zone. Gifts of \$100,000 were received from Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Julius Rosenwald and the Guggenheim brothers.

JEWS

See

RUSSIA—JEWISH PALE

"JITNEY" BUSES

"Jitney busses"—automobile service over a regular route at a 5-cent fare—were started in western cities, Kansas City being the pioneer, during January. By Jan 31 Fort Worth, Tex., had 150 jitney buses, and in Spokane, Wash., operators of jitney buses had organized to fight regulating ordinances.

The eastward movement of the "jitney" proceeded apace in the month of February. The Milwaukee *Leader* noted the invasion of the motor bus in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Olympia, Fort Worth, Ogden, Omaha, Kansas City, San Antonio and Oklahoma City. In Olympia permits for the operation of the vehicles are said to be issuing at the rate of 50 a day.

The origin of the word "jitney" itself has aroused considerable discussion, but is still unsettled. In Russia the word "jitney" is said to signify a small coin; it is also said to be the colloquial term for a nickel.

San Francisco, according to *Automobile Topics*, had over 1500 "jitneys" on its streets four weeks after the first one appeared. The receipts of the San Francisco street-car lines fell off \$9500 during that month. Los Angeles had about 1000 buses by the middle of February, and the local street railway laid off a large number of motormen and conductors. Los Angeles has made various regulations requiring drivers to pass a written examination, routes to be registered, non-skid tires on rear wheels, lights inside buses, etc. Automobiles of any kind and trucks with improvised bodies have been pressed into service as buses.

The Standard Oil Company, seeing large increases in gasoline sales, was said to be throwing its influence in favor of the movement; the leading tire companies contemplated the strongest possible support for the promoters and operators of "jitney" lines.

"Jitney" competition with public utilities had already in Feb become a serious economic and traffic problem in many cities. In Seattle, Wash., an ordinance became effective, Feb 4, requiring drivers to pass oral, written, physical and driving tests in order to secure licenses. Ogden City, Utah, won a victory over the buses when a court decision of Feb 3 affirmed a ruling that immediate issuance of automobile licenses by the municipality upon application is not compulsory under state laws. In Memphis, Tenn., all drivers were required (Feb 6) to report to Police Headquarters to have their routes mapped out. The Cleveland, O., Railway Co. planned (Feb 18) to fight the "jitneys" with a competitive line charging a lower fare.

An investigation of the operation of jitney busses in various communities throughout the country was made in May by the Fidelity Trust Company, of Baltimore, Md., who reported that, of the 138 cities heard from, jitneys were operating in 106. These cities represented forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and included also eight of the principal cities of the Dominion of Canada.

The first jitney bus on record, it is claimed, appeared in Oakland, Cal., when a second-hand automobile stopped at the curb, bearing a placard, "Will take you anywhere, will stop anywhere, for one jitney." Since then they have appeared in all parts of the country, but of the 106 cities where jitneys were operating, ten reported that the number was decreasing. "Of the thirty-two cities reporting no jitney service," the report continues, "seven report the jitneys appeared, but were discontinued as the result of an unfavorable public sentiment, reflected in the adoption of ordinances for their regulation.

In Buffalo, N. Y., an attempt was made to start jitney service, but was discontinued on account of regulations adopted by the city officials. Colorado Springs, Col., reported their discontinuance after two days' trial. In Elgin, Ill., the service was undertaken, but abandoned after two weeks' trial, as it did not prove remunerative; likewise in Green Bay, Wis., jitneys were discontinued after operating a few days. In Lexington, Ky., the service was discontinued after a twenty-four hours' trial. From Ottawa, Ontario, a city of over 100,000 population, comes the report that the jitney service, after a four days' trial, was discontinued from lack of patronage; while in Tampa, Fla., the service only lasted one and one-half days."

In making their investigation, the Fidelity Trust Company communicated with several of the manufacturers of cars for information concerning jitney service, and among the answers received was one from the director of sales of one company, who wrote: "It seems to have grown out of the desire of persons with small means to establish themselves in a busi-

ness. As a result, there has been much waste, and it is the writer's opinion that the jitney movement will solve itself."

"Cities will undoubtedly regulate, as they have begun, the jitney," said the report. "Bonds will be required, license fees will be demanded that will restrict if not prohibit, the indiscriminate use of private vehicles for hire. Out of this probably will grow a business, or hack business, using motor cars and operating probably on streets not now traversed by street cars. When the business gets on the commercial basis, the speed of the car will be limited, the number of stops prescribed, and the distance fixed. The operator will hardly be the owner any more than he is now a factor in the operation of taxicabs. The jitney to-day is a craze. Under its present conditions I do not believe it will survive. Too many operators will be put out of business because of lack of capital and the first need of a repair or requirement of a new tire."

In order to obtain authentic information the trust company in every case sent out inquiries addressed to the mayor of the city, one or more of the prominent bankers, and the street railway authorities.

In a report to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia in May on the jitney situation as developed after an investigation in New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kansas City, and St. Louis, Conrad H. Syme, general counsel to the Commission, defined the jitney as a five or seven-passenger motor car operated by the individual controlling it, for carrying passengers, usually for a five-cent fare, operating practically as a public hack except that it has no fixed stand.

"I am convinced," he reported, "that the jitney has demonstrated that, for the first time in the history of modern transportation, there has come into practical use a vehicle which certainly for short haul and possibly for long haul transportation, by reason of its speed and cheapness, comfort and flexibility of service, has rendered possible a competition with street railway transportation which must be given serious consideration."

Among the answers received were the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Population, 154,839. Jitneys began running between 1st and 15th of Mar, 1915; earnings of the street railway not seriously affected; City Council has passed an ordinance requiring each vehicle to be placed under bond to protect the public in case of accident; also requiring tax to be paid for use of streets. The jitney buses are opposing this ordinance by resort to the courts.

Baltimore, Md.—Population, 558,485. The so-called jitney bus began operating in Baltimore in Feb 1915 and there are probably one hundred men in service. While no special regulatory measures have as yet been adopted regarding their operation, this question is now before the Public Service Commission. The grand jury has also taken up the question of their regulation and stated that they should contribute proportionately to the maintenance of the city's park system. Within the past

few days a measure has been introduced in the City Council having in view their regulation. It would appear, therefore, that the public authorities are alive to the fact that the jitney bus should be treated in all respects similarly to other public conveyances.

Boston, Mass.—Population, 670,585. Jitney busses have not been established in Boston; operating in surrounding cities; it is thought that the requirement of a \$2,000 bond has prevented to an extent their appearance in Boston.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Population, 363,591. Have been operating about thirty days; street-railway earnings not affected to any appreciable extent. It is not believed that the service at present undertaken can be continued profitably.

Denver, Col.—Population, 213,381. No jitney busses are being operated. An attempt was made to secure licenses, but the City Council decided the jitney bus a public utility, which, under terms of charter, would require a franchise, for which a general election would have to be held. A mandamus suit has been started and litigation pending. Public sentiment in Denver upholds action of City Council.

Duluth, Minn.—Population, 90,000. About 90 busses are in operation. It is estimated trolley earnings have been affected to extent of \$300 or \$400 per day. It is said an ordinance will be passed requiring a license for the driver, and a bond for \$15,000 to be given by the owner, which is thought will materially reduce the number of cars in this service.

Kansas City, Mo.—Population, 248,381. Jitney busses operating in considerable numbers; operating approximately three months; trolley earnings affected to some extent. Ordinance pending to prescribe license fee and regulatory provisions.

Louisville, Ky.—Population, 223,929. Have been operating about six weeks. Estimated street-railway earnings affected about 5 per cent. Public sentiment unfavorable to them. A regulation ordinance has been passed, putting each bus under \$5,000 bond, with a license fee of \$25 limiting the number of passengers, and requiring operation along specific routes.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Population, 373,857. Between 500 and 600 cars have taken out licenses, mostly of the Ford pattern. It is not believed by those familiar with cost of auto operation that the jitney can be permanently maintained. Estimates of adverse effect upon street-railway earnings range from \$500 to \$2,500 per day. Ordinance for strict regulations is under consideration.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Population, 301,408. About 30 cars are in operation, principally the Ford manufacture. Have been operating about thirty days. Overcrowding prevalent. Trolley earnings said to be affected not more than \$50 per day. Municipal regulations under consideration.

The jitney freight business, which started a couples of years before in southern California with such a sweep and momentum that it gave the railroad companies some fear for their own continuance under profitable conditions, has apparently run its course and commenced

a decline almost as rapid as the start, according to reports from Los Angeles, Sept 12.

The jitney, which had been rendered unprofitable by prohibitive legislation, was replaced by the "club car," ninety of which appeared in Philadelphia for the first time Sept 24.

Anyone can approach the driver of a club car and become a member of the People's Automobile Club by paying 25 cents. In return, he receives a card of membership with five complimentary tickets for rides in a motor club car. When these are exhausted he pays another 25 cents dues and receives five more complimentary tickets. Drivers of these cars must report at headquarters each morning, turn in their tickets and receive for each four and a half cents as their hire to the club for their car.

Connecticut

The expected development of the jitney bus invasion of Connecticut came Apr 29 in a jitney express line, the first in Connecticut, which is to be operated between New London and Old Saybrook, taking in Waterford, Niantic, East Lyme, South Lyme and Old Lyme *en route*. For articles weighing up to 5 pounds the charge will be 5 cents, and each additional 10 pounds will call for another 5 cent charge. The limit of weight has been set at 105 pounds, packages weighing that amount to cost the sender 55 cents. Glassware, crockery and other breakable articles are charged for at double rates and furniture at triple rates. The managers of the new line reserve the right to refuse any parcel because of size, weight or character.

Georgia

The Savannah Electric Company, owner of the street railway system in Savannah, Ga., was accused May 2 by the jitney bus owners of forcing its employees to strew carpet tacks on the street to put the jitneys out of commission.

Louisiana

A New Orleans ordinance designed to regulate "jitney" traffic was upheld July 2 by the State Supreme Court and a temporary injunction obtained in the Civil District Court by "jitney" owners to prevent city authorities from enforcing the law was dismissed. Owners of "jitneys" objected principally to a provision of the ordinance which stipulated that all owners must give an indemnity bond of \$5000. Each of 525 cars of the New Orleans Railway & Light Company was affected by the ordinance. The total amount of the company's bond was \$2,625,000.

New Jersey

Jitneys invaded Atlantic City Mar 30, giving transfers to the board walk.

New York

Magistrate Barlow, Mar 4, dismissed the complaint against two chauffeurs of the People's Five Cent Bus Corporation, who had been summoned to court in New York City for operating model busses of the corporation bearing signs calling attention to their merits.

A bill which the Democrats charge will up-

set the whole "jitney" bus situation in New York city and in the State got as far as third reading in the State Senate Mar 29. It provides that busses shall obtain permission to run from local authorities rather than from the Public Service Commission.

By a vote of 27 to 18, the Senate Apr 14 passed the Thompson bill, placing "jitney" busses under the supervision of the Public Service Commission. Under its provisions, "jitney" bus companies, before beginning operation, must secure not only the consent of the Board of Estimate, but also a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Public Service Commission. The roving "jitney," however, will not be compelled to seek the consent of property owners along routes it proposes to cover.

The Thompson bill passed the Assembly Apr 20 and went to the Governor.

Justice Lynn in the Municipal Court of New York City on Apr 26 dismissed the complaint brought by the city against the Electro Coach Company, operating as the People's Five-Cent Buss Corporation. The city brought suit to recover a penalty for a violation of Section 41 of the city ordinances, which prohibits the use of trucks, vans, or wagons in the Borough of Manhattan for advertising purposes.

Having been under consideration two years, pleas for further deliberation in the matter of new omnibus lines north of Fourteenth Street were made Apr 27 before the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate. The pleas came from the New York Railways Company and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which is very closely associated with the Railways Company. The committee decided to stand upon its conclusions, and bids were called for by June 1 under the general terms of the franchise that has been in course of revision four months. Twenty-three miles of streets are within the routes fixed on by the committee.

New York State's first law regulating "jitney" busses became operative May 24, when Governor Whitman signed the Thompson bill placing them under the jurisdiction of public service commissions and municipal authorities.

Three bids were put in June 1 for the new motor bus lines planned for New York City. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which operates the existing bus service, made an alternative proposal, suggesting that the city might enter into a contract with it for the extension of its present lines on the same principle as has been followed in the extension of the elevated roads. George Loft's People's Five Cent Bus Line, which has advertised so extensively, failed to make any offer, but its place was taken by a new company, who want to run three-cent busses. The third bid was from the New York Motor Bus Company.

The Fifth Avenue company proposes to charge ten cents on all its lines under either plan.

The three-cent bus proposal is based on the zone system, the city being divided into three zones, in each of which a three-cent fare would be charged, but which would give transfers to cross-town lines.

The New York Motor Bus Company came

forward with a five-cent fare for certain of the shorter routes, especially some in Washington Heights and on the cross-town lines.

After three years of study, the franchise committee of the Board of Estimate recommended, Oct 15, that a franchise be granted to the New York Motorbus Company to operate double-deck, side-entrance cars over thirty-one miles of Manhattan streets, from Union Square on the south to Fort George on the north. The company offers a ten-cent fare for main lines, a five-cent fare for crosstown and other short lines, including everything north of 125th street, and transfers which will keep the cost of a continuous trip within the ten-cent limit.

Pennsylvania

The executive committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on June 11 declared itself in favor of the jitney, properly regulated. It adopted a report of its special committee on transit, explaining the menace of the jitneys to the growth of the city, because of their effect on the development of the Rapid Transit Company, from which they daily are diverting traffic valued at \$3000, showing the necessity of regulating jitneys so they will supplement and not cripple the transit company; and suggesting, in detail, regulations, including a bond of \$5000, a tax of \$25 for cars with five seats and \$5 for each additional seat, definite routes, fixed hours of operation and fixed rates of fare, "so as to make the jitney a dependable means of transportation."

Rhode Island

By the end of March, so keen had become the competition between the trolley corporations in northern Rhode Island and six hundred "jitney" busses that the railroads centering in Providence, R. I., were losing at least \$1,500 a day.

"Unfair competition" by the jitney busses, which had grown from five to more than six hundred in five weeks, caused the trustees of the Rhode Island company to issue a public statement to the City Council Mar 30, in which they asserted that the company could not earn anything on its capital stock this year and that the "jitneys" must be regulated.

Providence, R. I., found it necessary to provide a stringent ordinance to restrict the jitney service (May 4). It exacts a license fee of \$5 per passenger seat, excludes drivers under 21 years, limits the service to particular streets and exacts a bond of \$500 per seat. The Rhode Island Company asked that its tax be reduced because of a loss of revenue.

Virginia

A decision by Judge Crump, of the Law and Equity Court of Richmond, Va., denied to the Virginia Railway & Power Co. an injunction against the jitneys, ruling that the courts had no right to interfere with the operation of jitney busses. When the case came up for trial Henry W. Anderson, general counsel for the railway company, said that the loss to the road amounted to \$300 a day, or \$120,000 a year.

Gross earnings of the company for March, 1915, were \$399,491 a decrease of \$15,908 from March, 1914. Operating expenses for the month increased \$6102, and the surplus amounted to \$56,688, a decrease of 30.30 per cent.

Panama

The Panama Railroad Company, July 12, began the operation of four buses between East Balboa, Balboa Heights and Ancon.

—Digest of ordinances regulating

A digest made from ordinances sent by request to The Utilities Bureau was given in *The Utilities Magazine*. The ordinances were all received after June 15.

A typical definition of the jitney or the motor bus, as regulated by these ordinances, is found in the jitney ordinance of Dallas, Texas. This ordinance makes subject to its provisions and the rulings of the authorities made thereunder "any automobile, auto truck, or trackless motor vehicle engaged in the business of carrying passengers for hire within the city limits of the city of Dallas, which is held out or announced by sign, voice, writing, device, or advertisement, to operate or run, or which is intended to be operated or run, over a particular street or route, or to any particular or designated point or between particular points, or to or within any designated territory, district, or zone." Many of the ordinances as does that of Spokane, Wash., specifically exclude cabs; taxicabs, automobiles for hire; stages running on regular schedules and used exclusively for transporting passengers from points outside of the city; sight-seeing buses, hotel buses, hearses, ambulances, pall-bearers' vehicles, and railway or street cars.

LICENSE FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

License fees are occasionally designated as definite sums to be paid annually, regardless of the seating capacity of the vehicle. In the larger majority of the ordinances, however, the amounts of the license fees are very properly based on seating capacity, as the relation between seating capacity and wear and tear on streets, as well as earning power, is quite direct. Where the ordinances require flat-rate license fees, the sums specified include: \$5, \$10, \$25, \$30, \$50, \$60, and \$75. In general, when based on seating capacity, the license fees range from \$25 for a car carrying five or less to \$200 for cars carrying more than 16.

BONDS OR INSURANCE POLICIES

Bonds or insurance policies are often required as a protection to the injury of persons or destruction of property.

The amounts of bonds or insurance policies in the ordinances of two cities are stated to be such as are "reasonable." The amounts designated in other cities include \$1000, \$2000, \$2500, \$5000, \$10,000.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DRIVERS

Proper qualifications for drivers are assured in the great majority of ordinances by requiring at least that the applicant for the license or permit shall indicate for all chauffeur: the

name, age, residence, address, previous addresses, length of residence in each, whether previously engaged in transporting passengers for hire, nationality, married or single, and experience in driving. In addition to this a few cities definitely require testimony of two citizens, or other similar evidence, as to the moral character of the driver. With one exception, the age limits, if stated in the ordinances, are either eighteen years of age or over or twenty-one or over. Occasionally the chauffeur is required to carry with him at all times an identification card, including his photograph, while a number of ordinances particularly require that the chauffeur shall give evidence as to sober habits, or that he is not addicted to the use of liquors or drugs. Occasionally there is a specific requirement that the chauffeur shall be able to speak the English language. Written or oral examination is sometimes specifically required as to the driver's knowledge of the ordinances and traffic regulations of the city and state. Very frequently the chauffeur must give evidence as to his ability to drive a car, and also evidence that he has no physical disabilities, such as being deaf, or partially deaf, nearsighted, etc., and occasionally must take a medical examination to show that he is not subject to epilepsy, vertigo, heart trouble, color-blindness, or any other infirmity of body or mind which would disqualify him as a driver of a public vehicle.

ROUTES AND TERMINI

It is a usual provision of the jitney bus ordinance to require that the operator shall set forth in his application or in his permit the route over which it is proposed to operate such motor bus and the terminal points of such routes, and to require, though less often, a map of the route or the designation of the particular street or streets over which the vehicle is to run. Many of the ordinances requiring routes to be designated also require that the vehicles shall not depart from this route, and must go to the end of the route on each trip. A few ordinances specifically make it unlawful to deviate from the route established, or, if deviation is necessary, the vehicle must return to the point of deviation as soon as possible and proceed in the direction the motor was headed before deviation. Legible signs which can be read at a distance of 100 or more feet are particularly required, setting forth the fare, the termini, and routes.

How long the route shall be is not readily discernible on examination of the ordinance, as the length is usually expressed by names and streets. Austin, Tex., requires that they must average at least 30 blocks, and Davenport, Iowa, requires that when the route of a motor bus parallels a street-car line, its termini shall be that of the street-car line or beyond, unless the council otherwise decides. Certain ordinances definitely provide that the route may be changed at any time by the Council, the Board of Police Commissioners, or other stated officer or officers. As one means of exterminating the jitney under the guise of regulating it, the routes required are sometimes

so long as to be unprofitable. Transfer systems may be or are compulsory.

HOURS OF SERVICE

The ordinances often require that applications for licenses shall show the number of hours per day which the vehicle will be operated and the schedule for such operations, or require operation continuously between the hours designated in the license certificate. Occasionally, however, eight hours of continuous service are required, and rarely twelve, or even sixteen or over.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The safety precautions included in the ordinances either require the passengers to ride on the seat only, or particularly prohibit riding on doors, dashers, fenders, or running boards, or the protrusion of the body outside of the car. It is occasionally provided specifically that the car must be brought to a full stop before crossing steam railway tracks.

The provisions of these ordinances to assure a safe vehicle run all the way from the prohibition of the use of dangerous cars to requirement of inspection before use and during use, to see if running gear, brakes, chassis, wheels, etc. are safe. General requirements are that cars shall be sanitary, while Portland, Ore., requires that they be cleaned and fumigated at stated intervals.

RECEIVING AND DISCHARGING PASSENGERS

A number of ordinances specifically state that the motor vehicle must, in receiving and discharging passengers, draw up at the right-hand curb. Requirements are also included that these vehicles must stop for this purpose at least 25 feet, 50 feet, 60 feet, and 75 feet respectively from the near side of the intersecting street. Other cities specify distances of 10 feet and 20 feet.

It is further specified, though rarely, that the vehicle must come as near to the curb as possible, or come within two feet of the curb. One city, Pueblo, Colo., requires that the car stop in the middle of the block.

RESTRICTIONS AS TO OVERCROWDING

The ordinances of some cities restrict the number of passengers that can be carried to two, including the driver, in excess of the manufacturer's rating as to the capacity of the car. In most of these cases children under seven years of age are excepted. One city, Oakland, Cal., allows one passenger in excess of the seating capacity. In many other ordinances the number of passengers that the car may hold is restricted to the number stipulated in the manufacturer's statement as to the car's capacity. In these cases children under the age of five years are excepted. In the majority of cities where jitney ordinances are in operation it is specifically stated that but one person may ride with the chauffeur.

OTHER POLICE REGULATIONS

A sign stating that the car is filled, visible at a distance of 100 feet, is required in Fresno, Cal. The number plate is to be displayed conspicuously in Utica, N. Y. The words "jitney buss" or "motor bus" must be attached or

painted on the car in some cities. Dallas, Tex., requires that a safety certificate be hung in the car. New Orleans, La., requires that the name of the corporation owning or operating the car be displayed in the car.

Some ordinances make stipulations as to where cars shall stand and as to the length of time they shall stand. Special provisions are made in some cities as to cars running on streets on which street railways are in operation. Salem, Mass., requires that two means of exit must be provided for cars with a carrying capacity of more than eight persons. Some ordinances specifically state that no advertising shall be allowed. San Antonio, Tex., requires that no umbrella shall be raised by person occupying front seat.

PENALTIES

The penalties for violation of the ordinances are usually expressed in terms of fine or imprisonment or both, the maximum period of imprisonment ranging from thirty to ninety days. The fines are limited as follows: to not over \$25, to not over \$50, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$500. It is usually provided that licenses may be revoked upon conviction or violation thereof or of the ordinance on traffic regulations. Dallas, Tex., provides that when so revoked a license may not be reissued within six months. Galveston, Tex., and Ashtabula, Ohio, automatically revoke licenses on the second and third convictions respectively.

—National convention

The first national convention of the jitney men was opened in Kansas City, Mo., May 4 by E. K. Carnes, temporary secretary. Mr. Carnes was elected permanent secretary and Perry T. Allen of Springfield, Mo., was named president of the national organization. Dean Palmer, of New York City, editor of the *Jitney Bus*, replied to the address of welcome. William Haensler of San Antonio said that the jitney men were finding refuge now in injunctions, the favorite weapons of street railways.

JOAN OF ARC

See

NEW YORK CITY—JOAN OF ARC STATUE

JOFFRE, Gen. Joseph-Jacques-Cesaire

Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the allied forces in France, was born at Rivesalter, France, Jan 12, 1852. His father was secretary of the *mairie*. After leaving the elementary school at Rivesalter, he attended Perpignan College and afterwards the *lycée* at Montpellier, where he completed his course in the classics and in mathematics before he was sixteen. Sept 21, 1869, he was admitted to the Ecole Polytechnique, a military college, difficult of access, standing fourteenth on the competitive list. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War (1870), Joffre, then eighteen, was appointed sub-lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, but saw little active service. On Sept 21, 1872, he received his commission as lieutenant.

Shortly after the war of 1870, he was employed in the transformation of the outworks of Paris and Pontarlieu. Later he was made

captain and accompanied Admiral Courbet to the Pescadores Island and organized the defense of Formosa. In Africa, Joffre built the railway from Kayes to the Niger, conducted a column to Timbuctoo and occupied the city. This expedition he narrated in his only published work, "*La Colonne Joffre*." He also built the entire enormous fortifications of Diego Suarez in the island of Madagascar.

On his return to France, Joffre was appointed to a professorship at the Ecole de Guerre, the finishing school of breveted officers. His mastery of the technicalities of his specialty, his intellectual power and invariable self-control, made his promotion to the higher grades rapid. He had been nominated a colonel in 1897; in 1901 he became brigadier-general in command of the artillery at Vincennes, and in 1905 received command of a division, and was also appointed member of the Technical Engineering Commission. In 1909 the command of the Second Army Corps was given him, with the inspectorship of military schools. In 1910 he became a member of the Superior War Council. A few years before he had married Madame Lozes. In 1911 he was made vice-president of the Superior Council, the virtual head of the French army.

In conjunction with M. Millerand, minister of war, Gen. Joffre, during the former's tenure of office, restored the army to popularity, practically banished politics from it, and brought about a reorganization of the supreme command, giving undisputed freedom to the head of the army in case of war. At the outbreak of the present war his plans for defense were ready. On Aug 20 he assumed supreme command of the allied armies.

The most complete account of General Joffre's work and life in English to date appears in the *Atlantic Monthly* for Mar.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCE

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow was installed as president of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore May 20.

JOSEFFY, Rafael

Rafael Joseffy, 63, greatest of American piano teachers, died June 25 at his home in New York of acute indigestion. Mr. Joseffy was seriously ill some months ago, but was thought to have recovered completely. He was born at Hunfalu, Hungary, in 1852, and began the study of piano at the age of eight. His first public appearance was made at Vienna in 1872, and his New York debut came in 1879. That year he played at the Philharmonic concert and traveled widely with Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. He was averse to playing in public and also to traveling, but nevertheless appeared with considerable frequency. His main efforts, however, were devoted to his teaching. Mr. Joseffy leaves a widow and two children, Helen and Carl.

JOYCE, Col. John Alexander.

Col. John A. Joyce of Washington, D. C., the soldier, poet and philosopher, died Jan 18, aged 72.

JUSTICE, Edmund*See*

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATION WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

JUSTICES*See*

WOMEN

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE*See*

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

KANAZAWA, Japan.

Pop., Dec, 1914, Japanese official est. 127,267 (110,994 in 1908).

KANSAS*See*

CHILDREN'S LAWS
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—KANSAS
PROHIBITION—KANSAS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS—KANSAS

KAULOSIT*See*

EXPLOSIVES—KAULOSIT COMPOUND

KELLOGG'S TOASTED CORN FLAKES*See*

PRICE MAINTENANCE—KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.

KELP

George H. Markell, secretary and general manager of the Hercules Powder Company, was reported Oct 15 to have designed a submarine reaper to harvest the kelp crop of the Pacific to obtain the chlorate of potash which the company could no longer obtain from Germany. The kelp of the California coast is rich in potash. When reaped, the kelp is placed in roasting vats and the chemical substances extracted.

KENEALY, Alexander

Alexander Kenealy, editor of the *London Daily Mirror*, died on June 26. He was born in 1864.

KENNEDY, Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir William Rann.

Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir William Rann Kennedy, the noted English jurist and authority on marine law, died suddenly in London Jan 17. He was born in 1846.

KENTUCKY

The trial of 1100 voters who are charged with bribery alleged to have been committed at the election, Nov, 1914, was begun at a special term of the circuit court at Pikeville, Ky., Feb 1. More than 2000 indictments had been returned in the various counties of eastern Kentucky. On Feb 5, 11 were convicted and 4 acquitted. A fine of \$100 and disfranchisement was imposed on all those found guilty.

In the Kentucky primaries, Aug 7, A. O. Stanley, Dem.; E. P. Morrow, Rep.; and Fred J. Drexler, Prog., were nominated for Governor. Stanley's majority was estimated at 20,000. Neither Morrow nor Drexler had

any opposition. Stanley defeated H. V. McClesney and Lieut.-Gov. E. J. McDermott.

Augustos O. Stanley (Dem.) was elected governor Nov 2, for a four year term.

Edwin P. Morrow, of Somerset, was the Republican nominee. Fred J. Irexler, a Louisville man, headed the Progressive ticket.

See also

NIGHT RIDERS

KESTEVEN, Thomas Carew Trollope, Baron

It was announced Nov 29 that Lord Kesteven had been killed in the Balkans. He was twenty-four years of age and was the sixth peer to fall in the European war.

KEYSTONE WATCHCASE CO.*See*

PRICE MAINTENANCE—KEYSTONE WATCHCASE CO.

KIKUYU CASE

"Not guilty, but don't do it again," was, in substance, the decision announced May 1 by the Archbishop of Canterbury with regard to the charges of heresy and schism brought against the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda in the Kikuyu case. The hubbub arose, it will be remembered, out of a missionary conference, representing several denominations, held in an African hill-town in the summer of 1903. The conference formulated a scheme for the federation, to a certain extent, of missionary churches in Africa which accepted the Bible and the Apostles and Nicene Creeds. The ultimate object of the proposals was the union of all the native Christians into one native church. The most hotly canvassed incident in connection with the proceedings at Kikuyu was the holding, in a Scottish Presbyterian building, of a united communion service at which the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda administered the sacrament to the delegates of various denominations.

While acknowledging the ideas as highly desirable, the Archbishop declared that no such federation as that proposed at Kikuyu could be put into force until it had received the sanction of the authorities of the whole Anglican communion, and suggested that the Lambeth Conference scheduled to meet in 1918 would be the proper body to deal with the question.

"I believe," concluded the Archbishop, "that we shall act rightly, and that the wisest and strongest missionaries believe that we shall act rightly, in abstaining at present from such services as the closing service held at Kikuyu, now that in a world of quick tidings and ample talk they are shown to be open to the kind of misunderstandings which have arisen."

KIMBALL, Mrs. W. W.*See*

REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua.

KING, Capt. Henry

Capt. King, for many years editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, died Mar 15, aged 72.

KINGSLEY, Gen. Levi G.

General Levi G. Kingsley, former Mayor of Rutland, Vt., died in that city, June 26, at the age of 83.

KIRBY, Henry P.

Henry P. Kirby, a prominent New York architect, died Nov 6; aged 61 years.

KIRCHWEY, George W.

See

SING SING PRISON, NEW YORK STATE

KITCHENER, Field Marshal Earl

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

KLEIN, Charles

Charles Klein, the playwright, went down with the *Lusitania* May 7, aged 48.

KOBE, Japan

Pop., Dec, 1914, Japanese official est., 440,776 (378,197 in 1908).

KOENIG, Paul

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATION WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

KOHLHAAS, Reynold

Reynold Kohlhaas, of Paterson, N. J., noted for his improvement in silk weaving, died, Oct 3, aged 62.

KOLLEN, Gerrit John

Dr. Gerrit J. Kollen, president emeritus of Hope College, died at Holland, Mich., Sept 5. Dr. Kollen was 72 years of age.

KOO, Vi Kyuin Wellington

President Yuan Shih-kai, Oct 25, announced the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Mexico, Peru and Cuba, to be Chinese Minister to the United States, in succession to Kai Fu Shah, who was recalled to Peking.

The change in ministers was considered of much significance. Dr. Koo is a protégé of President Yuan Shih-kai, and for years was his private secretary and interpreter. Since the resignation of Sun Pao Chi from the portfolio of Foreign Affairs it was generally understood that his friend, Kai Fu Shah, the present minister here, also would resign. There had been intimations, too, that the latter would be recalled, because, it was alleged, he did not furnish comprehensive reports of the state of American public opinion or take an active part in the parleys here in connection with the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations. So far as the Washington government was concerned, however, Mr. Shah's presence here had been continuously acceptable.

The prospective minister to the United States is under 30 years of age, and speaks English perfectly. He made a brilliant record in Columbia University, being elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society for scholarship. Besides being a friend of the President of China, he is a favorite of Lin Tseng-Tsiang, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. His wife is the daughter of Tong Shao-Yi, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new republic.

Dr. Koo arrived in New York City, Nov 28.

KOREA**—Murder and manslaughter**

Amnesty was granted in Seoul, Feb 13, by Japanese authority, to Baron Yun Chi-ho, an ex-Cabinet Minister; Yan Ki-tak, formerly connected with the Korean *Daily News*; An Tai-kog, Im-Chi-chong, Yi Sung-hun, and Ok Kwan-pin, who in July, 1913, were sentenced to six years' imprisonment, after having been found guilty of an attempt to assassinate Gen. Terauchi, Japanese Governor-General of Korea.

The trial and conviction of the Koreans referred to attracted considerable attention. It was alleged that certain Koreans had been subjected to torture in building up the case against the accused.

The sentences of six years in jail imposed by the Tai-ku court were confirmed in Oct, 1913, by the Supreme Court of Korea.

All religious education will be barred within ten years from schools in Korea giving a "general education," by order of General Terauchi, Japanese Territorial Governor of Korea, made public June 18. The order prohibits the teaching of any religion—no exception being made in favor of Shintoism, the Japanese national religion—but allows a period of ten years for the schools to conform to the new conditions. It will seriously affect a large number of American and other Christian missionary schools in Korea. Reports of its provisions have evoked considerable discussion among missionary organizations in the United States.

KRESGE, S. S., Co.

See

FIVE-AND-TEN-CENT STORES

KRUPP ARMS CO.

An important meeting was held at Essen July 18, according to advices received at Basle, Switzerland, between the administration of the Krupp gun works and the representatives of the workmen, in order to settle the dispute which had arisen over the demands of the men for an increase in wages. Directly and indirectly about 100,000 men were involved. Minor cases in which machinery had been destroyed had been reported. The military authorities before the meeting, the Basle advices said, warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement were reached drastic measures would be employed. The Krupp officials were understood to have granted a part of the demands of the employees, which were brought about a temporary peace, but the workmen still appeared to be unsatisfied and many left their work. A strike would have greatly affected the supply of munitions and for this reason the military adopted rigorous precautions.

It was announced from Berlin, Nov 10 that although the profits of the Krupp works in 1914, amounting to 86,000,000 marks (\$21,500,000) would permit the payment of a 24 per cent. dividend, the owners would make no extra profits on account of the war. After payment of a dividend of 12 per cent, the amount distributed in 1914, a surplus of about 24,000,000 marks would be devoted to charity. To the relief fund for families of soldiers

killed in battle 20,000,000 marks would be given, and 3,700,000 marks will go to the general relief fund. The gross earnings of the Krupp Works in 1914 amounted to 113,000,000 marks, against 54,000,000 marks for the previous year. The annual report explained that the volume of home sales, owing to the heavy demands for the army and the navy, reached a total almost two and one-half times that of the aggregate of home and foreign sales before the war. The company, it was stated, was engaged in enlarging its plant in order to meet the demands for war material. Hence, the remaining 35,000,000 marks, uncalled capital of the 1914 increase of 70,000,000 marks, would now be called, making the total capital 250,000 marks.

KUROPATKIN, Gen. Alexis

See

EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIA

KUSKOKWIN RIVER

See

ALASKA—TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY

KYOTO, Japan

Pop., Dec. 1914, Japanese official est., 508,068 (442,462 in 1908).

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

See

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

CHILD LABOR

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,

NEW UNOFFICIAL

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,
U. S.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

IMMIGRATION—UNITED STATES

IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLA-
TION AND LITIGATION

LABOR UNIONS

MINIMUM WAGE

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, DEPT.
OF LABOR RESEARCH

SEAMEN'S ACT

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT PROBLEM

STRIKES

UNEMPLOYMENT

WAGES

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Massachusetts

Massachusetts has enacted a law requiring industrial establishments to furnish fresh and pure drinking water for employees and accommodation for those who are injured or become ill.

New Jersey

Free labor bureaus have been established in New Jersey.

Utah

Utah has enacted a law requiring all mercantile establishments, except those handling food and drugs, to close at 6 p. m., except the week before Christmas.

Washington

A first-aid measure, somewhat similar to the Massachusetts bill, passed by the Washington Legislature, was vetoed by Gov. Lister. Labor unions protested it was drawn in the interests of employers alone.

Wisconsin

A bill requiring employers of all kinds to grant their employees one day rest in seven has been killed in the Senate of Wisconsin, but one making such provision for railway employees was passed by the Assembly.

Alaska

Alaska has adopted an eight hour law for place miners and pensioned her aged and indigent prospectors.

Great Britain

At the coal trade offices in Newcastle a meeting was held early in May between representatives of the coal owners of the county and of the Northumberland Miners' Association to consider an application by the men's union for an advance of 20 per cent in wages owing to the increased cost of living. The conference was the outcome of the Prime Minister's decision that the application of the miners of the county, through their federation, for a general advance should be decided by the district boards and committees. After the meeting it was officially announced that it had been agreed to grant an advance of 15 per cent.

Porto Rico

President Wilson was urged in a petition carried to the White House, June 6, by a committee representing the Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico, to appoint a commission to investigate labor conditions in the island. It was represented that "the rights, the liberties and the lives of the masses of the people of Porto Rico are placed in jeopardy by the maladministration of the laws."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the petition and accompanied the committee—Santiago Islesias and P. Rivera Martinez.

The Porto Ricans asserted that workers on sugar and tobacco plantations were underpaid; that the island police force had been used to oppress them; that right of assembly and free speech and to strike had been denied; that attempts had been made to minimize the teaching of the English language; that more than 200,000 children of school age had no school accommodations, and that appropriations for schools had been cut down to lessen the taxes on the wealthy.

The petition asked that Congress give the island a new constitution, and that the Porto Ricans be made citizens of the United States.

—In specific trades—Steel trade

The two weeks' deadlock between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Independent Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers over the acceptance of a reduction in wages by the men was broken in Pittsburgh Feb 5.

The workmen agreed to accept a cut in wages of from 6 to 11.2 per cent, subject to its approval by a referendum vote of the

Amalgamated Association. The employers promised to maintain the standard of their employees and to increase wages on a sliding scale as market prices of their product went higher.

Factories in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri are affected.

The plants of the National Enameling and Stamping Company in Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis began operations Feb 22 with a full force working full time as the result of a referendum vote of the ironworkers accepting a cut in wages.

For the second time within a month, by referendum vote, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Mar 15 rejected the 6 to 11.2 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the independent sheet and plate manufacturers. Fifty per cent or more of the independents were expected to attempt to operate with non-union men. The independents, nearly the last remaining group dealing with the once-powerful union, asked the reduction to offset advantages gained by the United States Steel Corporation mills through improved methods, which cut the cost of production 15 to 25 per cent.

The important development in the steel trade for the week ending Mar 31 was the final agreement of the sheet and tin plate workers identified with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to accept a reduction in wages for the remainder of the scale year amounting to from 6 to 11 per cent.

—Industrial Workers of the World

Joseph J. Ettor, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested at Belaire, O. (Ja. 19), on a warrant issued by H. M. Davies, Justice of the Peace, of St. Clairsville, charging him with treason.

—National Civic Federation report

The National Civic Federation gave out June 28 a preliminary report from its committee on the division of the people's income, which consists of W. J. Pape, of Waterbury, Conn., chairman; Professor John B. Clark, of Columbia University and Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn. The committee was charged with an investigation of the oft-repeated assertion that in the division of the product of modern industry the lion's share goes to capital and that labor is allotted only a meagre pittance. The committee not only found that this view is widespread, but that the figures of the census are cited in its support. Not infrequently it is stated that of the annual product as little as one-fifth goes to labor and that capital absorbs as much as four-fifths.

The assertion is based upon a statement set afloat soon after the results of the 1900 census were announced. This was to the effect that the census proved the average annual product per worker in manufacturing industries to be \$2,420 (sometimes stated as \$2,471), of which he received only \$437 in wages, which is 18 per cent.

In view of the currency given to the belief

that labor receives but one-fifth of the product of industry, the committee undertook an extended investigation of available statistics bearing upon this point. The conclusion reached was that, in general, after miscellaneous expenses and the cost of materials or supplies are deducted, the net earnings in industry are divided two-thirds for interest, profits and the upkeep of capital, since out of this share the capitalist must sooner or later provide for depreciation. Instead of receiving four times as much of the product as does labor capital receives only half as much.

Before stating its conclusions, the committee examined and analyzed the census figures on manufacturing, mines and quarries, the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures on steam railroads, and express companies, and the financial statement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It stated that these statistics cover the labors of more than ten million wage and salary earners, or more than 25 per cent of the "gainfully employed" reported by the census, and certainly the majority of those who work for wages and salaries.

The committee reached the following conclusions:

"While the average annual wage in manufacturing industries has increased from \$247 to 518 in 60 years, the normal rate of interest has decreased one-fourth.

"Wages and salaries are both still increasing, and the increase was especially large from 1899 to 1909.

"While early statistics are unsatisfactory on the point, there is no evidence that the worker's share of the product is lessening. In fact, during ten years covered by the three manufacturing censuses there are exactly comparable, the trend of the percentages has been distinctly upward. If the average wage and the average wage-salary are discouragingly small, it is because the average product and the average net earnings of industry per worker are discouragingly small.

"All our capital, our wealth of invention, our energy, industry and organization have so far enabled us to produce little more than \$1000 per worker in the most highly developed industries which are most effective in producing wealth. It is not improbable that, could the entire field of production, agriculture as well as manufactures, and all enterprises, great and small, be compressed into the tables, this average would be considerably diminished.

"All that the people of the country need, and want, and hope to do, must for the present be paid out of these relatively small returns. If in the future an increased output per worker should result from betterments in the application of capital or labor, or both, to industry, experience seems to show that the worker would secure the major part of such increase. But whatever the sum to be divided is or may be, to see that this income is fairly apportioned without being lessened by high charges, negligence, idleness or waste by employer or wage-earner or dissipated in labor wars, is the proper function of our leaders in business, in labor organizations and in politics."

LABOR UNIONS

See also

CHILD LABOR
CLOTHING TRADES—NEW YORK CITY
DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY (IRONWORKERS)
EDUCATION—TEACHERS' UNIONS
EXTORTION
GERMANY—UNION RELIEF
"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY
WAGE EARNERS
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SUNDAY LAW

Great Britain

The Chancery Court, London, ruled, Feb 2, that the utilization of trade union funds to buy shares in a newspaper company is unauthorized and illegal. Members of the Painters' Union opposed the union's allocation of £100 (\$500) of the union's funds to buy shares in a company called Labor Newspapers, Ltd., which publishes the *Daily Citizen*, and asked that the money be returned to the union. The judge held that it was not an ordinary commercial investment, but was intended to promote the views and interests of the Independent Labor party and was illegal.

The largest labor organization in the history of England, representing about 2,000,000 men, was formed in London, Dec 9, for the purpose of offensive or defensive action in matters respecting wages and conditions of work. The organizations comprising the alliance were the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers' Union. The constitution adopted provided that joint action could only be taken after the consent of the three organizations concerned was obtained.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—TRADES UNION CONGRESS
—Constitutionality of anti-union employment restrictions

The constitutional right of employers to require employees to renounce their union affiliation as a condition of employment was sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court, Jan 25, in a decision in which the so-called Kansas coercion statute was declared unconstitutional. Associate Justice Day, joining a dissenting opinion with Justices Hughes and Holmes, asserted that he believed similar laws in thirteen other states and in Porto Rico fell by the decision. Under the Kansas statute it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of obtaining or continuing employment. The case to-day arose from the conviction of T. B. Copeage, a division superintendent of the Frisco Railway system, for threatening A. R. Hughes, a switchman, with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The Ohio Supreme Court, May 4, decided that the law preventing the discharge of an employee for belonging to a labor union was unconstitutional and void. The point raised was

whether or not this law conflicted with the Federal Constitution.

Chief Justice Nichols and Judges Jones, Newland, and Matthias concurred in the majority opinion, holding the law unconstitutional, saying in effect that the Ohio courts' hands were tied since the Federal Supreme Court had already passed on the point. Judges Wanamaker and Donahue dissented in the face of the Federal court decision, holding the decision unjust to labor unions.

See also CHILD LABOR; WAGE EARNERS; WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, SUNDAY LAW

—Use of "gangsters" by

Benjamin Fein, known in the New York underworld as "Dopey Benny," arrested in Jan, 1914, for the murder of Frederick Straus, gave details of his career as a gunman to the District Attorney in May. He declared that he and his gang had frequently been hired by union leaders to beat up non-union men in labor wars. Members of the Cloak and Suit and Bakers' unions were arrested as a result of these disclosures. Most of the union leaders arrested asserted their innocence, declared that the general governors of the unions are opposed to violence and insisted that they were not violent except in self-defense. Fein declared that he made his revelations because his former employers refused to get bail for him at the time of his arrest.

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

Former Representative Fowler of Illinois, counsel for an organization called Labor's National Peace Council, at Washington, July 9, sent the federal reserve board a complaint charging that the United States had been involved in grave breaches of neutrality "through the medium of an extensive conspiracy composed of certain bankers and officers and directors of federal reserve banks and member banks embraced in the federal reserve system, acting in conjunction with officers and agents of Great Britain, France and Russia. J. P. Morgan & Co., and that firm's business allies were named as chiefly responsible for the alleged "conspiracy" through which it was asserted that \$220,000,000 had been obtained from federal reserve banks or member banks for use in connection with the purchase and shipment from within the United States of war materials for European belligerents. On their face these transactions were declared to have made it appear that this money was obtained for purely commercial purposes. It was further charged that it was the intention of the "conspirators" similarly to obtain more than \$300,000,000 additional for the use of the allies.

The Federal investigation into the conspiracy of Capt. Franz von Rintelen, a German agent to finance Labor's National Peace Council and to buy strikes in munition factories, developed during the month of Dec. It appeared that Capt. Franz von Rintelen came to this country in April, 1914, with the object of placing an embargo on war supplies. Through David Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall St.," he formed a labor organization,

"Labor's National Peace Council," and undertook the buying of strikes. Von Rintelen boasted that during his stay in New York he had \$30,000,000 at his command.

Within a short time, it was said, Lamar, through Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, got in touch with Representative Frank Buchanan, ex-Congressman Fowler and Frank S. Monnett. In June, Mr. Buchanan announced from Chicago his plan for the organization of a movement to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies and the calling of a convention of labor men in Washington on July 31.

To that conference labor leaders of small and large degree in different parts of the country were invited. Buchanan hurried to Washington and tried to see President Wilson in his efforts to have an embargo put on the export of war supplies. President Wilson declined to see him.

On July 27, when von Rintelen was preparing to leave this country under an assumed name and was trying to get a passport, Buchanan resigned as president of the Peace Council. Rintelen, however, had turned over a certain amount of money to a successor. Whether Buchanan knew of Rintelen's intended departure the authorities refused to disclose. With Buchanan's resignation, Jacob C. Taylor was chosen president of the council.

Martin, who was a member of the organization, was said to have been the dispenser of money. Lamar did not appear openly in the association in any manner.

The convention of the labor men was held on July 31 and several days following. In the course of the session an attack was made on President Wilson and a charge was made that Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, was permitting ships to leave that city in violation of the neutrality laws. A complaint also was filed with the Federal Reserve Board saying that the Federal reserve banks were being used by Wall Street for the benefit of the Allies.

The part which Monnett played in the organization was not set forth with any detail by the authorities. It was pointed out, however, that Monnett was of counsel in the suit filed in Chicago against the Cunard Steamship Company and Collector Malone, accusing them of permitting the *Lusitania* to leave New York with a cargo of explosives in violation of the law.

Later a plan to embroil the United States and Mexico was undertaken, so as to divert the flow of munition manufactures from the Allies, the idea being that in such an event the United States would need all the munitions manufactured in America for the use of its own armed forces.

On Aug 3, von Rintelen attempted to return to Germany under false passports, but was stopped at Falmouth and sent to the Tower of London as a spy.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced, Dec 12, that he had been authorized by his government "to disavow" Captain Franz von Rintelen, and declared he

had no instructions to commit acts in violation of the laws of the United States.

Eight members of the Labor's National Peace Council were indicted, Dec 28, by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by conspiring to cripple the foreign commerce of the United States in arms and munitions by fomenting strikes in American factories and that in efforts to attain this end bribes were offered to labor leaders. The penalty for the crime charged is one year in the Federal prison at Atlanta, or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

The men indicted were Frank Buchanan, von Rintelen, Lamar, Taylor, Fowler, Monnett, Schulteis and Martin.

Federal warrants were issued, Dec 29 for the arrest of Buchanan, Fowler, Martin and Schulteis. Lamar, Taylor and Monnett gave themselves up to the Federal authorities Dec 29. Lamar was released under \$5,000 bail, Taylor was released on parole under the custody of his counsel, and Monnett was also released under the personal recognizance of his counsel.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

Dr. John Henry MacCracken was inaugurated as the ninth president of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., Oct 20.

See also

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

LA FOLLETTE SEAMEN'S LAW

See

SEAMEN'S ACT

LAHONTAN, LAKE

A former lake in western Nevada, of which the present Pyramid Lake is probably a remnant. It is believed to have formerly risen to a height of approximately 500 feet above present Pyramid Lake. The water supply that maintained the larger lake, as that which maintains the smaller lakes of the present day, came chiefly from a few major streams draining the higher Sierra, the Truckee, Carson and Walker rivers among them, and the shrinking of the lake is attributed to the diminution of this water supply.

LAIDLAW, Sir Robert

Sir Robert Laidlaw, president of the World's Sunday School Association, died in London, Nov 5, in his sixtieth year.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

At the opening May 19 at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., of the twenty-first annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, stirred the delegates by taking issues with pacifists who favor disarmament and by advocating "a wise preparedness of our military forces in the United States." John Bassett Moore, president of the conference, made "International Co-operation" the subject of the address; Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan, urged close study of industrial peace in the United States, as a factor in international peace, and directed

his hearers' attention to how little was being done in this country to preserve industrial peace.

Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, who was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912 and 1913, told the conference that the defect in the present machinery for arbitrating international disputes was the lack of the "element of obligation." President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the conference May 21 at the conclusion of its annual meeting.

LAMAR, David

See

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

LAMB, Sir John Cameron

Sir John Cameron Lamb, the scientist, died in London, Mar 30, at the age of 69 years.

LAMBERT, George

George Lambert, who held the world's professional tennis championship for fourteen years, died Aug 3 at the age of 73. Lambert lost the championship in 1885 to Tom Pettitt of Boston.

LAMPRECHT, Karl

The death of Dr. Karl Lamprecht, professor of history in the University of Leipsic was announced May 11. Dr. Lamprecht was born Feb 25, 1856, at Jessen, near Wittenberg, and received degrees from the universities of Göttingen, Leipsic and Munich. He was the author of numerous works on history.

LAND

—Titles to

See

IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION—CALIFORNIA

LAND BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Officers of the Land Bank of the State of New York on Ja 12 conferred with important financial interests in opening the business of the institution. The following officers were elected on Ja 8: H. G. Parker, president; D. B. Huston, first vice-president; William H. Jepson, second vice-president; Elmer Stanton, third vice-president; and J. G. Farwell, fourth vice-president. The secretary and treasurer is John J. Dillon, of Manhattan, who has made a study of agricultural matters. The capital paid up is \$100,000, and this has been contributed by the various savings and loans companies throughout the State. They will receive some money for the use of this capital, but their object in furnishing it is to obtain the bonds which are to be issued by the Land Bank to the amount of twenty times the amount of the capital. As a matter of fact, the money which is to be loaned to the farmer comes from the loan and savings company in the neighborhood in which he lives. These bonds can also be bought by banks which heretofore were unable to invest in bond and mortgage except to a limited extent. The Land Bank acts practically as an agent in getting money for the farmer at the lowest possible

rate. The security which he gives is a mortgage on the farm. The Land Bank also provides loans under suitable conditions on land, no matter if it be situated in the heart of a city. Back of it are the resources of loan and savings companies, amounting in this State to at least \$10,000,000. The Land Bank aims to help men who are anxious to own their own farms. For instance, there may be a farmer who has worked as tenant for several years and has accumulated \$2000. He desires to buy a farm for which the price is, say, \$5000. He applies to the Land Bank, which arranges through a local savings and loan association that he shall have the money. One of the advantages of this system for the farmer is that there is no charge for renewal of loans. Often in renewing a mortgage the borrower has to give a bonus of \$100. Under the Land Bank rules he can gradually pay off the principal as he pays the interest. Instead of being confronted at the end of a term of years by a large amount, the farmer has been able, under the conditions which obtain in the management of European land banks, to amortize his loan and scarcely feel it. It is believed that in this way the disastrous foreclosure proceedings which so frequently come from mortgage loans may be avoided.

LAND GRANTS

—Legislation

See

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

—Municipal

Under the direction of the County Forestry Department, 200 miles of boulevards in Los Angeles County, California, have been bordered with trellises upon which are trained climbing roses in some 30 varieties. The trellises are of iron, 20 feet long and 5 feet in height. They are set 90 to the mile, and four rose plants are set to each trellis. Along Sherman Way in the San Fernando Valley, four rows of rose bushes have been planted for a stretch of 16 miles, and along another important roadway there are 50,000 rose bushes now (Jan, 1915), 4 to 6 feet high, in 50 varieties. The department has an appropriation of \$400,000 to work with, and is aided by the "1915 General Committee" of 175 leading California cities, appointed to beautify the state during the exposition year.

LANGELIER, Sir Francis Xavier

Sir Francis Langelier, 77 years old, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died, Feb 8, in Quebec, Canada.

LANGEVIN, Archbishop Louis Philip Abelard

The Most Rev. Louis Philip Abelard Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, died in Montreal, Can., June 15. He was born in 1855.

LANSING, Robert

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF STATE

LARCENIES, ROBBERIES AND EM-BEZZLEMENTS

Stock certificates of the du Pont, Atlas and Hercules Powder companies and General Motors Company, and coupon railroad bonds to the value of \$850,000, were stolen from a registered mail pouch at Wilmington, Del., Dec 24, while it was being transported from the Wilmington Post Office to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Two negroes, drivers of the wagon, were arrested, and \$350,000 worth of securities were found hidden under a blanket in the wagon. Just before midnight a search, made in the home of one of the negroes, revealed \$350,000 in bonds and other securities, and \$150,000 in three checks hidden in an old stove. This comprised all that was missing.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

LA SALLE STREET TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

LASSEN PEAK

Both in magnitude and duration, Lassen Peak's eighty-second outbreak, Mar 20, exceeded all previous eruptions. Beginning at dawn, a mighty column of dense black smoke rose from the volcano's principal crater and spread a pall over the countryside for miles in all directions. At 3 p. m. the eruption ceased, but for an hour longer ashes continued to fall at points fifteen miles away.

Lassen Peak belched great volumes of smoke before daybreak Apr 16 in its eighty-ninth eruption, and the third period of activity in twenty-four hours. This was a record for consecutive eruptions by Lassen Peak. The region around the volcano was obscured for several miles by the smoke.

According to reports Lassen Peak emitted molten lava for a few minutes May 19. Heretofore only ashes and smoke had come from the crater.

A flood of mud from the crater of Lassen Peak swept over Hat Creek Valley, in Eastern Shasta County May 21, taking houses with it, killing cattle and driving people from their homes to the hills. The mud, it was reported, which in many places reached a depth of four to six feet and turned to a lava-like consistency in some places as it cooled, reached two miles above Cassel, fifteen miles north along Hat Creek. Several bridges were reported swept away, roads made impassable and homes destroyed. Some farms, it is said, were completely buried. The distance covered by the volcano's liquid flow was estimated at thirty miles. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the flow entirely ceased.

Lassen Peak burst into an eruption May 22 that is reported to have surpassed all its previous eruptions. A tremendous funnel of smoke shot from the south of the peak and rolled seaward at an altitude of several thousand feet. Part of the crater of the peak has

fallen in. This was the main or oldest crater and it was learned that the eruption of May 21 came therefrom. The craters formed in the summer of 1914 were standing. A new flood swept down the mountain side with three steaming streams of lava in its wake. Thirty-six families, nearly the whole population of Hat Creek Valley, were reported to be fleeing for their lives. Supervisor Rush reported to the Forest Service that hot lava from the crater of Lassen Peak melted the snow on the slopes and caused the flood of mud. Heretofore it was believed that the mud came from within the volcano.

Another eruption of Lassen Peak began May 24. All fences in the Lassen National Forest were reported to have been destroyed. Logs swept down the side of Lassen Peak which had been piled in a dam, which caused Manzanila Creek to change its course. Farms in Hot Creek Valley were buried under a thick layer of volcanic mud, which solidified into an impervious hard pan. Lassen Peak subsided May 25.

Since the explosion of May 22, much snow accumulated on Lassen. Much of this was melted by the hot ashes from an eruption of May 30 and warm mud torrents rushed down the mountain, augmented by the snow on the lower levels.

A report from Macomber Flat, the closest point of observation, said the eruption of May 30 did not come from the main crater, which Prof. R. S. Holway found to have been filled by the last explosion, but from an entirely new vent in the northwest slope, 300 feet below the summit. Large boulders were thrown high in the air, and quantities of ashes were ejected.

Lassen Peak began its 101st eruption June 16, belching from its main crater a pillar of smoke reported to reach a mile skyward. This eruption was the first since May 31.

A fissure nearly 2000 feet in length developed along the northern face of Lassen peak in July, and from seven points in the split smoke and steam escaped. The crater itself was quiescent and appeared to be closed. The fissure originated at the northern rim of the crater.

LAW

See

LEGAL PROCEDURE—REFORM IN

LAWSON, John R.

See

STRIKES—COAL MINERS' STRIKE, COLO.

LEAD

United States

—Production

Preliminary figures (estimated in part) as to the production of lead in the United States in 1914, published in Press Bulletin 199, show the enormous increase of about 100,000 tons over the production of 1913. The output of the smelters was 537,079 tons, of which 511,784 tons came from domestic ore. The value was \$41,892,162. The above figure does not include 12,850 tons of antimonial lead which must be added to compare the totals of 1913

—462,460 tons, valued at \$40,096,480. Imports of lead for the year amounted to 26,904 tons, of which about three-fourths came from Mexico. For the first time in several years lead was exported to Europe—62,924 tons, valued at \$4,804,000. The average price of lead at New York for the year was 3.9 cents per pound.

The exports of lead from the United States to Europe since the war began have not increased in proportion to the increase in zinc and some other metals, and the price of lead instead of being enhanced by the war actually slumped in Oct to the lowest point reached in last fifteen years. These and other facts are presented in the advance statement of the production of lead in the United States in 1914; issued in June by the United States Geological Survey. The total production of refined lead from both domestic and foreign ores was 542,122 short tons, compared with 462,460 tons in 1913. The production of refined lead from domestic ores was 512,794 tons, an increase of 100,916 tons over the record figures reached in 1913. This increase was due chiefly to gains in Missouri, about 42,000 tons; in Idaho, 40,000 tons, and in Utah, 18,000 tons. The exports of lead smelted from foreign ores were 30,944 tons and from domestic lead ores 58,722 tons, a total of 89,666 tons, larger than in any other year since 1911, when the exports of lead aggregated 113,307 tons. No domestic pig lead had ever been exported from the United States prior to 1914. Generally the price of lead in this country, owing to the tariff, exceeds the price abroad. Lead smelted in bond from foreign ores is therefore exported instead of domestic lead. Owing to the civil war in Mexico the imports of Mexican ore for the last few years have been much smaller than heretofore, and there was not enough foreign lead in the United States to supply the demand. Lead was consistently higher in London in 1914 than in New York, and this, together with the scarcity of Mexican lead, caused the large exports of domestic lead.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE, AMERICAN BRANCH

In Independence Hall, under the direction of a group of more than 100 of the foremost men in the United States, a definite move was made June 17 toward linking all the nations of the earth in a movement for universal peace. As the outgrowth of a series of meetings held in the Century Club, New York, terminating in a call for a conference, and embodying the principles of an international "court of nations" as first laid down by former President William Howard Taft, there was formed an organization: the League to Enforce Peace, American Branch. Mr. Taft opened the meeting and presided during the greater part of the session.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, therefore, believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

1.—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall,

subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

2.—All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

3.—The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

4.—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern the decision of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article One.

Mr. Taft was elected permanent President of the organization.

The following were named as the permanent Executive Committee:

W. H. Mann, J. M. Dickinson, Henry C. Morris, Oscar S. Straus, Hamilton Holt, W. B. Howland, W. H. Short, William H. Taft, John B. Clark, Austen G. Fox, Leo S. Rowe, Thomas R. White, Theodore Marburg, John H. Hammond, A. L. Lowell, John A. Stewart.

The immediate work of the league will be a campaign of education throughout the country to inform the public of the league's purposes. As soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself Mr. Marburg will launch the campaign abroad.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, outlines in the Aug *Atlantic Monthly* the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, organized at Philadelphia in Independence Hall on June 17. President Lowell was the originator of the proposal adopted by the Philadelphia conference, that the joint armed forces of a league of nations be used against any nation in the league violating the peace-pact. In the article he emphasizes the fact that such armed intervention is to be used only to compel nations to arbitrate their quarrels, and not to enforce the decrees of the arbitrators. He also points out that the league's plans have no reference to the present European war, but relate to the future only.

LEARNED, Walter

Walter Learned, compiler of anthologies, died Dec 12, aged 68 years.

LEDOCHOWSKI, Father Wlodimir

Father Wlodimir Ledochowski, the new General of the Society of Jesus was born on Oct 7, 1866, a son of Count Anthony Ledochowski, a cavalry officer in the Austrian Army. The family came from Russian Poland. Father Ledochowski's uncle was Cardinal Ledochowski, Perfect of the Propaganda of the Holy See, Bismarck's bitter foe. As a boy the new head of the Jesuits was a page in the Court of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria. He studied in Vienna, and at the end of the gymnasium course won the Imperial Prize, the highest honor. He next studied law for one year, and then entered the seminary at Tarnow, Galicia, later studying at the Germanicum in Rome. Father Ledochowski entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in Galicia in 1889, and was ordained as a priest in June, 1894. He then became a member of

the staff of writers in the Ulica Grodzka. In 1898 he was appointed Superior of the Grodzka, and became well known as a writer and preacher. He is the author of a book of sermons and of articles on sociology. Later he was appointed Vice Provincial of the Society of Jesus for Poland. In 1902 he was appointed Provincial for Poland. At the election of Father Wernz as General of the Society of Jesus he is said to have received thirteen votes on the first and second ballots. He was elected assistant to Father Wernz over the Provinces of the Netherlands, Hungary, Germany, Galicia, Belgium, and Austria. His election has extraordinary significance because of the war. Germany made strong efforts to secure the succession for a German.

LEE, John

John Lee, former vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine died in New York City, May 2, aged 64.

LEGAL PROCEDURE

—Reform in

The Law Reform Committee of the Bar Association of New York City in a report of Dec, 1914, recommended, besides one which would permit joining several charges in one indictment in certain cases, the following reforms in criminal law procedure:

I. If the defendant fails to take the stand on his own behalf, the jury may take into consideration this failure. This is now the English practice, and has been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. In fact, probably most juries do take account of such failure, although the present New York code forbids them to do so.

II. Proof may be given that the defendant has been guilty of other wrongful acts if such proof tends to show the motive or intent of the defendant in the specific criminal act charged against him. As the law now stands, "on a trial for arson proof of a conspiracy to make nine other fires as part of a fire-making business was not admitted. It ought not to take the same amount of evidence to convict of arson a man who has been engaged in arson as a business as it would take to convict a man who had theretofore maintained an unblemished reputation.

III. At present whenever an application is made for a writ of habeas corpus to any judge it must be granted. A failure to grant it subjects the judge to a penalty of \$1,000, which may be recovered from him by the petitioner. The proposed amendment requires the petition for a habeas corpus to state whether any prior application has been made; if so, the judge to whom the new application is made may in his discretion refuse to grant the writ.

IV. Under the common-law rule as existing in England, the Federal Courts, and Massachusetts, whenever a newspaper or other publication interferes with a fair trial, the truth of the publications is no answer to a prosecution for contempt of court. Otherwise as the English courts say, it would "substitute in this country trial by newspaper for trial by jury." The Committee proposes the

abolition of trial by newspaper, at least to the extent of forbidding any threat or recklessly or intentionally false or misleading statement which tends or is intended to affect the result of any pending action or proceeding. This, it will be noticed, leaves unimpaired the present right of newspapers to publish a true, full, and fair report of any trial, argument, decision, etc.—[*The Outlook*.]

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY

The appointment of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, 40 years old, as president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was announced Oct 15. He will succeed Dr. John Caspar Branner on Jan 1, 1916, in accordance with Dr. Branner's repeatedly expressed desire to retire, and will be the third president of the school. Dr. David Starr Jordan, now chancellor of the university, was the first. Dr. Wilbur is head of the Stanford Medical Department, and was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1912-13. He was born in Boonesville, Ia.

LE MOYNE, Sarah Cowell

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the actress, died July 17, aged 56.

LENTAIGNE, Sir John

Sir John Lentaigue, the most prominent surgeon in Ireland died in Dublin Apr 14.

LEONARD, H. Ward

H. Ward Leonard, electrical engineer and inventor, died suddenly, Feb 18, in New York City. Mr. Leonard was born in 1861.

LEPROSY

The United States Public Health Service in reply to letters from persons who desire employment as guards or nurses in the "leper colonies" stated Apr 3 that no leper colonies are maintained by the Federal Government. Institutions of this character have, however, been established under the control of the respective state, territorial, or insular authorities in the following places:

San Francisco, Cal., Leper Home, administered by the Health Officer, San Francisco, Cal.

Louisiana State Leper Home, administered by the Board of Control for Leper Home, New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts Leper Station, Penikese Island, Mass., administered by the State Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.

Hawaiian Leper Colony, Molokai, Hawaii, administered by the Secretary, Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, T. H.

Philippine Leper Colony, Cullion Island, P. I., administered by the Director of Health, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Leper Colony, Cabras Island, P. R., administered by the Insular Director of Sanitation, San Juan, P. R.

The first case of leprosy ever discovered in Tennessee was found June 5 in Dickson County by the State Board of Health and sent to the Louisiana leper colony.

It was reported July 14, that twenty-three lepers at Culion had been discharged as cured, as the result of the treatment with chaulmoogra oil developed by Dr. Mercado, a Filipino physician. In all eighty cases were treated, and Dr. Mercado thought he was justified in regarding the oil as a specific for the disease.

Dr. Udo Wile of Ann Arbor, Mich., reported Nov 14 that a man whom he had

been treating with an oil made from the seed of a Philippine Island plant, was tremendously improved, all ulcers had healed and the patient was able to walk two miles a day although unable to take a step in July. The newspaper report lacked professional confirmation.

LESCHETIZKY, Theodor

Reports from Dresden, Nov 17, stated that Theodor Leschetizky, the famous teacher of the piano, was dead at the age of 85. Leschetizky was born in Austrian Poland and attracted notice by his piano playing in Vienna when he was 15 years old. He made his debut in Vienna in 1845 and for several years taught piano at St. Petersburg Conservatory. He retired in 1878 and went to Vienna. His marriage with his pupil, Mme. Essipoff, took place in 1880 and was dissolved in 1882, and two years later he married another pupil. He was the composer of a successful opera, "Die Erste Falte," and wrote many salon pieces for the piano. His father was a prominent teacher in Vienna and was his first master. Later he studied with Czerny in pianoforte and with Sechter in composition. He was the principal master of Paderewski.

LESLIE, Mrs. Frank

See

BAZUS BARONESS DE [MRS. FRANK LESLIE]

LEUKEMIA

It was announced Dec 7 that an important step in the fight against leukemia, had been made at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Practical transmissibility of the disease had been established as the result of research work extending over three years. The important conclusion faced the medical men that the disease may in some instances be contagious. The test work was done with a group of Plymouth Rock hens. More than 100 of them were used, and one line of investigation showed the transmission of the disease to the fifth generation.

Leukemia is the fatal form of anaemia. It is a disease in which the white corpuscles of the blood greatly exceed the normal proportion. Sometimes the malady will run as long as three years, but it always causes death.

LEYENDECKER, Richard Emile

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

LIBBY, Charles F.

Charles F. Libby of Portland, Me., ex-president of the American Bar Association, died June 3 aged 71.

LIBEL

See

LINDSEY, JUDGE BEN B.
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE

LIBERIA

The Senate, Dec 17, confirmed the nomination of James L. Curtis of New York, as Minister to Liberia.

LIBERTY BELL

The Select and Common Councils in Philadelphia Apr 15 decided to allow the historic Liberty Bell to be sent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

No date has been set for sending the bell, which will be exhibited in the Pennsylvania building at the exposition, but it cannot go until after July 4. On that day it is to be made the feature of an Independence Day celebration in Philadelphia.

The clapper which had hung inside the Liberty Bell for 162 years was removed May 1 and a "spider" of structural steel placed on the inside of the relic. The "spider," or steel skeleton, stretches its six metal feelers down underneath the bell and at equidistant points around the chipped edges clasps them tightly so that the crack in it may be prevented if possible from growing further.

The crack in the Liberty Bell, which within the last two or three years spread up and around the bell through the lettering, now extends to the top and around the crown, it was discovered May 5 after an expert microscopic examination. This new extension of the crack occurred, it is believed, since May 1.

The committee in charge of the trip to the exposition announced May 5 that the bell would leave on July 5 via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, then to Kansas City, to Denver, to Ogden, Utah, via Cheyenne and Salt Lake City, to Huntington, Ore.; to Spokane, to Portland, to San Francisco.

Returning stops will be made at Oakland, Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Walla Walla, Salt Lake, Ogden, Cheyenne, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Topeka, Kansas City, Des Moines, East Moline, Joliet, Chicago, Logansport, Pittsburg, Harrisburg.

LICHTENSTEIN

See

EUROPEAN WAR—LICHTENSTEIN

LIEGE, Belgium

See

SPAIN

LIFE INSURANCE

See

INSURANCE—LIFE

LIFE SAVING SERVICE

The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, summarizes the work for the year of the Life Saving Service as follows: Of the 1,937 vessels involved in accident or disaster during the year, the Life Saving Service gave the sole aid in 1476 cases, and assisted in 323 other cases. These vessels carried 9296 persons, and with their cargoes were valued at \$21,507,860. There were 82 vessels totally lost, and 38 of the persons in jeopardy perished. The property loss was \$2,724,660. The actual number of persons rescued solely by the Life Saving Service in the year was 4762.

In addition to the work on the coasts, the service rendered aid in the Texas floods of

December, 1913, 150 miles inland, rescuing and succoring 803 persons.

See also

COASTGUARD

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—COAST
GUARD—ANNUAL REPORT

LIGGETT DRUG STORES

See

UNITED DRUG CO.

LILY BULBS

See

ASPHYXIATION

LIME

—Production

United States

The lime made in the United States in 1914, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, amounted to 3,380,928 short tons, valued at \$13,247,676, says *Dun's Review*.

The total number of plants reporting operations in 1914 was 954, as compared with 1023 in 1913, 1017 in 1912, and 1139 in 1911. The number operating in 1914 was, with the exception of that in 1908, the smallest since record of them was first made, in 1906. The decrease was evidently in part temporary and was due to the unfavorable conditions of the year, but in part marked a continuance of the tendency of the industry toward centralization. In contrast to the decrease in number of plants, the number of kilns in operation increased from 2203 in 1912 to 2338 in 1913 and to 2374 in 1914.

Forty-two States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, reported a production of lime. The five leading States, named in order of production, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin and West Virginia. Virginia's large production during the last two years has been due to a great quantity of lime burned and used by alkali manufacturers, whose figures were not obtained prior to 1913.

Lime used for building represents over one-third of the total output—probably over one-half if this product was segregated from the quantity sold to dealers. The output of building lime in 1914 decreased both in quantity and in value in comparison to that in 1913. Lime for chemical works, paper mills, sugar factories, and tanneries also decreased both in quantity and value, but lime for fertilizer made a substantial gain both in quantity and value. This increase is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that agricultural lime is now sold in competition with pulverized limestone.

The most marked feature of the lime industry since 1906 has been the rapid growth in the production of hydrated lime, which in 1913 had increased over 300 per cent in both quantity and value. The output in 1914 was 515,121 tons, valued at \$2,239,916. During the year 126,136 tons of hydrated lime was used for fertilizer. The number of hydrating plants was increased from 80 in 1913 to 82 in 1914.

The imports of lime for consumption in the United States in 1914 were reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as 3455 short tons, valued at \$33,670 as com-

pared with 4139 short tons valued at \$48,538, in 1913, a decrease in quantity of 684 tons and in value of \$14,868. The quantity of imports has been steadily decreasing and for some years has been insignificant.

The exports of lime have steadily increased in recent years, both in quantity and value, until 1913, when they amounted to 294,746 barrels, valued at \$212,345. In 1914, however, they dropped to 241,406 barrels, valued at \$170,744.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Certain sections in the Lincoln Highway, the 3400-mile hard-surface road from New York to San Francisco, via Trenton, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Reno and Sacramento, have already been completed (Feb). The bulk of the work is done by the state and local communities, the Lincoln Highway Association acting in an auxiliary capacity. According to *Colliers' Weekly*: The old Newark Plank Road, which runs across New Jersey, has been renamed "Lincoln Highway" for its entire length. Chambersburg and Lancaster, Pa., have renamed their streets, while in Ohio forty-two miles, the entire distance across Columbiana County, have been officially redesignated. The Buckeye state's link is probably the best in the long thoroughfare. Of the 229 miles from boundary to boundary, 145 miles have been hard-surfaced with concrete, brick, or macadam. It is planned to improve the rest of the distance in the next year or two. A little further westward, in Indiana, bond issues, aggregating \$275,000, have been voted for the improvement of the Lincoln Way. Fort Wayne and South Bend have renamed their streets, as have seventeen towns in Illinois. Five counties in Iowa spent \$140,000 on the road in 1914, and other counties are expected to fall in line as soon as they have an opportunity to pass upon the appropriation question. Scores of cities and towns in Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, including Cheyenne, have officially renamed the streets which form their parts of the thoroughfare. Appropriate signs have been put up along three-fourths of the route, and the association's officials expect to have the entire distance marked in time for the summer travel to the exposition.

See also

DIXIE HIGHWAY

LINDEQUIST, General Field Marshal Oskar von

Telegrams received from Berlin Apr 19 announced the death of General Field Marshal Oskar von Lindequist. Born in 1838, Field Marshal von Lindequist had an active military career. He was a lieutenant at the age of 19; took part in the Danish campaign of 1864, was in the war against Austria in 1866, and in the war of 1870 he was at Sedan and the siege of Paris.

LINDGREN, John R.

See

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

LINDSEY, Judge Ben B.**—Contempt of court**

Judge Ben B. Lindsey was arrested in Denver on June 12th on a charge of contempt of court and connivance in the commission of perjury.

The charge grew out of Judge Lindsey's refusal on June 8th to divulge on the witness stand, in the Berta Wright murder trial, a confidential conversation with Neal Wright, 12-year-old son of the defendant. Judge Lindsey claimed that the whole Juvenile Court work was founded on the protection of children in giving confidences to judges and urged that what he learned from Neal Wright came to him as a privileged communication.

Judge Lindsey, Aug 3, was found guilty of contempt of court by District Judge John A. Perry in Denver, Colo. Sentence was deferred pending Judge Lindsey's return from the East.

Judge Lindsey, was held guilty of contempt of court in the Wright case and fined \$500 and costs by Judge John A. Perry in the District Court, Denver, Colo., Nov 15. Thirty days were allowed for an appeal.

Wards of Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court, including a number of Lindsey's "bad boys," started a movement to collect 50,000 pennies from the children of Denver with which to pay the fine.

Judge Lindsay, Mar 13, asked the District Attorney's office for warrants for the arrest of Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bates, R. P. Rollins, undertaker; E. K. Whitehead, Secretary of the State Humane Society, and Frank L. Rose, a lawyer. He charged them with conspiracy to defame his character.

Judge Lindsey was exonerated of all charges of misconduct in a report to the County Grand Jury Apr 12. Rose was indicted on a charge of criminal libel in connection with affidavits reflecting upon the character of Judge Lindsey.

See also

COLORADO

—Rose libel case

After being out since the day before, the jurors reported they were unable to agree and were discharged in Denver, Colo., Oct 15.

LIQUID FIRE

The effect of the liquid fire used by the Germans was said by an eyewitness to be much worse at short range than that of asphyxiating gases, but it is easier to find shelter from it. The flames carry only a relatively short distance and cannot reach you a long way off, as is often the case with poison gases. The flame is yellow, with a blue nucleus and is directed through a powerful air jet. It springs from the ground level and expands into a roaring wave of fire. Indeed, the flame is very like that of the common Bunsen burner of the laboratory, only it is yellower. The pressure of the air or other gas that is used to force the inflammable liquid through the jet must be enormous in view of the volume and fury of the flame. Many of the victims died simply from suffocation caused by the intense heat that rolled forward in front of the flames, which did not touch them.

LISLE, Claude Joseph Rouget de

The body of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, the French Captain who composed the Marseillaise, was transferred from its resting place at Choisy-le-Roi to the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, July 14. President Poincaré, the members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies and other officials of the National Government and of the Department of the Seine and the city of Paris, officers, soldiers, veterans and others marched in procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Invalides, where a military parade was held and the President delivered an address.

LITTLE, George Thomas

Dr. George Thomas Little, for more than 30 years librarian at Bowdoin College, died Aug 5, aged 58.

LITTLE, Rear-Adm. William N.

The courtmartial of Rear-Admiral William Nelson Little, a retired officer of the navy, on charges growing out of the alleged discovery that the construction of the submarine K-2 was faulty, was ordered Oct 15. Admiral Little was the inspector of machinery for naval vessels under construction at the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., one of which was the K-2. At the time of the alleged carelessness on Admiral Little's part he was on the active list.

The court scheduled to meet at the Boston Navy Yard on Nov 1, was composed of Rear-Admirals Bradley A. Fiske, James M. Helm, Wythe M. Parks, Walter F. Worthington, Albert Gleaves, and Herbert O. Dunn, and Paymaster-General Thomas J. Cowie, with Lieutenant-Commander Alfred W. Johnson as judge advocate.

The court-martial agreed on a verdict after one-half hour's consultation at Boston, Nov 6, and forwarded its findings to Washington. The findings were not made public until the verdict was announced by Sec. Daniels, Nov 22.

Sec. Daniels refused to approve the findings of the court martial and sharply censured the officer. In making his decision Sec. Daniels announced that he would not reconvene the court martial because of the expense that would be entailed, and the improbability that other officers on inspection duty would follow the reprehensible example set by Rear Admiral Little. The Secretary mentioned that the Rear Admiral's motives and personal integrity were not to be doubted.

Mr. Daniels censured the Admiral for having failed to inform the Department of the defective workmanship on the submarine and for leaving the Government without legal claim against the Electric Boat Company when it was found that half of the cells in the storage batteries were defective.

The evidence produced at the court-martial showed that Lieut. Edward S. Moses, who was to command the K-2 on her completion and who was at the yards of the Electric Boat Company when she was being fitted out, had discovered defective workmanship in the storage batteries, and reported the fact to Rear Admiral Little. The latter required

the company to examine seventeen of the 120 cells in the batteries and of those examined thirteen were found to be faulty. Lieut. Moses urged the examination of additional cells before accepting the vessel, but on representations of the company that all defects had been removed Rear Admiral Little agreed to accept a guarantee from the company in writing to stand back of the batteries for all time.

In consideration of this Admiral Little accepted the vessel on behalf of the Government. Lieut. Moses thereupon informed his superior officer in writing of his belief that because of the defective work the batteries would fail. The batteries failed two months after the final trials.

Mr. Daniels pointed out that but for the good faith of the Electric Boat Company in desiring to make good what was recognized as defective workmanship the cost of renewal would now rest with the Government. The company at the time of writing was replacing the material without cost to the Government.

LITTLEFIELD, Charles Edgar

Charles Edgar Littlefield, formerly member of the House of Representatives from Maine, died May 2 in New York City. He was born in 1851.

LIVE STOCK

France

The following table in *Dun's Review*, Oct 23, gives the estimate of the French Department of Agriculture of the amount of live stock in France on July 1, 1915, and the decrease as compared with December 1, 1913.

Kind	1915 (July 1)	1913 (Dec. 1)	De- crease in 1915. Per cent
	Number	Number	
Horses	2,227,209	3,230,700	31.1
Mules	152,266	192,570	20.9
Asses	332,244	360,390	7.8
Cattle	12,286,849	14,807,380	17.0
Sheep	13,483,189	16,213,030	16.8
Swine	5,490,796	7,047,750	22.1
Goats	469,487	1,453,230	67.7

LOAN AGENCIES

Distress due to unemployment is about 20 per cent. greater this year than last, according to the report made Feb 2 by the president of the Provident Loan Society. The business for 1914 reached the record total of \$18,824,802 in loans to 559,277 borrowers.

To meet the unprecedented demand the society asked for an additional \$1,200,000 from its supporters. The trustees had to borrow \$800,000. Of the new issue of certificates of indebtedness \$925,000 has already been subscribed. In December the applications for small loans numbered 54,100, a new record.

Arthur H. Ham, director of the division of remedial loans of the Russell Sage Foundation, June 10 addressed the annual convention of the New York State League of Saving and Loan Associations at Port Jervis, N. Y., on the subject of "Credit Unions and Their Relation to Saving and Loan Associations." Mr. Ham said in part:

"The growth of the remedial loan societies in this country has been considerable, especi-

ally during the last six or seven years, and they have accomplished a measurable improvement in the small loan situation, but their most ardent adherents realize that they cannot satisfy more than a part of the great demand for short term loans. What is needed is, (1) an agency from which the deserving man, without property, may borrow small amounts for a legitimate purpose at a reasonable interest rate and under easy terms of repayment on security of his character, industry, sobriety and thrift, and (2) an agency which will appeal to the thrift instinct in a much more personal and effective way than is done by existing agencies, for the lack of thrift is at the bottom of this great loan shark evil, which has caused so much despair and wrought so much ruin in American homes.

"The potentialities of the credit union in these directions are now beginning to be appreciated. Following the immediate example of the province of Quebec and the advice of M. Desjardins, a French-Canadian journalist who has given years of his life to the founding of a system of people's banks in Canada, the State of Massachusetts enacted a law in 1909 which has resulted in the formation of over 50 unions there, with a membership of 6,000 and a share capital of \$180,000. New York, Texas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Kansas and some other States have now followed Massachusetts' lead and given the idea legal sanction.

A credit union is an association of persons joined together in a co-operative endeavor:

1. To encourage thrift by providing a safe, convenient and attractive medium for the investment of the savings of its members;
2. To promote industry and eliminate usury and extortion by enabling its members to borrow for productive and other beneficial purposes at a reasonable cost;
3. To train its members in business methods and self-government and educate them to a full realization of the value of co-operation.

Credit unions do not become competitors of the savings and loan associations. Credit unions are designed for small communities or groups where the members personally know each other. The savings and loan association seeks primarily to encourage home building; the credit union opens up a new field of thrift. Operating usually in a humbler sphere it encourages savings in small sums on the part of the people who perhaps have never saved before, but who through the agency of the credit union may be transformed into thrifty citizens aspiring eventually to own their own homes."

A report outlined in the *New York Times* of a company organized to lend money to small borrowers who formerly patronized loan-sharks showed that on June 30, at the completion of its first six months of operation it had loaned \$296,315 in sums ranging from \$25 to \$2000. In January and February its loans totaled \$61,780; in March and April they increased to \$111,300, and in May and June to \$223,235. There were 2444 borrowers,

of whom 553 were city employees and 353 were Government workers. The average loan made for the six months was \$121.24. Of the total of 2444 borrowers, only 122 were women. The average weekly income of the borrowers was \$25.83. Only 620 were unmarried, with nine unaccounted for. The number of children affected by the loans was 3932. Borrowers owning real estate numbered 359. Loans by this company were made on the basis of the character of the applicant and that of his indorsers, with proper consideration for their earning power.

See also

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS OF REMEDIAL LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

—Co-operative

Russia

The *Russian Supplement* of the *London Times* for Jan 15, 1915, states that in 1914 there were 9,548 co-operative credit associations and 3,469 loan and savings bank associations in Russia—a total of 13,017—with over 8,000,000 members, representing with their families fully 40,000,000 people.

The balances of these associations total \$204,098,000, and they hold in addition \$120,000,000 loaned them by various Government institutions, giving them a total working capital of \$324,000,000. Of this sum \$258,000,000 was loaned to the members of the associations.

LOANS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—LOANS

FINANCE—FOREIGN LOANS

See also subhead FINANCE under names of countries

LOBBYING

See

INDIANA

LOBSTER

The conference of fishery experts at Woods Hole, Mass., at the end of July, which discussed the alarming decrease in the lobster yield, adopted resolutions which will be used as a basis for necessary legislation both in Congress and in the Legislatures of the several lobster producing states, the chief points of which were:

1. Salvage of eggs.
2. Rearing the young for such a period and by such methods as may best minimize the natural destruction during the swimming period.
3. Protection of the adults, male and female, above and below the optimum market size (the so-called "double gauge").
4. Measurements made on the carapace, thus minimizing the personal equation in legal measurements.
5. Licensing all lobster fishermen and dealers for the purpose of securing facile enforcements of laws.
6. State regulation of methods of capture and possession, and Federal regulation relative to interstate shipment.
7. Setting aside suitable places for breeding purposes, upon which fishing is regulated.

See also

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF FISHERIES

LOCKJAW

See

TETANUS

LOCUSTS

Honduras

After doing millions of dollars of damage to cereal and fruit crops of Nicaragua, swarms of locusts so vast as to obscure the sun for hours, invaded the Atlantic coast section of Honduras and ravaged the great banana plantations near Ceiba and Truxillo. Passengers who arrived in New Orleans June 14 from Ceiba told of the appearance of the locusts over the city of Ceiba on June 9. They said that for several hours the sky was hidden above and to the south of the city by millions of insects. They had the appearance of a great cloud, moving rapidly and getting more dense every minute. The high mountains back of the city were entirely obscured for more than an hour.

LOEFFLER, Friedrich

Friedrich Loeffler, the German pathologist who discovered the diphtheria bacillus, died Apr 8, aged 62.

LOGWOOD

See

DYES—JAMAICA

LONDON, England

Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield was elected Lord Mayor, Sept 29, by the Corporation of the City of London.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—AIR OPERATIONS

GREAT BRITAIN—PROHIBITION

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange opened on the 4th after having remained closed 5 months.

The London Stock Exchange passed its dividend Oct 7, deferring the consideration of the declaration of an interim dividend until Mar 25, 1916.

A large meeting of members of the Stock Exchange Nov. 10 voted practically unanimously in favor of a resolution demanding that the committee exclude Germans and Austrians by refusing them re-election in March, 1916. An exception was suggested in the case of old members whose loyalty to Great Britain was undoubted.

The Stock Exchange committee, under authority of the Treasury Department, Nov. 22, abolished a number of the minimum prices. The new order applied to all Indian and colonial corporation stocks and all foreign stocks and bonds, as well as consols and the annuity stocks. The new rule went into immediate effect. The actual market for consols was about 58.

"LONDON TIMES"

See

NEWSPAPERS—GREAT BRITAIN

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of (Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart)

The Marquis of Londonderry died in London Feb 8 of pneumonia. He was 62 years of age.

LONG, John Davis

John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy and former Governor of Massachusetts, died at Hingham, Mass., Aug 28. He was born in 1838.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

The Long Island Railroad, refusing to obey an order of the Public Service Commission for increased train service, obtained a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court, Mar 4.

LOOP, Charles L.

Charles L. Loop, vice-president of the Southern Express Co. and prominent Chattanooga citizen, died Nov. 17, aged 75 years.

LORENZ, Richard

Richard Lorenz, an artist who had been awarded several medals at world expositions for his paintings of Western American subjects, died Aug 5 in Milwaukee. He was born in 1858.

LORENZELLI, Cardinal Benedetto

The death of Cardinal Benedetto Lorenzelli, Archbishop of Lucca and Prefect of the Congregation of Studies, was announced in Florence, Italy, Sept 16. Cardinal Lorenzelli was created a cardinal in 1907, after having been during his entire life since leaving the seminary in the diplomatic service of the Vatican. For three years he represented the Vatican at The Hague, and later at Munich, and was the nuncio at Paris before the breaking of diplomatic relations between the French government and the Vatican. He was made Archbishop of Lucca in 1904. He was 62 years of age, having been born at Badi, in the archdiocese of Bologna, in 1853.

LORIMER-MUNDAY BANK

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

Charles E. Sebastian (Chief of Police) was elected Mayor June 1.

LOUISIANA

See

JITNEY BUSSES—LOUISIANA

SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN

LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford

Professor Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, professor of English in Sheffield Scientific School since 1871, Shakespearean authority, died in New Haven, Ct., Apr 9. He was 77 years old.

LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

See

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

LOZIER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Efforts to get a guaranteed bid of \$1,000,000 for the property of the bankrupt Lozier Motor Car Company at Detroit, Feb 5, were successful after Referee L. E. Joslin's refusal to confirm the bid (Feb 4) of \$840,000 for all property except the Plattsburg, N. Y., plant. The new figure will yield creditors approximately 30 per cent. after the payment of court costs and attorney fees.

The purchasers were Harris Brothers and Frank Brothers of Detroit and Theodore Friedberg and Charles Shongood of New York.

LU CHENG SIANG.

Prof Jeremiah W. Jenks says of the new Chinese Foreign Minister: "He is a very able man of fifty years. In the last fifteen or sixteen years he has been one of the foremost Chinese, and always has been progressive. He belongs to no political party, is a strong peace advocate, and was China's delegate at the Hague Conferences in 1899, 1907 and 1911. He was China's second Premier, elected by the Parliament to succeed Tang Shao Yi. At that time he held the foreign portfolio. He left the Cabinet owing to the factional spirit displayed by Congress, and although recently chosen as a member of the Council of State, he has not accepted office since he acted as master of ceremonies at the inauguration of President Yuan, October 10, 1913."

LUDLOW, Rear-Adm. Nicoll

Rear Adm. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N. retired, died in New York City Dec 9, in his seventy-fourth year.

LUDWIG SALVATOR, Archduke

The death of Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria at Brandeis Castle on the Elbe was announced by German newspapers Oct 14. He was 68 years old. The archduke was known chiefly as an explorer and scientist. He was an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Sciences of Bohemia. Brandeis Castle is the ancestral home of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

LUMBER

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture have co-operated in publishing a directory of American sawmills. This publication, published late in Sept, offers a glimpse of the mills in operation, for the returns compiled tell of the kinds of wood each produces, the capacity of the plant in board feet per day, and per cent of output in boards, timbers or framing. They indicate mills producing laths, shooks, ties or shingles, and record the largest size a mill can furnish, largest size it can dress, largest it can kiln dry, the least thickness it can resaw, and its specialties.

A rapid survey of the field of production is afforded by a map of the United States, presenting in graphic form the yield of lumber in 1912 by States and kinds of wood. It shows large amounts from such States as Louisiana, Washington, Oregon, Michigan, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and others, with smaller amounts down to the less productive States. There are also tables giving similar data for the various species, and a list of associations, with the addresses of their officers and the kinds of wood the members produce. Rail and water routes to the individual mills are indicated in

the returns from their owners that are published.

See also

DOUGLAS FIR EXPLORATION & EXPORT CO.

—Customs duties

The United States Court of Customs Appeals, Feb 23, in the case of the United States *v.* Meyers & Co., *et al.* (No. 1476), affirmed the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, Abstract 36765 (T. D. 34871). The court declared that sawed and dressed boards with ornamental beading are free of duty under the free entry clause of the tariff act of 1913 since planing includes beading and boards not further manufactured than sawed, planed, tongued and grooved (paragraph 647), tariff act of 1913, are free. (T. D. 35179).

LUNDIN, Carl Axel Robert

Carl A. R. Lundin, an optical expert, died in Boston, Nov. 28, aged 64 years.

LUNN, George R.

See

SOCIALIST PARTY

LUXEMBURG

Dr. Leutsch, a lawyer, appointed Minister of State on Nov 6, by Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg, assumed the presidency of the new Luxemburg Government Nov 8, according to a despatch from Luxemburg.

Geneva advices on Nov 6 stated that the Cabinet of Luxemburg had resigned, the resignation being accepted by Grand Duchess Marie. Dr. Leutsch was the successor of ex-Premier Eyschen.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—LUXEMBURG
EYSCHEN, PREMIER

LUZON

See

STORMS—LUZON

LYDEKKER, Richard

Richard Lydekker, the British naturalist, died Apr 19, aged 66.

LYMAN, Albert Josiah, D.D.

The Rev. Albert J. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn for many years, died at South Norwalk, Ct., Aug 22. He was born in 1845.

LYNCHINGS.

A negro, his son, and his two married daughters were taken by a mob from the Jasper County jail at Monticello, Georgia, and lynched on Ja 15. Their offense was attacking and wounding an officer while resisting arrest.

See also

FRANK, LEO M.

“MAARTENS, Maarten,” pseud.

See

VANDER POORTEN—SCHWARTZ, JOOST MA-
RIUS WILLEM

McADOO, Mrs. William G. (Eleanor Wilson)

A daughter was born in Washington, D. C., on May 21, to Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury and daughter of President Wilson. Mrs. McAdoo was Miss Eleanor Wilson.

MACAULAY, Robertson

Robertson Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and known as “the father of the insurance business in Canada,” died in Montreal, Canada, Sept 27. He was 83 years old.

McBRIDE, Sir Richard

Sir Richard McBride, for twelve years premier of British Columbia, resigned Dec 15 from that position and from his seat in the Legislature as first member for Victoria. He was succeeded in the premiership and the leadership of the Conservative party by W. J. Bowser, for many years attorney-general.

Sir Richard, it was announced, would leave in a few days for London, to assume the duties of agent general for British Columbia.

McCALL, Edward E.

See

NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COM-
MISSION

McCHORD, Charles Caldwell

See

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

MacCORD, Charles William

Charles William MacCord, Professor Emeritus of the Stevens Institute of Technology and a noted draughtsman, died Apr 13 in Hoboken, N. J., in his eightieth year.

MACCRACKEN, Henry Noble

See

VASSAR COLLEGE

MACCRACKEN, Dr. John Henry

See

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

McCLURE, John

John McClure, Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court during the Reconstruction died July 8, aged 81.

McCOLLOM, John Hildreth

Dr. John H. McCollom, professor emeritus of contagious diseases at the Harvard Medical School and formerly superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, died in Boston June 14. Dr. McCollom was born in 1843.

McCORMACK, Charles L.

Charles L. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, New York City, died July 11, aged 49.

McCORMICK, Rear-Adml. Alexander Hugh

Rear-Admiral Alexander Hugh McCormick, who was a Commander on the old battleship *Oregon*, under Captain Clark, during the Spanish-American war, died at Annapolis, Aug 21, in his seventy-fourth year.

McCOY, George W.

See

UNITED STATES—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
—HYGIENIC LABORATORY

McCOY, JOSEPH G.

Joseph G. McCoy, pioneer cattle drover of the southwest, died Oct 19, aged 77.

McCREADY, Mgr. Charles

Mgr. McCready, a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman of New York, died Apr 9, aged 78.

McCRORY, J. G., Co.*See*

FIVE-AND-TEN-CENT STORES

McCULLOUGH, John Griffith

John Griffith McCullough, Governor of Vermont from 1902 to 1904, and a well-known lawyer and railroad official, died in New York City, May 30, aged 79.

MacDONALD, Col. Sir Claude Maxwell

The death of Sir Claude MacDonald, who was British Minister in Peking during the Boxer trouble in 1900, was announced in London, Sept 11. He was born in Scotland and was in his 64th year.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Dr. James Douglas, of New York, Sept 21, gave \$150,000 to McGill University, Montreal, for the purpose of building students' homes on the new campus.

McGOWAN, Rear-Adml. John

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U. S. N., retired, died, Aug 13, at Haines Falls, N. Y. He was born in 1843.

MACHADO, Bernardino

Senhor Machado, elected president of Portugal Aug 6, has been prominent for years in the public life of Portugal, having served his country as Premier, Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Minister to Brazil. He has been considered the foremost man in the Republican party, and before the overthrow of the monarchy was regarded as the logical choice of that party for the Presidency. In Jan 1908, he was accused of conspiracy against the Crown, but the charges never were proved. When King Manuel II was dethroned and the republic proclaimed on Oct 5, 1910, after a short revolution, Senhor Machado was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by the provisional government. The following year he was a candidate for the Presidency, but notwithstanding his prominence was defeated by Dr. Manuel Arriaga, whom he now will succeed. Four months after his defeat he was appointed Minister to Brazil. In Feb, 1914, he was asked to form a new Cabinet, and was successful in his efforts, but he and his ministers resigned ten months later.

He is sixty-five years old and formerly was professor of philosophy in Coimbre University, but was ousted from his chair because he joined the anti-clerical movement. He is an excellent speaker, and during his public career has been regarded as strongly pro-British.

See also

PORTUGAL

McIVOR, Nicholas Williams

Nicholas Williams McIvor, former United States Consul General and Judge of the United States Circuit Court at Yokohama, died at Tokio, Feb 10 of uraemia. He was born in Cheraw, S. C., in 1860, and educated at Trinity College. He studied law at Harvard; was appointed Consul General at Yokohama in 1893, and during the Chino-Japanese war was the holder of the protectorate over the Chinese of Japan.

MACK, John M.

John M. Mack, the contractor and financier and the leading figure in the asphalt war several years ago, died at his home in Philadelphia on Ja 26, after a brief illness, in his sixty-third year. He was said to be worth \$10,000,000.

McKELWAY, St. Clair.

St. Clair McKelway, 70, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, died July 16.

MACKENZIE, Alexander Cameron

Dr. Alexander Cameron MacKenzie, for eighteen years president of Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., died in that city, Mar 23, from kidney disease. President MacKenzie was born in 1850.

McKENZIE, Fayette Avery*See*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

MACKENZIE, Rear-Adml. Morris Robinson Slidell.

Rear-Admiral Mackenzie died at Morristown, N. J., Ja 16. He was made Rear-Admiral in May 1906, a few months before his retirement.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL (Niles, O.)

The contract for the construction of the McKinley Memorial Building at Niles, O., the birthplace of the martyred President, was, Aug 4, awarded to the John P. Parker Company of New York for \$240,000. Completed, the structure, which will occupy an entire block, will cost \$300,000. Funds had been raised by popular subscription and Congress made an appropriation for the structure. The work will start at once and the cornerstone will be laid in the fall, with Governor Willis officiating. The contractors have agreed to have the work completed in 1916. The architects of the building are McKim, Mead & White, of New York. Their plans show a marble structure, 283 feet long, 136 feet wide and 38 feet high. The exterior will be of silver gray Georgia marble. The court of honor, in the centre of the building, will be supported by twenty-eight monolithic columns and the plans provide for the addition later of busts and tablets to the memory of prominent early residents of the Mahoning Valley and also to the memory of those who contributed to the prosperity of the local industries. The building will contain a public library and an auditorium, which will be used by the residents of Niles and vicinity. The main entrance of the court of honor will contain a twelve foot statue of Mr. McKinley now being made by J. Massey Rhind, of New York.

The cornerstone was laid Nov 20.

McMAHON, Mgr. Denis J.

Mgr. McMahon, a prominent New York Roman Catholic clergyman, died Apr 11, aged 56.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION*See*

ARCTIC EXPLORATION — MACMILLAN EXPEDITION

McNAMARA BROTHERS

See

DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY (IRON WORKERS)
"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY**MACY, R. H., & CO.**

See

PRICE MIANTENANCE

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. VS. R. H.
MACY & CO.**McPHERSON, Judge Smith.**

Judge McPherson died of acute indigestion at his home in Red Oak, Ia., Jan. 17, at the age of 65. For fifteen years he had been judge of the Federal Court in the Southern Iowa District. He had been ill since last July.

MADAGASCAR.

An official report on Madagascar, the most prosperous colony of France, shows on January 1, 1914, a population of 3,253,581. On March 31st, the Comoro Archipelago was added to the Madagascar Government General as the Comoro Province. The area thus added (to Madagascar's 228,000 square miles) was 1357 square miles, and the added population numbered 97,900. The foreign trade of Madagascar in 1913 was valued at \$10,818,495 in exports, and \$9,022,259 in imports. During 1913, 10,086 vessels aggregating 1,668,865 registered tons entered the ports of the Island. Of these, 6859, of 1,668,865 tons, were French, 1134 of 53,384 tons, were British; 286, of 235,032 tons, were German; 1601, of 23,893 tons, were Indian; 146, of 2307 tons, were Greek; 13, of 9876 tons, were Portuguese. The French ships carried 85 per cent. and the German 12 per cent. of the value.

—Commerce.

Of Madagascar's 1913 imports, valued at \$9,022,259, France supplied \$7,837,076 (87 per cent.); and of the 1913 exports, valued at \$10,818,495, France bought \$6,637,133 (61 per cent.). This trade has been almost wholly suspended by the war in Europe. Of the remaining export value, Germany bought \$1,944,175, principally in hides, with some dyes, tannins, and fibres. The United Kingdom bought \$1,167,679, chiefly farinaceous manioc root. The United States bought a value of \$19,370, mostly lima beans and raffia fibre; and sold to Madagascar a value of \$93,362, principally kerosene, manufactured metal ware, and machinery. Madagascar's largest purchases in 1913 were of cotton piece goods (\$3,137,258); beverages (\$868,693); household articles and furnishings (\$347,206); and machinery (\$329,292).

As reported to the Department of Commerce, the exports of Madagascar for the year 1913 amounted to a value of \$10,818,495. The commodities of largest importance were as follows. Hides, \$2,860,233; gold dust, \$1,044,797; meats, salted and preserved, \$674,566; raffia fiber, \$661,257; lima beans, \$642,860; manioc, \$569,086; graphite, \$558,212; lard, \$479,924; rice, \$441,331; vanilla, \$400,535; rubber, \$315,634 (\$1,000,006 in 1912); beeswax, \$289,615; mangrove bark, \$283,050; live oxen, \$201,952; coffee, \$160,098; ebony, \$148,076; cloves, 91,521.

MAES, Bp. Camillus Paul

Bishop Maes, the Roman Catholic bishop of Covington and permanent president of the Eucharistic Congress, died May 10 in Covington, Ky., aged 69.

MAGNETS

The earth is a great magnet; so is the sun. The source of their magnetic properties has been a puzzle to scientific men for ages. Yet it now seems probable that they are magnets, for one reason, because they are twirling in space, and that twirling any other body of suitable substance, at a sufficient speed, will make it also into a magnet. This was suggested on theoretical grounds several years ago, but the effect has not been obtained in the laboratory until very recently, as reported in *Science* (New York) by Prof. S. J. Barnett, of Ohio State University. Professor Barnett notes that rapid rotation, on the modern theory of magnetism, should magnetize any magnetic substance "by a sort of molecular gyroscopic process."

The theory is that rotation should produce in any substance an intrinsic magnetic intensity parallel to the axis of rotation, proportional to the angular velocity, and (like the magnetization of the earth) directed oppositely to the magnetic intensity which would be produced by an electric current circulating around the substance in the direction of rotation. If the rotating body is magnetic, magnetization, proportional to the intensity, should result; otherwise not (except to a very minute extent).

Experiments were made with two nearly similar rods of steel shafting, which were mounted with their axes horizontal and perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. One of the rods remained at rest, while the other was alternately rotated by an air-motor and brought to rest. After all suspected sources of systematic error were eliminated, an effect was left corresponding precisely with that predicted by the above theory and inexplicable on any other theory hitherto proposed.

From experiments made for a different purpose by Lebedew in 1912 it can be shown that in non-magnetic substances not more than a minute fraction of the magnetization we have observed in iron is produced at the same speed.

MAINE.

The danger of too much legislation and the need of repealing unwise and useless laws were emphasized by Governor Oakley C. Curtis in his inaugural address, Jan. 7. The Governor devoted much of his address to the question of good roads. "With the 25,000 miles of roads in the State," he said, "it is questionable whether the State can construct anything more than well-drained gravel roads, and even these only on the principal highways."

See also

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

"MAINE" (Battleship) monument

On Feb 15 the anniversary of the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana harbor, seventeen years before President Menocal sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$23,000 to build a monument to the heroes of the *Maine*. Work was begun on the foundation for the monument.

The American Congress presented to the Cuban Government the *Maine's* after turret and two of her guns. These relics, which had lain for more than three years on the pier where they were placed among rubbish when the battleship's hulk was raised, were removed to the site of the monument of which they were to form part.

MAJOR, Elliott W.

See

PRISONS

MAKOVSKY, Constantine

Constantine Makovsky, whose death, as a result of a street accident, was announced in Petrograd Oct 1, was probably more widely known in the United States than any Russian artist since Verestchagin. Makovsky's paintings formed the nucleus of the Russian fine arts display at the St. Louis Exposition.

Probably the best known of his works is the "Death of Ivan the Terrible," but his "Banquet at a Russian Nobleman's House" was the most popular of the exhibit he sent to the United States.

He was in his seventy-seventh year.

MALACCA

Reports of serious rioting in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula (Malacca) were brought to Tokio May 27 by steamer from Nagasaki. The uprisings were said to have been started as a protest against taxation. It was reported that 3000 rebels repulsed a punitive expedition and pillaged villages and towns, murdering many white residents.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

The Missouri Supreme Court's action forfeiting the charter of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works at St. Louis, Mo., because it failed to file the yearly "affidavit of innocence" from participation in any trust organization, as required by the Missouri anti-trust law, was affirmed June 1 by the Supreme Court.

MALTA

Out of deference for Italy, England, Aug 4, consented to have the Italian language become the official language of the island of Malta after the war.

Phoenician Maltese is the language spoken among both high and low classes of the island. The language is altogether different from the Italian tongue, which was spoken by about 20 per cent of the inhabitants at the last census in 1901. At that time about 19,000 Maltese inhabitants of the island spoke English. The total civil population then was 184,742.

MALVINA, Mme. Carola.

Mme. Carola Malvina, the dancing teacher, died Ja 17 in New York City, aged 69.

MANATT, James Irving

Prof. James Irving Manatt, head of the Greek department of Brown University, died Feb 14 at his home in Providence, R. I. Professor Manatt was born in 1845.

MANCHESTER, William Angus Drogo Montague, Duke of

It was announced in London, Oct 22, that an order for a receiver had been issued against the Duke of Manchester on the petition of a creditor. The Duke of Manchester married in 1900 Miss Helena Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL CO.

The annual report of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, for the year 1914, shows that, despite a number of detracting factors due to the war, the net income of the company was £364,040 (\$1,820,200), or £7,963 (\$39,815) larger than that realized in the preceding year. The receipts of the company were £656,233 (\$3,281,165) and the total tons of freight handled was 5,424,732 tons.

MANIFESTS

A comparison of the export regulations in effect in 1915 with the new and more liberal regulations prescribed, to become effective Feb 1, 1916, was prepared by the Treasury Department. The full text will be found in the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Dec 14.

MANN, Henry

Henry Mann the well known newspaper man died Oct 16, aged 67.

MANN LAW

The federal white slave law was interpreted at Washington Feb 1 by the Supreme Court as authorizing the indictment of a woman, transported in violation of the law, as a co-conspirator with the person who caused her to be transported.

—Diggs Caminetti case

The convictions of F. Drew Caminetti, son of Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, and Maurice I. Diggs, former state architect, under the Mann White Slave act, were affirmed, Mar 18, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The U. S. Supreme Court was petitioned May 28 to review the conviction of Caminetti, but declined June 14.

Reversing its own action of a week before, the Supreme Court June 21 decided to review the conviction of Caminetti and also agreed to review the conviction of Maury I. Diggs.

The cases were the first in which the Supreme Court had reviewed a white slave law prosecution where it was contended that the law did not apply to prosecutions which failed to show evidence of the elements of commercialized vice.

MANNEY, Rear-Adm. Henry Newman

Rear Admiral Henry Newman Manney, U. S. N., retired, 71 years old, died Oct 25 at Point Loma, Cal.

MANUFACTURING*United States*

A plan to organize the employing and manufacturing forces of the country into one central organization, in view of the chaotic conditions in Europe, was discussed by the presidents of the National Metal Trades Association of Manufacturers, the National Association of Woollen Manufacturers and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers during an executive session, held in New York City in Nov.

The committee planned to have special committees selected from all to take up and deal with one particular object such as foreign trade, the tariff, wages and hours of labor, etc. It was also planned to make a vigorous effort at the coming session of Congress by the combined groups of employers and industrial interests, ably seconded by the promised co-operation of important banking interests, to secure the passage of constructive or remedial legislation affecting problems along economic or industrial lines which would encourage industrial expansion and practically lay out the lines on which such expansion might be approved.

MARCONI WIRELESS CO. OF AMERICA*See***PATENTS****MARIA PIA ANTOINETTE CAROLINE,***Princess*

Princess Maria Pia, daughter of the late Duke of Parma and sister-in-law of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir apparent, died at St. Gall, Switzerland, Feb 2, in her thirty-ninth year.

MARKETS, PUBLIC

Free markets conducted by New York city ceased to exist Feb 15 when the Sinking Fund Commission turned the property occupied by four of the markets over to Controller Prendergast for rental. The markets will be continued if farmers and produce dealers care to pay the rent demanded by the Finance Department.

At the request of Commissioner Smith, of the Department of Docks and Ferries, the Fort Lee ferry market was ordered closed. The Commissioner said this market had interfered with improvements. The plots used for markets are under the Williamsburg, Queensboro, Manhattan and Third Avenue bridges.

MARRIAGE*See***GERMANY****EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS****MARSELLAISE, The***See***LISLE, CLAUDE JOSEPH ROUGET DE****MARTIN, James Loren.**

James L. Martin of Brattleboro, Vt., the United States District Judge for Vermont, died on Ja 14 aged 68.

MARYLAND

State Controller Emerson C. Harrington (Dem.) was elected governor Nov 2, to succeed Gov. Pr. L. Goldsborough (Rep.). His plurality over Ovington E. Weller (Rep.) was about 3500. George R. Gorsuch was the Prohibitionist candidate. Albert C. Ritchie, Democratic candidate for attorney-general, ran ahead of Harrington considerably and Hugh A. McMullen, candidate for controller, ran about even with the gubernatorial candidate. The election changed the representation in the Legislature to:—Senate—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 10. House of Delegates—Democrats, 55; Republicans, 47. The four amendments to the state constitution were ratified. They provided for the referendum, reclassification of property for taxation purposes; home rule for Baltimore city and the counties in matters of purely local legislation, and parole in criminal cases.

MASSACHUSETTS.

David I. Walsh (Dem.) was inaugurated for his second term as governor on Ja 7. He took up the problem of unemployment, in his inaugural address, urging a \$50,000 appropriation for land reclamation by the unemployed. He also recommended an inquiry into the telephone and telegraph systems and urged amendments for woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum.

At the Nov 2 elections Samuel W. McCall (Rep.) was elected governor by a plurality of 6376. The vote cast was the largest, with one exception, ever polled by a candidate for governor in the State.

The candidates, including Gov. David I. Walsh, were: Nelson B. Clark, Prog.; Samuel W. McCall, (Rep.); William Shaw, (Proh.); Walter S. Hutchins (Soc.), and Peter O'Rourke, (Soc.-Lab.)

Calvin Coolidge was elected lieutenant-governor. Various other State officers, together with 40 Senators and 240 members of the State House of Representatives, were also elected.

The Prohibition Party polled more than 3 per cent of the total vote for Governor, and became a recognized political organization in Massachusetts. The failure of the Progressive Party to obtain 3 per cent of the total vote put that organization, with the Socialist and Socialist-Labor Parties, in the unofficial list.

The movement for the recall of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston failed.

The new Legislature follows:—

Senate—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 6; a net gain of one Republican.

House—Republicans, 166; Democrats, 73; Socialist, 1; a net gain of 16 Republicans

This gave the Republicans a majority of 120 on a joint ballot.

Massachusetts, in addition to the suffrage amendment, voted on the proposition of giving the Legislature authority to impose a tax on incomes, and similar authority for the taking over of land in country districts for the

purpose of establishing homesteads for those who may wish to escape from the more congested quarters of the cities. The two latter amendments were carried by votes of nearly 3 to 1.

See also

BLUE SKY LAW—MASSACHUSETTS
LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—MASSACHUSETTS
MINIMUM WAGE—MASS.
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS—MASS.
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—MASS.

—Population

The population of Massachusetts was 3,693,310 on Apr 1, according to the official announcement, Dec 23, of the census taken by the State Bureau of Statistics. The total, which probably kept the state in sixth place in population rank, was greater by 326,894 than the count made in the Federal census of five years before. Massachusetts sheltered approximately 450 persons to the square mile, the figures showed, and was second only to Rhode Island in density of population. Boston's population was 745,439, as compared with 670,585 five years before. The metropolitan district, within ten miles of City Hall, numbered 1,587,093 persons. Worcester held its place as the second city of the state, its population being 162,697. Fall River remained third, with 124,791, but Lowell, which was fourth, fell to sixth, displaced by New Bedford, which passed the 100,000 mark for the first time. The population of the latter city was 109,568; that of Cambridge, still in fifth position, 108,822; and Lowell, 107,978. Springfield, moving from eighth place to seventh in rank, entered the 100,000 division with a total of 102,971.

—“Red flag act”

A hearing was held Feb 4 in Boston before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature at which graduates and professors of Harvard University and a representative of the Socialist party advocated the amendment of the so-called Red Flag act, so that any religious, educational, or charitable organization may carry its red flag in parade. Arguments made by those in favor of the amendment were opposed by the father of the bill, which passed the Legislature in 1912, a representative of the I. W. W., and by several Harvard graduates on the ground that it was class legislation. The bill was originally passed to prevent any repetition of the Lawrence strike scenes.

By a voice vote the House passed Mar 31 the bill to amend the “red flag act.”

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology amounting to half a million dollars were announced by President MacLaurin June 8th. Two gifts of \$150,000 and \$100,000, respectively, offered as initial funds for the construction of dormitories near the institute's new \$10,000,000 plant in Cambridge were anonymous. T. Coleman Du Pont and S. Pierre Du Pont, both of Wilmington, Del., and Charles Hayden, of Boston, donated \$225,-

000 for a building for the mining department. Charles A. Stone and Edward A. Webster, of Boston, agreed to present to the Institute a house for its president.

MATSON, Courtland Cushing

Courtland Cushing Matson, ex-Congressman from Brookville, Ind., died, Sept 4, at the age of 74.

MAXIM, Sir Hiram

See

ASPHYXIATING GASES—PROTECTION AGAINST

MAYO FOUNDATION OF ROCHESTER

See

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

See

ASTRONOMY

BLACK EAGLE, ORDER OF THE

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

CIVIC FORUM MEDAL

EDISON, THOMAS A.

IRON CROSS

MILITARY CROSS

ORDER POUR LE MERITE

RUMFORD MEDAL

VICTORIA CROSS

MEDICAL APPLIANCES

—Exports

The following table, compiled from the official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, illustrates the rapid growth in exports of medical appliances:

Articles—	Year ended June 30, 1914	*1915
Surgical appliances	\$1,289,000	\$4,500,000
Medical and surgical instruments	206,000	300,000
Dental goods	2,679,000	1,274,000
Patent or proprietary medicines	6,722,000	7,200,000
Miscellaneous drugs, chiefly disinfectants	9,020,000	22,500,000
Totals	\$19,916,000	\$35,774,000

*Estimate based on actual figures for eleven months.

MEDICAL BROTHERHOOD

The Medical Brotherhood, which included among its officials a large body of prominent distinguished medical men, was formed in this country in July to take advantage of the special position of the medical profession which has served the cause of humanity in all armies, in order to aid in restoring good feeling after the war and to raise standards of international morality.

The following officers are members of the Executive Committee:

President, Dr. S. J. Meltzer of Rockefeller Institute; Vice Presidents, Dr. Rufus Cole of Rockefeller Hospital and Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the Department of Child Hygiene; First Secretary, Dr. William J. Gies, Professor of Biological Chemistry at Columbia University; Second Secretary, Dr. Harlow Brooks, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Treasurer, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School.

Professor Thorkild Røvsing, one of the leading surgeons of Denmark, Nov 21, invited the physicians of that country to join the Medical Brotherhood established in the United States several months before by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The movement was said to have met with ready support among Danish physicians.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

A remarkable operation, the first time ever attempted, was successfully performed by Dr. D. F. Reeder Apr 10 at the Ancon Hospital, Panama, on D. W. MacCormack, a canal employe, who ruptured an eardrum. The patient was 56 years old.

When the drum refused to heal Doctor Reeder took the membrane from the inside of a fresh eggshell. After many trials he succeeded in putting it over the ruptured membrane, which brought the sides of the wound together. Forty-eight hours after the operation, the egg membrane was removed and the drum had grown together.

See also

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
ANIMAL CHARCOAL
ANTHRAX
ANTISEPTICS
ASPHYXIATING GASES
BLOOD TRANSFUSION
BONES—TRANSPLANTATION OF
BUBONIC PLAGUE
CANCER
CHINA—ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WORK
IN
CHOLERA
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CLOTHING TRADES—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL CENTER
DEAFNESS
DEFECTIVES
DIABETES
DIPHThERIA
FRIEDMANN INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF
TUBERCULOSIS
GANGRENE
HATTERS TRADE—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
HAY FEVER
HOOKWORM
INSANITY
LEPROSY
LEUKEMIA
MEDICAL APPLIANCES
MEDICAL BROTHERHOOD
MENINGITIS
MENTAL DEFECTIVES
MERCURY-POISONING
NERVES
OSIRIS PRIZE
PATENT MEDICINES
PELLAGRA
PETROLEUM—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
POLYVALENT
RADIOGRAPHIC COMPASS
RED CROSS—AMERICAN
RIGGS DISEASE
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY HONDURAS EXPEDITION
SLEEPING SICKNESS
TETANUS
TUBERCULOSIS
TYPHOID FEVER
TYPHUS
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
WEIL'S DISEASE
WHOOPING COUGH
YELLOW FEVER

MEHEMED, Sultan

See

TURKEY

MELDOLA, Raphael

Raphael Meldola, professor of organic chemistry in the University of London, since 1912, died in London Nov 16, aged 66 years.

MEMORIAL DAY

Eulogies of America's soldier and sailor dead were voiced in Washington, D. C., May 31, by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and Governor Willis of Ohio at impressive exercises at Arlington National Cemetery. The president made no direct reference to Mexico or Europe.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

E. H. Crump, Mayor; R. A. Utley, Commissioner of Fire and Police; and W. M. Stanton, Judge of the Municipal Court, were removed from office by the Chancery Court Nov 4. George C. Love, head of the city's Department of Streets, Bridges and Sewers, was elected Mayor. T. C. Ashcroft was elected to succeed Mr. Love and W. T. McLain was made Commissioner of Fire and Police. R. H. Stickley was elected presiding officer of the Municipal Court. Charges under which the officials were ousted were filed at the instance of Attorney-General Thompson. They involved allegations of wilful failure to enforce the liquor laws.

MENINGITIS

The discovery of a specific for cerebro-spinal meningitis was announced Aug 11 by Dr. Richard Bull, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Melbourne. Dr. Bull asserted that eucalyptus would destroy the germ. The medicinal properties of the oil obtained from leaves of the eucalyptus tree have long been recognized. It has been used in treatment of microbic diseases of the lungs and employed as an antiseptic.

MENNONITES

See

AMISH

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

That the care, custody, treatment, and training of the mentally deficient, including epileptics, should be definitely regarded as State problems and should be under State supervision, is the conclusion reached by the New York State Commission to Investigate Provision for the Mentally Deficient. The recommendations of the Commission stated in its report submitted to the Legislature Feb 15 include one that the State, in order to round out a comprehensive system, take over the New York city asylums and schools at Randall's Island; a new institution near Buffalo, the acquisition of a country site for the Syracuse institution, and another colony for epileptics at Sonyea. According to the report, provision is now made for but 3000 who are mentally defective, while 21,000 are said to be in need of supervision.

See also

DEFECTIVES

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

The Winthrop National Bank was merged with the Merchants' National Bank, May 4, the former institution liquidating at \$270 a share. The capital stock of the Merchants' will be increased from \$45,900,000 to \$49,000,000.

MERCIER, Cardinal.

The Belgian Cardinal, who defied the German Emperor, was born at Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium, Nov. 22, 1851. He was educated at the school in Mechlin, took the degree of Licentiate in Theology at the Louvain University in 1877, and was immediately appointed professor of theology at the Petit Seminaire, at Mechlin. A special chair of scholastic philosophy at the University of Louvain was founded by the Belgian bishops in 1882 at the request of Pope Leo XIII. To this chair Mercier was appointed. Nine years later he laid before the Catholic Congress of Mechlin a programme for a better and more modern philosophical training in high schools and universities for both the laity and the clergy. Mercier was appointed to the Archbishopric of Mechlin F 21, 1906, and created a cardinal Ap 15, 1907. He has published volumes on logic, psychology, criterionology and general metaphysics, notable among them being "Les Origines de la Psychologie Contemporaine." Most of his writings have gone through several editions, some having been translated into Spanish, Italian, German and Polish.

MERCURY

—Poisoning

See

HATTERS' TRADE

METCALFE, Jacob G.

Jacob G. Metcalfe, former President of the Mexican International Railway and a director of the London Underground Railway Company, died Aug 31 at Pocono Summit, Penn., in his sixty-seventh year.

METHODIST CHURCH

According to the Methodist year book, issued in Nov, the Methodist Church, the large Northern body of the name, passed in 1914 the 4,000,000 mark in its membership. That membership stood at 4,033,123, making it the largest single Protestant body in the world. Its increase in 1914, net, was 104,089. This increase fell off from the previous year, when it was 164,000. The year before that it was 155,000. A united effort was under way to secure an increase of 250,000.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

See

DAVIS, THEODORE M.

ENO, AMOS F.

FINE ARTS—METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DE WITT

METZLER, Frederick

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

MEXICO

January

The beginning of the month of January found Mexico in the hands of two rival governments: the Constitutionalist government under First Chief Venustiano Carranza with headquarters at Vera Cruz, supported by Generals Antonio I. Villareal, Alvarado Obregon and Maclavio Herrera, and the Conventionist government under Provisional President Eulalio Gutierrez with headquarters at Mexico City, supported by Generals Francisco Villa, Emiliano Zapata and Felipe Angeles.

On Ja 7th Carranza annulled all land concessions given out since 1876 and also forbade further development of mineral lands. These decrees affected most of the oil land in Mexico. Two oil companies at Tampico and Panuco were closed down by Carranza Ja 13 and an embargo placed on their exportation of oil because of alleged non-payment of the production tax. One of these companies is owned by the Pearson interests of which Lord Cowdray is the head. The United States and Great Britain filed strong protests against the closing down of these companies. On Ja 15 the 2 companies, having agreed to pay \$500,000 each, the amount they were said to owe to the national treasury, secured temporary permits to keep on in business. Carranza lifted the embargo on oil exportation Ja 16 but made no response to other protests made by both the State Department and the British Embassy against the decree forbidding further development of mineral lands. However, on the following day he declared that the oil wells were in no danger of confiscation. On the 25th the United States protested against the decree nullifying land titles of more recent date than 1876, the full text of which it had by that time been received.

On Ja 1 the Villa and Zapata delegates to the Aguascalientes conference met in Mexico City to appoint a Provisional President and a complete provisional cabinet. Because of the absence of certain members the meeting was adjourned after the following men had taken office: Minister of Foreign Relations, Jose Ortiz Rodriguez; Secretary of Government, Gen. Lucio Blanco; Minister of Justice, Rodorigo Gomez (Zapatista); Minister of Agriculture, Manuel Palafox (Zapatista). The Gutierrez government, on the 6th, authorized the issue of \$3,000,000 national bonds at 6% to be secured by a stamp tax, and a few days later (Ja 9) President Gutierrez announced that plans for the pacification of Mexico had been virtually completed.

The Mexico City convention, adjourned from Ja 1, on the 12th appointed Gutierrez provisional president to serve until Ap 1, 1916, but on the 17th they appointed a new president, Col. Roque Garza (Villista) and dismissed the entire cabinet. In electing Garza the convention declared itself supreme. Garza was originally a follower of the late Pres. Madero and on his appointment Emilio Madero was immediately named governor of the State of Sinaloa. Gutierrez, forced to flee from Mexico City accompanied by Gen. Lucio Blanco, Gen. Hosea Ysabel Robles, Minister of War, and

José Vasconcelos, minister of Public Instruction, took refuge in Pachuca, 75 miles north-east of Mexico City. On the same day Gen. Carranza made public a letter, said to have been taken from three Gutierrez envoys, awaiting trial by court martial in Vera Cruz, in which suspension of the attack on Mexico City, so that Gutierrez might begin a campaign against Villa in the north was proposed. Gutierrez on the 18th denounced Villa and Zapata in a message to Washington and declared that in order to defend himself against them he was obliged to appeal to Carranza. He took up an offensive position with 5000 troops under the command of Minister Palafox.

On the 19th Villa accused Gutierrez of taking with him \$5,000,000. Gutierrez issued a proclamation at Pachuca declaring he was still president, and deposed Villa, Zapata and other generals. He also declared himself independent of Carranza. The convention on Ja 23 ratified Garza as Provisional President, to hold office until D 31, 1915. Two days later Garza told the convention that "the incompetency of the Zapata army would cause the City of Mexico to fall into the enemy's hands," and suggested that he be appointed its commander.

It was said on the 26th that Gutierrez had offered his aid to Obregon but that Obregon had refused it, awaiting First Chief Carranza's decision in the matter. All the Villa-Zapatistas forces left the city of Mexico on the 27th at the approach of Gen. Obregon, whereupon Garza renounced the provisional presidency and fled on the 29th, scoring Villa for leaving the city unprotected and denouncing Zapata as a brigand.

The protracted struggle in northern and north-eastern Mexico had so devastated the country, that on Ja 1 the American Consul General at Monterey appealed through the Red Cross to the American people for aid for the starving Mexicans in the vicinity of Monterey, declaring conditions worse than in Europe. Famine was also reported in Mazatlan and Guaymas while 2000 destitute refugees from Sonora arrived at Bisbee, Ariz., Ja 3. The following day the Red Cross undertook the relief of non-combatants in these districts. In the northeast, Gen. Herrera occupied Hipolito (half-way between Monterey and Torreon), the enemy having fled without giving battle, Ja 2. On the 6th the Carrancistas claimed a decisive victory at Marte, near Torreon; on the same day the Carrancista garrison under Gen. Villareal abandoned Saltillo for Hipolito. They made a vain attempt to retake the city two days later. The Conventionists under

involved. The Carrancistas virtually abandoned Tampico, Ja 13, to hurry reinforcements to Monterey. In spite of this, Angeles occupied the city Ja 17.

On Ja 2 Gen. Eduardo Iturbide, under sentence of death because, as Governor of the Federal District under Huerta, he had condemned several Zapatistas, succeeded in reaching El Paso, Texas, after having escaped from Mexico City on the train that carried L. J. Canova, special representative of the United States Department of State, dodged a pursuing column of troops, and ridden for two weeks across the desert. A bribery charge, preferred against John R. Silliman, personal agent of President Wilson, and L. J. Canova, special agent of the State Department, in connection with the escape of Gen. Iturbide, was withdrawn on the 14th by Gen. Manuel Palafox.

General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, having endeavored for some time to protect the border from stray shots, suggested that Gen. Maytorena (Villista) withdraw the blockade of Naco, Sonora, which had been in force more than 2 months, and allow Gen. Benjamin Hill (Carrancista) to withdraw to Agua Prieta, both sides agreeing to neutralize the border towns. Though Gen. Hill signed the pact, Maytorena, despite instructions from Villa, refused, and on Ja 2 the U. S. War Department urged that an ultimatum be sent him. Under joint orders from Villa and Gutierrez, Gen. Juan Cabral was sent from Casas Grande with 8000 men to supersede Maytorena at Naco Ja 3. Gen. Villa proposed the following day that Gen. Scott allow him to annihilate Gen. Hill's forces by 8-hours' firing. On the 5th, Gen. Maytorena was ordered by Gutierrez to make no further attacks on Naco and to withdraw from the border. Gen. Iturbide, with 3000 men, was reported at Moctezuma on the way to reinforce Gen. Hill. Gen. Scott, who had arrived at El Paso, Tex., held a preliminary conference on Ja 7 with Villa, the latter agreeing to neutralize the border on the following day. Gen. Hill, who had been called to Vera Cruz to explain the border situation, was granted permission to pass through the United States on his way. His place was taken by Col. P. Elias Calles Ja 9. On the 10th, Gen. Scott obtained Gen. Maytorena's signature to the border truce at Naco, and that of Col. Calles on the following day. Scott then left for Washington, leaving Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in command. The evacuation of Naco began on the 16th. The U. S. forces

Amazoc, near Puebla, on the 3d, and retook Puebla, which had been evacuated a month before, on Ja 5. Obregon had 30,000 men, 90 field pieces and 84 machine guns. The Villistas and Zapatistas were said to have had 30,000 men and 92 cannon. The Conventionists, under Eufemio Zapata, a brother of the southern chief, were routed after a six-hours' engagement, 1000 prisoners and 90 cannon being captured. Heavy reinforcements, sent from Mexico City, were checked 20 miles from Puebla on the following day; 700 dead were gathered up in the streets of the city. Zapata, with 20,000 men, checked Obregon's march on Mexico City by attacking Puebla Ja 21, recapturing the city after a two-day battle, Ja 22. On the 24th, Obregon defeated a strong force of Zapatistas at San Lorenzo, the junction of the Interoceanic and Mexican railways, about 40 miles from Mexico City. Mexico City was evacuated by the Villistas Ja 27 at the approach of Gen. Alvarado with a part of Obregon's forces. Gen. Obregon entered Mexico City the following day, having proceeded from Puebla by rail to Apam and approached the capital from a northeasterly direction. His advance put a wedge between the capital and the north. After the capture of Mexico City the Zapatistas retired southward, while Obregon at once made preparations to reopen the railroad to Vera Cruz, because of the extreme scarcity of food. On the 30th, Obregon began a campaign against the Zapatistas south of Mexico City, who threatened the line of communication with Vera Cruz.

At Ciudad Victoria, in the Tampico oil region, Villista forces were put to flight by the Carranzistas under Gen. Luis Caballero on Ja 7; on the 10th, however, the Villistas returned and took the city. Gen. Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, commander of the Brigada Juarez of 4000 men, in command at San Luis Potosi, deserted Villa Ja 19. On the 20th, Villa concentrated his troops at Torreon for an attack on Tampico. Heavy fighting took place around Tampico Ja 20 between Gen. Carrera Torres (Villista) and Gen. Caballero, the Carrancistas being driven into Tampico. The fighting continued on the 21st. Gen. Pablo de la Garza renounced Villa's cause Ja 30, and immediately surrendered the city of San Luis Potosi to Gens. Blanco, Robler and Aguirre, who were preparing to attack with their 10,000 troops.

At the opening of January the Territory of Tepic, on the southwest coast, had been virtually torn to pieces by the Carranzistas under Gen. Miguel Dieguez, who moved up the coast after having been obliged to evacuate Guadalajara by Gen. Felipe Angeles. On Ja 2, Gen. Julian Medina (Villista) announced that he was about to attack Dieguez, between Tepic and Mazatlan. Gen. Dieguez, however, had once more turned his attention to Guadalajara, which he retook on the 16th, in conjunction with Gen. Francisco Trujillo, after a week's attack.

Gen. Gertrudis, Zapatist leader of the state of Michoacan offered, Ja 7, to support Carranza with 1000 men. On the same day in the

neighboring state of Guerrero, the Carrancistas were victorious over the Villistas.

A Carranza force aboard the steamer *Korrigan II.*, commandeered a short while before, on Ja 27 shelled the port of San Blas. An attempt to land artillery was repulsed. At this juncture the United States cruiser *Cleveland* appeared and the *Korrigan II.* sailed northward.

It became known on Ja 2 that Gen. Jesus Carranza, brother of the First Chief, had been arrested (D 30) by his subordinate, Gen. Alfonso Santibanez, an ex-Huertist, at San Geronimo, Oaxaca. Gen. Carranza's staff of 20 officers were said to have been shot. The U. S. government at once asked a fair trial for the prisoner. In reply to a demand for pardon and certain other concessions asked by Santibanez, First Chief Carranza replied: "Such traitorous conduct deserves no pardon. If my brother's death is a necessary step toward the triumph of our principles, I am willing that he die." Immediately he sent troops against Santibanez, who was forced to flee to the mountains, carrying with him General Jesus Carranza, his son and nephew.

The Guiterrez government (Ja 6) promised that Gen. Jesus Carranza should have a fair trial. On Ja 23, at Jalapa, First Chief Carranza took as prisoners 6 relatives of Gen. Santibanez, whom he held as hostages for his brother's safety.

February

At the beginning of February a movement directed against the Carranza and Villa elements in Mexico was launched by the Cientifico party, which had supported the Diaz and Huerta régime.

The Mexico Peace Conference was opened in San Antonio, Tex., Feb 6. It was called by Arturo M. Elias, formerly Mexican Consul General at El Paso and afterward Inspector General of Consulates under Huerta. The convention appointed a permanent committee to bring about a conference of the military officials in Mexico at the earliest possible time. Federico Gamboa, former Minister of Foreign Relations in Huerta's Cabinet, and Francisco Carbajal, the Mexican Executive between the Huerta and Carranza Administrations, were elected Chairmen of this committee. It also adopted resolutions calling upon Villa, Zapata and Carranza to lay down their arms and unite to restore peace in Mexico. Gens. Obregon and Villa telegraphed on the 8th declining.

Gen. Jesus Carranza, a brother of Venustiano Carranza, his son, Abelardo, and Ignacio Peraldi, member of his staff, were executed by Gen. Santibanez, according to a telegram received Feb 1.

Gen. Tomas Urbina captured San Luis Potosi Feb 1, and was in full control of the city and vicinity.

Following their defeat at San Luis Potosi the Carranza troops again were routed Feb 2 south of the capital. It was stated that the Villa column under General Banda utterly routed the retreating Carranza forces of General Benavides, capturing all their artillery and supply trains and many prisoners.

General Villa left Aguascalientes Feb 2 in personal command of the forces marching on Tampico. Villa declared his forces practically had crushed the forces under Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the former Convention Provisional President below San Luis Potosi on Feb 5. The Gutierrez forces, it was said, were fleeing into the mountains about Maize.

Felicista Villareal, Minister of the Treasury in the Cabinet of Gutierrez was brought to Vera Cruz under arrest from Mexico City Feb 2 and imprisoned Feb 3.

Francisco Villa Feb 3 proclaimed himself "in charge" of the presidency of Mexico. Villa announced the creation of three political administrative departments. The foreign affairs and justice department in charge of M. Diaz Lombardo; state and communications, Gen. Luis de la Garza Cardenas; treasury and industrial, Attorney Francisco Escudero.

He gave as his reason for assuming the office that his forces had been separated from the convention government headed by Garza, who left with the Zapata forces when they departed south from Mexico City.

Gen. Angeles was appointed Feb 4 Minister of War in Villa's Provisional Cabinet. Villa issued a supplementary statement (Feb 4) promising to retire when peace was restored, and on the 7th called upon his chiefs to ratify his action in assuming dictatorship.

Gen. Carranza Feb 3 called upon José Caro, the Spanish Minister at Mexico City, on threat of deportation, to surrender within twenty-four hours Angel Del Caso, a Spaniard, and agent of the Spanish Government, whom Carranza charged with being active in the service of Gen. Villa. Del Caso was supposed to be hiding in the Spanish Legation. Caro refused. Carranza then ordered the Spanish Minister to leave the country within twenty-four hours. Caro left Mexico City immediately and took refuge on board of the American battleship *Delaware*, in Vera Cruz harbor.

Representations were sent Feb 12 by the United States government to Carranza pointing out that serious complications might follow interference with the rights of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City in discharging their official functions. Carranza then further complicated matters Feb 14 by issuing a proclamation virtually directing that the whole Diplomatic Corps remove from Mexico City to his "capital," Vera Cruz, which might be construed as recognition of his government by foreign nations. He also declared that confidential agents of foreign governments should deal directly with him and not with his generals. The Spanish Minister was transferred from the *Delaware* to the steamship *Maria Cristina* Feb 16 and left for Havana, arriving there on the 19th.

It became known Feb 20 that because of their failure to furnish 500,000 pesos (normally \$250,000) in response to a demand from the Constitutionalist authorities, in control of Mexico City, 180 native Mexican priests had been placed under arrest in the Mexican capital by Gen. Obregon. Secretary Bryan said that he had made representations on behalf of the arrested priests to Carranza. 13 Spanish

priests from Mexico City were deported from Vera Cruz Feb 24, as undesirable foreigners. Practically all the native Catholic priests in Mexico City were said to be held in prison because of their failure to pay the sum demanded.

Gen. Obregon issued a decree, Feb 23, exacting payment within seventy-two hours, of a tax of three-quarters of one per cent. on the capital of all banks, business houses, stock companies, mortgage holders, and private individuals operating within the Federal District, including all foreign corporations and private business men. Companies organized abroad but operating within the Federal District were also subject to this payment on the basis of the actual capital invested in the Republic. The penalties for non-compliance were confiscation, the appointment of receivers, and imprisonment for thirty days. The U. S. State Department protested this action also, and Carranza Feb 26 revoked that part of the special tax decree affecting foreigners.

Gen. Juan G. Cabral, who was ordered by the Mexican convention nearly two months before to go to Sonora to take command of the anti-Carranza troops in that state and who vanished after leaving the border near El Paso, reappeared in Douglas, Ariz., Feb 5, having escaped from Cananea, where he had been held a prisoner by Gov. Maytorena. Cabral resigned Feb 24, saying that he could not support Villa.

Heavy fighting between the armies of Generals Villa and Carranza near Monterey resulted after 5 days in a victory for the Villa forces, Feb 8. The Carrancistas fled in disorder from the city. Gen. Pablo Gonzales (Carrancista) after receiving strong reinforcements, Feb 26, began a new attack on Monterey.

General Gonzales notified General Angeles, Villa's commander at Monterey, that the city would be attacked Feb 28.

Duval West, ex-Federal District Attorney of San Antonio, Tex., was added Feb 10 by Secretary Bryan to the American special agents in Mexico. Mr. West conferred Feb 27 with Gen. Angeles.

Rodolfo Fierro was executed as a result of an attempt to assassinate Gen. Villa, according to advices received Feb 11.

Gen. Eugenio Aguirre Benavides shot and killed himself on Feb 12 near Queretaro. Gen. Benavides was said to have mourned the annihilation of his famous "Brigada Zaragoza" while fighting under Gen. Gutierrez in the disastrous attack on Queretaro the week before. Benavides helped Villa to depose Huerta from the Presidency, but later deserted him. Benavides's suicide was ascribed to despondency over the defeat at Queretaro, remorse for deserting Villa and fear of capture.

Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico, fell into the hands of the Villa troops under Gen. Medina, Feb 13. Gen. Miguel Dieguez's army of 10,000 fled toward Mazanillo. 400 troops of Gen. Miguel Dieguez were captured by Villa's troops, who were pursuing the remnant of the army of Dieguez which was defeated in a mountain battle at Cuesta de Sayula, near Zapotlan, Jalisco, Feb 19. The

official report Feb 21 gave the Carranza dead at 1500, while Villa's losses were given at 100 dead and 250 wounded. The forces engaged on Villa's side were 13,000 against about 12,000 under command of Gens. Dieguez and Murgia.

Harry Chandler, part owner of The *Los Angeles Times*, wealthy land owner and son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, was indicted in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb 19, by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to foment a Mexican revolution by recruiting troops on American soil. The indictment of Chandler is the result of a Federal investigation of an alleged plot to send an army of American and Mexican men against Gen. Cantu, Carranza's Governor of Lower California, to wrest the reins of Government from him and reinstate ex-Gov. Balthazar Avilez. The Cantu headquarters were recently moved from Ensenada to Mexicali. With Chandler were indicted Gen. B. J. Viljoen, the famous Boer leader and soldier of fortune; G. E. Sandoval, Avilez himself, and W. K. Bowker, manager of Chandler's ranch. Bowker had been under arrest for several days.

A force of Maytorena-Cabral troops took possession Feb 20 of Naco, Sonora, evacuated by Carranza adherents in Jan on agreement that it should remain a neutral port. The Villa agency at Washington, D. C., announced Feb 26 that Gov. Maytorena of Sonora had been ordered not to occupy or menace Naco.

March

The most significant of the month's (Mar) events in Mexico, the crisis in the food situation at Mexico City, the occupation of the city by Zapata's troops involving the killing of the American resident, McManus, and Carranza's attempt to close the port Progreso, were closely concerned with American interests. The food situation had become so serious at Mexico City that, Mar 3, the United States government directed that Gen. Carranza be warned of the danger arising from the conditions. Gen. Obregon, angry because foreigners had been exempted from a tax which he had levied, asserted that the rich and foreigners would not contribute to the relief of the poor. Yet he rebuffed a committee of foreign residents offering aid and refused them the use of railroads for the transportation of food, declaring that "the Mexican people did not require any help from foreigners." He threatened to withdraw his troops at the first attempt at rioting and advised the hungry to "take matters into their own hands." The merchants had closed their shops which were being looted by the mob. Mar 5 Gen. Obregon ordered the shops reopened and the acceptance of the Constitutionalist money under penalty of imprisonment.

Gen. Carranza was informed in a note from the United States Government Mar 8 that unless there was an improvement in conditions with respect to foreigners and their interests in Mexican territory under his control, such steps as might be necessary would be taken by the American Government to obtain the desired protection.

Secretary Bryan warned Americans in Mex-

ico City to leave immediately Mar 9, and announced that transportation facilities would be sought for as many as desired to leave. The battleship *Georgia* and the armored cruiser *Washington* were ordered by Secretary Daniels to proceed at once to Vera Cruz.

Gen. Carranza's reply to the United States, made public Mar 10, denied the charges against Gen. Obregon, but admitted the responsibility for the safety of foreigners in the territory he controls and promised to grant protection and means to leave Mexico City as far as he could. He urged that Americans and other foreigners should leave Mexico City. A second note sent by the United States to Carranza on Mar 11 emphasized the importance of keeping railway communication between the capital and Vera Cruz open.

General Obregon and his forces evacuated Mexico City on the evening of Mar 10, the Zapatistas entering the city twelve hours later. Advance guards of Gen. Zapata's forces attacked the house of John B. McManus, a prominent American resident and killed McManus. Reports indicated that the attack was in revenge of McManus' defence of his home against Zapatistas in Jan.

The United States at once demanded an apology, the payment of damages, and the punishment of the murderers. Villa promised (Mar 13) to make a thorough investigation, and to insist that the slayers be punished. It was reported Mar 23 that the Villa-Zapata government had apologized to the United States, and on Mar 31 that the government had paid an indemnity of \$20,000 to McManus' widow.

This was the first reparation obtained from any of the factional authorities claiming to be in control of government in Mexico for injury to lives or property in that country since the revolutionary movement began four years ago.

In Yucatan, where the Carranza faction had split into two hostile parties, Carranza had toward the end of February declared the port of Progreso, the chief outlet for Yucatan, closed and had enforced his order by two gunboats. One of these prevented the departure of two American vessels with cargoes of sisal hemp. As the binder twine used extensively in American wheatfields is made largely of sisal fibre from Yucatan, the United States government warned Carranza that his closing of the port of Progreso was interfering with American industries and would not be tolerated. The battleship *Georgia* was dispatched Mar 27 from Vera Cruz to Progreso to protect American interests there. Carranza withdrew his gunboat and gave notice that the port was open.

The Spanish government, Mar 13, stated that it had accepted in principle the explanations offered by Gen. Carranza for the expulsion from Mexico City of the Spanish minister, José Caro. Gen. Carranza requested Spain to send to his capital a confidential agent to replace Minister Caro.

A modified form of commission government to have supreme power in Mexico until elections could be held and a constitutional

President inaugurated was proposed Mar 14 for the pacification of the republic by the Permanent Peace Committee appointed by the Mexican Peace Conference held in San Antonio, Tex., some weeks before.

Protests were sent Mar 18 by the United States government to Gen. Villa against an enforced omnibus levy of \$500,000 imposed by him on certain Americans, other foreigners, and church authorities at Monterey.

Mar 16 it was announced that Gen. Mateo Almanza, one of the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, and his entire staff had been tried for treason by a Villa court-martial and executed by a firing squad at Torreon. Gen. Blanco, Minister of the Interior in the cabinet of former Provisional President Gutierrez, and one of the small group of Cabinet leaders who accompanied Gutierrez when he fled from Mexico City toward the end of January, was executed Jan 27 at Aguascalientes by a firing squad of Villista troops after trial on a charge of treason to the Convention Government of Mexico, but the facts were suppressed.

The three months' moratorium declared Mar 24 by Gen. Villa will be observed, it is stated by Villa agents, not only in the territory under immediate control of the northern leader, but in all states of the republic dominated by leaders who participated in the Aguascalientes convention.

Renouncing all claims to the provisional Presidency of Mexico, Gen. Villa, through his border representatives, Mar 24, recognized Roque Gonzales Garza as President of the National Convention party and temporarily, at least, provisional President.

Gen. Carranza declared Mar 25 that he had sent reinforcements to Tampico, and that Villa forces had been completely routed at Ebano, about 25 miles from Tampico, after three days' fighting.

Villa forces were badly defeated in an attack on Matamoros near the United States border Mar 27.

A new coalition cabinet of the Villa-Zapata faction was announced Mar 31 in the first official dispatch from Mexico City and the newly installed Conventionist Government, Gen. Villa's cabinet of three was taken over entire in the new cabinet and Villa himself became Chief of Operations. The Villa men occupy the important posts of Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Communications.

Provisional President Garza nominated to the Convention the following for the Cabinet: Foreign Relations, Diaz Lombardo; Treasury, Francisco Escudero; Interior, Francisco Lagos Chazaro; Justice, Manuel Mendez Lopez; Communications, Luis Garza Cardenas; Public Instructor, Valentine Gama; Agriculture, Manuel Palafox, and War, Gen. Francisco Pacheco.

Harry Chandler, assistant general manager of *The Los Angeles Times* and owner of extensive estates in Mexico, filed a motion Mar 29 in the United States District Court to quash an indictment charging him with having violated the neutrality of the United

States by entering a conspiracy to throw an armed expedition into Lower California.

According to an announcement made by Secretary Bryan Mar 31, the Carranzistas removed from the Mexican treasury securities valued at 16,000,000 pesos belonging to divers companies and to private parties, which were deposited by them in Mexico City, as a guarantee for concessions and contracts entered into with the different Ministries of State.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta sailed Mar 31 from Cadiz. It was rumored that he was on his way to direct a new revolution in Mexico.

April

The end of April found the Convention forces under Gen. Francesco Villa, and the Constitutionalist forces under Gen. Alvaro Obregon in practically the same position that they had held at the beginning of the month. The decisive battle which had been momentarily expected did not come to pass. Numerous engagements with very heavy losses occurred between the warring leaders, but without culminating in a signal victory for either faction.

Villa's three attempts to take Celaya, Carranza's stronghold, were destructive but inconclusive and left Gen. Obregon, who had been holding the city, unconquered. At last account, the two armies had brought the mobilization of their forces to the highest point so far attained, about 100,000 men, a force larger than the entire United States army, 60,000 Constitutionalist and 40,000 Conventionalist having been massed for what promised to be a final test of strength in the vicinity of Aguascalientes.

The month's fighting left Carranza still in control of Vera Cruz, Tampico (the contested oil district), Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and other points which had been Villa's objective. Villa's popularity was reputed to be steadily on the wane, thousands of his men having deserted him for Carranza.

The supreme contest between Gens. Obregon and Villa for the control of Central Mexico took definite shape the first week in April when concentration of their forces preparatory to the battle of Celaya, half way between Mexico City and Guadalajara, began. The combined strength of the two armies was said to be about 40,000, Villa's force numbering 25,000. The first thirty hours' fighting terminated Apr 7 in Villa's repulse with 1000 killed and 400 taken prisoners.

Apr 12, Villa moved his army forward from Irapuato and re-opened the attack. Apr 14 he appeared to have gained the upper hand, Gen. Obregon was declared to have been surrounded and his retreat cut off from all directions. Advices of Apr 15 announced that Celaya had been attacked by Villa, the churches and larger buildings being in ruins. Shelling had been in progress for 48 hours. Apr 16 Villa was defeated with a loss of more than 14,000 men, including dead and wounded, and 8000 prisoners, 500 Mauser rifles and over 30 cannon. Apr 17 Villa's ammunition was exhausted and fresh supplies and men reached

him too late to be of use in repulsing Obregon, whose flying squadron of 6000 advanced on Villa's flank and rear, effecting a severe repulse of Villa's second attempt to take Celaya. Villa's third and final set back in his Celaya campaign occurred Apr 19, when he and his army of 15,000 retreated from the battlefield toward the border. His final desperate effort to reorganize his routed forces failed utterly. He was later reported fortifying Aguascalientes against Obregon's advance.

Judge Duval West of San Antonio, Texas, who had been in Mexico as the personal agent of President Wilson canvassing the Mexican situation completed his mission and returned to Washington Apr 20. Although Judge West's findings had not been made public they seemed to point to a preference on the part of the administration for the leadership of Carranza or even Gen. Felipe Angeles to that of Villa. Carranza's position, so far as this country is concerned, was apparently somewhat further strengthened by the report of Richard Metcalfe, formerly editor of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* and later the civilian commissioner of the Panama Canal Zone, who arrived in Washington Apr 24 after making an unofficial investigation of Mexican affairs.

Apr 14 the Mexican border conditions again became threatening. Gen. Funston sent a report to the War Department saying some of the combatants in the attack on Matamoros had fired bullets across the border. Two lieutenants and eight enlisted men with a biplane from the army aviation school at San Diego were ordered to Brownsville to aid in the enforcement of neutrality at that point. Apr 20 the biplane was fired upon by Carranza soldiers. About 20 rifle shots and 50 shots from a machine gun on the Mexican side were fired at the aircraft. The machine landed safely.

The War Department was notified by Gen. Funston Apr 21 that a United States army aeroplane which was patrolling the border, had been fired upon by Mexicans at Matamoros. Apology was later made on behalf of the Carranza government to the government of the United States. It was explained that the shots had been fired on the orders of an irresponsible lieutenant, who claimed that he thought the aeroplane belonged to the Villistas.

Through the use of powerful wireless outfits, the United States Signal Corps announced its plan Apr 16 of establishing a complete line of communication by radio along the entire Texas border and across Arizona and New Mexico to California, so that the military commanders from headquarters on the west coast and at San Antonio on the east might dispose of their troops rapidly and to the best advantage to preserve neutrality along the Mexican border.

The Villa-Zapata forces acquiesced, Apr 2, in the United States' proposal regarding the neutralization of Mexico City, conditional, however, on Carranza's acceptance. The latter rejected the plan Apr 9 on the plea that Mexico City was his military objective. Negotiations between Gen. Carranza and the Amer-

ican Consul at Vera Cruz for the transportation of Americans from Mexico City were begun Apr 13.

General protest followed the taxing by Villa and Carranza of foreign-owned mines and industries in Mexico. Gen. Villa's decree, providing that if operations at the mines were suspended or if taxes were not paid the mines were to be forfeited, became effective Apr 1. The injustice of the decree was declared by Secretary Bryan Apr 11 and by the London Foreign Office Apr 13. The Villa agency gave the following explanation of the decree:

"The Provisional Government does not mean to confiscate the mines; but to re-establish in effect some provisions of the old mining laws when, without justified cause, the mine is not developed or operated within a given time, or when the owners of said property fail in the payment of the taxes."

Taxes aggregating \$1,000,000 were imposed on mine owners in the state of Oaxaca Apr 11. Henry Hail, of San Angelo, Tex., owner of a mine at Taviche, received notice Apr 11 of a \$29,000 tax levied on his property by Carranza. He was given ten days in which to make payment or forfeit title to his property. A war loan of nearly 400,000 pesos was imposed by Villa on several American companies at Guadalupe. For refusing to pay his assessment, Joaquin Cuesta, a prominent citizen, was shot. George C. Carothers, special agent of the American State Department, began an investigation Apr 12 of Villa's action in levying a forced loan on foreigners in the Jalisco capital. Apr 13 Sec. Bryan protested against the provisions of the Guadalajara percentage tax, pointing out that it was an undue hardship on the mercantile, industrial and manufacturing establishments owned by foreigners.

Gen. Carranza Apr 12 informed American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz that he would furnish a train for Americans to leave Mexico City, but because of broken railway lines the project was abandoned on the 19th. The situation in Tampico was rendered unendurable by the scarcity of food, the depreciation of currency and practical paralysis of business. The transport *Sumner* was ordered there from Galveston to bring back 300 or more Americans.

To save the city from being looted by a hungry mob, the merchants there Apr 27 subscribed \$300,000 to buy food. This money was advanced with the understanding that it was only a loan, to be returned when conditions were normal. Food was ordered from New Orleans, to be sold at cost plus ten per cent to cover handling. Gen. Gonzales agreed to take not more than ten per cent of the supplies brought in, and to pay for them.

Arthur Bullard Johnson, an attorney representing jointly the 2000 Americans of the City of Mexico and the International Committee of the Federal District, stated Apr 5 that he carried affidavits proving that eleven foreigners, an American, a Swede, three Ottomans and six Spaniards, had been assassinated there recently. The killing of two Americans by Carranza soldiers and the shooting of two

Syrians by Villa officials for passing counterfeit money, in Feb, was reported by R. H. Aitkin Apr 2. The slain men were Barron Smith of Houston, Texas and Roscoe Billings.

A dispatch from Chihuahua Apr 5 announced the imprisonment of an American, W. B. Cox, formerly of Williamson, West Va., on a charge of having a large amount of counterfeit money.

Many other outrages, some of them unauthenticated, were reported during the month. Hussein Bey, the Turkish chargé at Washington, asked the State Department to investigate the killing of Turkish subjects. The report that Philip E. McCleary, an American newspaper correspondent in the employ of the Carranza government as a publicity agent at Vera Cruz, had been imprisoned and sentenced to be shot, was denied by the man himself on his arrival at Galveston Apr 28. Alfred Tappan of New York City was arrested and sentenced to be executed by Carranza soldiers at Merida, the capital of Yucatan, according to official information reaching the State Department Apr 17. Few details were given but it was alleged that he was implicated in the manufacture of bombs and infernal machines for us by the Ortiz revolutionists against the authority of the Carrancistas in Yucatan. Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz later stated that Tappan was to be tried on a charge which did not involve the death penalty.

It was rumored, Apr 28, that Gen. Chao, the Villa commander near Tampico, had been executed on orders from Gen. Villa. The Villa people asserted that Gen. Chao was alive in a hospital in Chihuahua.

Six nuns belonging to the order of Servants of Mary arrived in New York Apr 6 on the Spanish liner *Manuel Calvo* on their way home to Barcelona after having been driven from the Church of the Virgin of Health at Orizaba, by Mexican soldiers.

Casimiro Fernandez, a Spanish subject, charged with conspiracy, was dragged from his home and shot without trial by Capt. Loza, a Carranza officer, in Puebla, Mexico, according to mail despatches received Apr 23 at the Spanish Embassy. Capt. Loza was condemned by the local government to 12 years' imprisonment.

Apr 27 it was learned that Villa forces had seized the British steamship *Cettriana* at Ensenada, Mexico, and were holding the vessel and her captain captives. The *Cettriana* was due at San Francisco Apr 27 with a full cargo of general merchandise from Mexican and Central American ports. She left here recently for the Mexican coast with California products. It was reported that the captain, first officer and two wireless operators were detained ashore.

On April 6 the *Benito Juarez*, a vessel formerly owned by the Naviera Company and operated by the government under the Mexican flag as a transport, was ordered by Gen. Serrano of the Carranza forces to haul down the American flag. Capt. Hassbrouck of the

gunboat *Yorktown* had the flag again hoisted by a marine guard. The authorities approved the action of Capt. Hassbrouck, and no complications resulted from the incident.

The State Department, Apr 3, received a dispatch from Zacatecas confirming the report that Gen. Isabel Robles, Secretary of War to Gen. Eulalio Guterrez, had "surrendered on Apr 1 all of his command, machine guns, ammunition and equipment to Gen. Villa's forces near Camacho."

Gen. Maclovio Herrera, Carranza commander at Nuevo Laredo, was killed by his own men, who mistook him and his staff for Villa troops, according to information received Apr 17. Four days previous, on Apr 13, according to report, Herrera had executed 200 Villa prisoners following a minor encounter at Huisachito, near Nuevo Laredo. The Carranza commander's reply to Americans who questioned him regarding the report was: "The prisoners have been disposed of."

Gen. Blanco, who disappeared when provisional President Gutierrez evacuated Mexico City several months before, reappeared Apr 20 with a command of 7000 men in southern Jalisco. Gen. Gutierrez was reported in the vicinity of Arramberi, Nuevo Leon, with several thousand men. He, too, was operating independently.

Gen. Huerta was reported Apr 8 on the steamer *Antonio Lopez* sailing from Spain for the port of New York. Suspecting Huerta of a design to start a counter revolution, the Villa-Zapata Convention government asked the United States Apr 10 to deny the ex-dictator a haven. He arrived at New York Apr 13 and was permitted to land after he had taken oath before the immigration inspectors that he was not going to Mexico or Cuba. Faustino Vega, owner of the Café Colon in Mexico City, and a friend of Huerta, was arrested in Mexico Apr 9 on his arrival on a Spanish steamer from Havana. His deportation was ordered.

Apr 21 the officers of Villa's army, formerly in the Mexican service, appeared before the American consul at Aguascalientes protesting against the stay of Huerta in the United States. Apr 24 activity became apparent along the border of the so-called reactionists, composed of former federals and revolutionists of whom Huerta and Orozco were former leaders. What was said to be a new revolutionary party began the purchase of arms and ammunition in large quantities, in some cases outbidding the purchasing agents of the Carranza and Villa factions.

The allegations of the Carranza government that the Harvester Company was endeavoring to monopolize the exportation of the Yucatan sisal crop for use in the binder twine industry of this country were emphatically denied by George A. Ranney, a representative of the company, who called on Sec. Bryan Apr 28. Mr. Ranney denied that the Harvester Company had attempted to take any advantage of rivals or sellers of sisal hemp, or that it had approved of the employment of any unfair means against competitors or purchasers

and only asked for the right to buy in the market and export sisal hemp in competition with others. After conferring with Mr. Ranney, Sec. Bryan dictated a message to the Carranza authorities through Charles A. Douglas, Carranza's Washington counsel. Mr. Bryan wrote Mr. Douglas a statement of the position of the United States Government, to the effect that it was showing no favoritism, and sought to serve all American farmers and binder twine concerns in endeavoring to obtain prompt shipment of sisal hemp from Yucatan to this country.

Vera Cruz Apr 21 officially honored the memory of her citizens who defended the city one year ago against occupation by the American forces. The troops of the entire garrison paraded and there were also civic ceremonies in which Gen. Carranza participated. He also laid the cornerstone for a monument to the Mexicans who lost their lives in the endeavor to repel the landing of the Americans. The populace held enthusiastic demonstrations, but there was no anti-Americanism displayed. Shore leave to the men of the U. S. battleship *Georgia* was denied by Capt. Robt. E. Coontz.

May

The decisive battle between Villa and Obregon, awaited daily throughout May, never occurred, although at the end of the month both sides were claiming considerable successes. It was generally believed, however, that the advantage lay with Villa. An outbreak in Mexico City resulted in the death of Gen. Francisco Estrada, Chief of Staff of General Roque Gonzales Garza, and several others, but the Provisional President himself escaped assassination. This affair and the continuous volcanic condition of the capital, threatened by Carranza and facing starvation, made the situation especially grave as far as this country was concerned, for Americans in Mexico City were said to be in a perilous situation. A further complication was caused elsewhere by an outbreak of Yaqui Indians, resulting in the deaths of three Americans. This uprising, however, was soon controlled. Matters came to a crisis at the end of the month when Carranza was said to have seized corn bought for the starving population by the International Relief Committee of Mexico City, composed of Americans and other foreigners. Aroused by this aggression, President Wilson announced on the 28th that he would take definite action in the near future.

The main details of the struggle between Villa and Obregon follow. After his defeat at Celaya, in April, Villa withdrew to Aguascalientes, where he assembled the greater part of his forces, with the exception of 1200 men whom he sent northward to Juarez, to which place 1500 Carranza soldiers were said to be en route. Villa's position was stronger than had been supposed, for it was said that he had not given up Monterey and San Luis Potosi, as had been asserted, and had not abandoned the attack upon Tampico. Gen. Chao (Villista) having captured the town of Chica in the movement against that port.

In the fighting south of Aguascalientes May 2 both sides claimed victory. Obregon de-

clared that he had entered Leon and resumed his march northward, and at the same time driven back Zapata's forces, sent from the capital to attack him in the rear, to their base within 20 miles of Mexico City. The next day the Villa government claimed the complete repulse of Obregon and the capture, by Zapata forces, of Queretaro. On the 4th the Villa forces were in possession of Panuco in the oil well region, but almost immediately were obliged to evacuate that city, which was reoccupied by Carranza troops. By the 11th, however, Villa was apparently in the ascendancy once more, having forced Obregon to retreat from Leon to Silao. Following up his success, Villa pressed on to Silao, which he took May 22 after an all day fight, in which Obregon—who had started the battle by a sudden attack from which the Villa forces successfully rallied—lost heavily. Obregon, it was said, then fell back to Irapuato.

Other victories for the Carrancistas, however, offset these defeats, according to the Carranza Agency in Washington, which announced the capture of Monterey, a victory at Paredon, and on the 22d the defeat of the Villistas under Gen. Angeles in Guanajuato near Trinidad station.

On May 26 Sec. Bryan received official advice that neither side had won a decisive victory, although the fighting had been severe. The Secretary stated, however, that the advantage seemed to be decidedly on Villa's side.

The Carranza Government announced through its Washington agency May 27 that an active campaign would be begun at once toward Mexico City with a view to its capture. Simultaneously with this announcement came a complaint from the International Relief Committee of Mexico City forwarded through the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City to the State Department to the effect that a Carranza commander had seized 600 tons of corn bought for the destitute civil population of the capital. The State Department at once instructed Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz to make representations to Gen. Carranza. The seizure of the corn, coming after repeated dispatches telling of desperate famine conditions in Mexico City, induced Pres. Wilson to take definite steps to end Mexican anarchy. It was announced on the 28th that he would shortly give out an emphatic statement concerning the situation. It was reported two days later that Carranza, replying to Silliman's protest, disclaimed responsibility for the seizure of the corn, declaring that his soldiers had gone on looting expeditions in defiance of his orders.

The trouble with the Yaqui Indians, above referred to, occurred on May 13 when three Americans were killed in the State of Sonora. The *Raleigh* and *New Orleans* were ordered to Guaymas to investigate the facts, Admiral Howard being given command of the situation. He reported May 16 that the raids had been checked. The Indians were said to be fighting both Mexican factions on their own account, and to have accidentally killed the Americans, who were defending the Mexicans.

Another American, Isaac R. Ely, was killed by Villa forces May 7. Gen. Urbina stated on the 18th that Ely was shot accidentally and that Americans would be accorded protection in the Tampico district.

The outbreak in Mexico City which ended in an attempt to assassinate Provisional President Garza began on May 7. The attacking troops were led by Gen. Barona, one of Zapata's men. Gen. Estrada, Garza's chief of staff, was the first to fall. A quarrel in a dance hall led to a general riot, which spread to the hotel where Garza was living. There Gen. Banderas, another Zapatist officer, was shot by Barona. About fifty others were killed. The following day Barona is said to have attempted to assassinate Garza, but his attacking force was driven off and his brother, Gen. Zapatelas, killed. It was said that the trouble was due to a break between Garza and Zapata, the latter having demanded that Gen. Palafox, put out of the Cabinet by Garza, be restored to office. Gen. Garza officially denied that he was the object of Barona's attack.

Two other attacks made during May, the stabbing of the German consul, Chargé d'Affaires Magnus and the killing of Villa's brother, Antonio, were without political significance. Magnus, who was not seriously wounded, was attacked by a robber, and Antonio Villa received his fatal wounds in an attempt to quiet some intoxicated soldiers in the bull ring at Chihuahua City. Gen. Villa attended the funeral of his brother.

June

The possibility of intervention by the United States was the most significant phase of developments in Mexico during June. In reply to Pres. Wilson's note suggesting co-operation in bringing about peace, Villa expressed his readiness to accept arbitration, while Carranza declared that under no circumstances would he treat with Villa. Zapata in his reply, defied the United States. The general trend of the military operations seemed to favor Obregon, while Gonzalez, also a Carrancista, reached Mexico City with his attacking army, but was unable to effect an entry. General Angeles left Mexico during the month for the United States. His presence here gave rise to speculations as to his possible intention of seeking to present to Pres. Wilson suggestions for a compromise between Villa and Carranza. It was also suggested that he was plotting a new revolution.

The size and distribution of the principal factions in Mexico at the beginning of June, including the Carranza or Constitutionalist forces, with General Obregon and Pablo Gonzales in command, and the Villa-Zapata armies known as the Constitutionalist allies, were estimated by the *Tribune Bureau* in Washington as follows:

The headquarters of Carranza were at Vera Cruz. General Obregon was near Leon, with a force of about 20,000, and General Pablo Gonzales is at Puebla, with 15,000. Other armies of Carranza on the east and western coasts numbered 17,000. The total Constitutionalist force was about 52,000.

General Villa's headquarters were presumptively at Chihuahua, although the leader was at that time supposed to be near Aguascalientes. His total force numbered 40,000. General Zapata had approximately 10,000 men around Mexico City.

Engaged in guerilla warfare in various parts of the republic were about 5,000 men. These included the Yaqui Indians in Sonora and 3000 men under Eulalio Gutierrez in the mountains of San Luis Potosi.

By this estimate, the total number of Mexicans in arms was about 107,000.

The Carranza forces were concentrated at Leon, Puebla, Yucatan and Tampico, while the Villa troops were at Leon, Ebano, and near Monterey.

President Wilson and his Cabinet on June 1 adopted a new policy to be pursued by the United States toward Mexico. The next day they gave out a statement, which went to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude, expressed in a statement to the American people.

It said:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people, and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects, they are, nevertheless, unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority defied by those who were expected to support it.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order.

"There is no proper protection, either for her citizens or for the citizens of other nations, resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

"In these circumstances the people and Government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people."

Comments on this statement were made public by the State Dept. June 12. They consisted in: First, a communication which the Carranza Government delivered to Special Agent Silliman at Vera Cruz June 11 in the form of a proclamation which announced Carranza's intention to set up a new Government in Mexico City, called upon the other factions to affiliate with this new Government and made a bid for recognition by the United States Government.

Second, General Villa's note, transmitted through his Washington agency, to General Carranza offering to unite and for patriotic

purposes to wipe out all differences, and asking to arrange the preliminaries for a conference between the factions, which Villa proposes.

Third, the statement that Villa had sent a personal envoy to Washington, who was bringing Villa's reply to President Wilson's note.

In the meanwhile fluctuations had occurred at the battle front. On June 1 Villa took Silao, according to report, driving the enemy toward Irapuato and La Piedad. During the following week, however, Obregon made considerable gains. His troops occupied the city of Leon and were said to have driven a wedge between the forces of Villa and Angeles. Gen. Obregon had been conducting his campaign after the following plan: Since his previous victory he had been moving northward toward Aguascalientes with his army of about 30,000 men formed in a hollow square, about eighteen miles on the northern front and about twelve miles on the eastern and western sides. Inside of this square Obregon had placed and marched his reserves, while his cavalry has been operating around the outside of the square. The fronts of this mobile square of infantry had been intrenched as the square advanced toward Villa.

By the 9th Villa was said to be retreating on Torreón, with Obregon following. Obregon was at that time recovering after the amputation of his arm, which had been injured by a shell. The reports of his death, widely circulated on the 13th were denied the next day.

Roque Gonzales Garza, head of the Villa-Zapata Government in Mexico City, was deposed June 9 by the convention in sessions there. [Francisco] Lagos Chazaro, a Villa delegate from Chihuahua and Governor of the State of Vera Cruz during the administration of President Madero, was elevated to the Provisional Presidency.

Chazaro, in his official capacity, replied to Pres. Wilson's note, accusing the President of inconsistency. "If there should be pressure from this country, he said, he and his government would maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

Gen. Villa's reply to President Wilson's warning to the Mexican factions was presented June 14. He asserted that he afforded protection to foreigners, denied famine conditions and said that Mexico needed no foreign aid.

Consular reports to the State Department June 19 conveyed the information that Gen. Carranza had moved his headquarters from the City of Vera Cruz to the island fortress of San Juan Ulua, at the entrance to the harbor. He has taken this action almost simultaneously with the announcement that he has accepted the resignations of the four principle members of his Cabinet: Rafael Zubaran, Minister of the Interior and one-time confidential agent of General Carranza in Washington; Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance; Jesus Urueta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Escudero Verdugo, Minister of Justice. Carranza's refusal to listen to suggestions that President Wilson's attitude be carefully considered precipitated these resignations. Four

days later it was announced that Carranza had informed the United States Government that under no circumstances would he treat with General Villa, that he would not compromise with his opponents, and that he would continue his plan to crush his adversaries by military campaign.

Word that Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the Carranza commander, who was approaching Mexico City, had refused to entertain peace proposals was received June 15. Gonzales was understood to have demanded the surrender of the capital within two days.

Official dispatches sent by the British Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City by courier to Vera Cruz and from there cabled to the State Department June 28 pictured conditions in the Mexican capital as extremely critical.

The Zapatistas holding the city with a force estimated at nearly 25,000 men were reported by the courier to have repulsed the attacking army under Gen. Gonzales on the 23d, while Gen. Carranza was dispatching all rolling stock and available men in an attempt to reinforce Gonzales and continue the assault.

Frightful conditions were again reported in two messages which reached the State Department June 30 from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister. It was the first news that had been received from Senhor Cardoso since June 18. The text of the messages was not made public, but it was ascertained that they pictured a horrible state of affairs in the Mexican capital, with rioting and looting by mobs, business halted, and food supplies almost exhausted.

The State Department was unable to communicate with Mexico City for the last twelve days of the month. The Zapatistas had cut a link of nearly two miles out of the cable, rendering it impossible for diplomats in Mexico City to communicate with the outside world except by courier.

A new element seemed to threaten Mexico when Gen. Huerta was unexpectedly heard from at the end of the month. He left his home on Long Island, travelled south, and on the 27th was arrested at Newman, N. M., 15 miles north of El Paso, charged with violating the neutrality laws by planning in this country a military movement in Mexico. Gen. Orozco, who had come to meet him, was also arrested. Both were released on bonds. Huerta asserted that he was merely planning to visit his daughter on his way to California.

The raids of Yaqui Indians became so menacing in June that on June 16 Admiral Howard was commanded to dispatch a force of 300 bluejackets and 300 marines 20 miles inland if necessary to protect the American colony. Three cruisers sailed for the west coast of Mexico the next day. The Yaquis repulsed a detachment of soldiers sent by Villa June 21 to aid the Americans. On the 27th it was reported that they had looted the mining town of Sauze.

Great Britain's relations with Mexico became somewhat acute when on the 10th immediate punishment of Villa soldiers who killed four British subjects and wounded another at Tuxpam was demanded of Gen. Villa

by the British Government. It was also demanded of Villa that proper reparation be made without delay to the families of the slain and wounded. On the 21st Sir Edward Grey issued a notice warning British subjects not to visit Mexico.

Reports of starvation conditions in Mexico came almost daily throughout June. On the first of the month, according to reports made by the American Red Cross, 100,000 persons were suffering from hunger in Mexico City alone. During the month Gen. Angeles left Mexico and came to the United States.

July.

The capture of Mexico City by Carranza's men, again by Zapata, the Villista leader, and a third time by Carranza were the outstanding events of July. After being cut off from the outside world for many days, the capital was captured July 10 by Gen. Gonzales. Zapata, who had defended the place for fourteen days, fled to the state of Morelos. Coincident with the success of Gonzales came news of a victory for Obregon, which was contradicted by Villa, who claimed that he had driven Obregon's men southward. It was said, however, that Villa forces had been defeated at Icarhole, thirty-two miles from Monterrey. As soon as Gonzales was established in Mexico City Zapata contrived to cut off the water supply of the capital. A further advantage was gained for his side when Fierro, a Villa commander, with 3000 cavalry went around Obregon's forces, cut the railroad and telegraph lines between the Carranza army and capital and gained possession of Queretaro. Following up this success, Villa's flying column, moving southward, took Pachuca, cutting communication between Gonzales and his base at Vera Cruz. Gonzales was accordingly forced to evacuate the capital on the 19th, giving as his excuse his desire to fight in the open against Zapata.

Demanding in the name of humanity that food be permitted to reach the starving people of Mexico City, urgent representations were sent by the State Department July 29 to Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata. The notes declared avenues of transportation to Mexico City must be opened to provision trains.

Gen. Gonzales reoccupied Mexico City July 31 after light fighting. The American demand for relief of famine conditions was said to have precipitated Gen. Carranza's order to Gen. Gonzales to retake the capital.

Trouble was caused on July 20th in the north when Carranza's men under Gen. Calles captured Naco on the Arizona border, in violation of a pact entered into by Calles and Maytorena, with the United States, and advanced on Nogales. In response to our government's note of protest, sent to Carranza, Calles abandoned the attack on Nogales, saying that he could confine Maytorena there by surrounding the town.

During the month considerable interest was roused by the doings of Gen. Huerta and General Orozco. Gen. Morgan, commander at Fort Bliss, was reprimanded by Sec. Garrison for making Huerta his guest at a dinner and

inviting him to review the American troops. Huerta was re-arrested July 3, charged with conspiring to violate the United States neutrality laws. Five others were arrested on the same charge at the same time. The arrests followed the discovery that Gen. Orozco had forfeited his \$7500 bail, eluded his six guards, and escaped. He was not recaptured. Letters showed that he had made plans for a movement in Mexico. Huerta was later removed to Fort Bliss, and sent for his family.

August.

It was announced Aug 2 that the United States had, on June 30, invited the ambassadors and ministers of Brazil, Argentina, Chili, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to confer on a plan for establishing peace in Mexico. The conference met at Washington Aug 5, and the next day reached an agreement as to the general terms of an appeal which was to be sent by each individual government to the warring factions.

The appeal was prefaced by this announcement:

"The Mexican people are informed that the following communication has been sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the Republic."

Then follows the appeal, which reads:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States, and Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, and the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, acting severally and independently, unanimously send to you the following communication:

Inspired by the most sincere spirit of American fraternity, and convinced that they rightly interpret the earnest wish of the entire continent, they have met informally at the suggestion of the Secretary of State of the United States to consider the Mexican situation and to ascertain whether their friendly and disinterested help could be successfully employed to re-establish peace and constitutional order in our sister Republic.

In the heat of the frightful struggle which for so long has steeped in blood the Mexican soil, doubtless all may well have lost sight of the dissolving effects of the strife upon the most vital conditions of the national existence, not only upon the life and liberty of the inhabitants, but on the prestige and security of the country. We cannot doubt, however—no one can doubt—that in the presence of a sympathetic appeal from their brothers of America, recalling to them these disastrous effects, asking them to save their motherland from an abyss—no one can doubt, we repeat—that the patriotism of the men who lead or aid in any way the bloody strife will not remain unmoved; no one can doubt that each and every one of them, measuring in his own conscience his share in the responsibilities of past misfortune and looking forward to his share in the glory of the pacification and reconstruction of the country, will respond, nobly and resolutely, to this friendly appeal and give their best efforts to opening the way to some saving action.

We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movement in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet, either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government, which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country—and to issue the first and most essential of them all, the immediate call to general elections.

An adequate place within the Mexican frontiers, which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference, and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned, or any of them, will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place, and

other details of such conference, if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people.

The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time and consider that such a time would be ten days after the communication is delivered, subject to prorogation for cause.

Formal acceptance by Gen. Villa of the peace overtures, presented Aug 19, urged the United States to choose a determined man. Six Carranza chiefs rejected the peace offers the next day and on the 21st a response indicating resentment at the interference of the A B C Conference was received from Obregon. Carranza, apparently playing for time, inquired Aug 26 whether or not the representatives of the seven signatories were empowered to act by their respective governments.

Fighting continued during the month with no very definite results. Villa, retreating, went north to Chihuahua, where he confiscated the goods of American merchants who refused to take his currency at 30 cents on the dollar. He executed 33 Mexicans who asked to be paid in American currency as well as seven other merchants who refused his notes. Toward the end of the month there were reports of fighting at Torreon between Villa and Obregon. One of Villa's generals, Jereya, was killed, and another, Hernandez, was mortally wounded. An acute phase was reached in the strained situation between Mexico and the United States when reports reached Washington that riots against Americans had broken out in Vera Cruz. The *Louisiana* and *New Hampshire* sailed from Newport, Aug 10, apparently for Vera Cruz. On the 31st two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were ordered from Galveston to reinforce American troops patrolling the Mexican border.

The Brazilian and Guatemalan ministers left Mexico early in the month, apparently as a result of Carranza's resentment at the participation of their governments in the Pan-American conference.

Several Americans were killed by bandits near Brownsville, Tex., early in the month and on the 25th E. T. Wells, an American, was stabbed to death in a train holdup fifty miles from Vera Cruz. Calles persisted in attacking Nogales, in spite of border neutrality agreements.

According to an estimate made by the Red Cross about twenty-five persons died of starvation in Mexico City daily during the month.

September.

The decision of the Pan American Conference to recognize any provisional government which was able and willing to protect the lives and property of foreigners was the most significant phase of the developments in Mexico during Sept, a month which brought considerable territorial gains to Carranza and no cessation to the border troubles.

General Carranza, Sept 10, declined to acquiesce in the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring about peace.

His grounds for refusal were, firstly, that such a conference would impair profoundly the independence of the republic and would

establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs, and secondly, that, being in control of the greater part of the country he "could not sacrifice the cause of the people by compromising with other factions." He offered the counter proposal that the conference consider his own claims to recognition. Carranza delayed his answer until a week of successes had given him Durango, Saltillo and Paredon as well as Piedras Negras on the border which left Villa without a port of entry on the Rio Grande.

At a meeting of the Pan American Conference, held in New York, Sept 19, it was decided that, since the various Mexican factions had failed to accept their suggestions for a provisional government, they would recommend to their respective governments "the recognition of any provisional government, with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners." This was the alternative programme which was originally adopted. The conference then adjourned till Oct. 9. Fearing reprisals on Villa's part should Carranza be recognized, the State Department again advised Americans in Durango, Sonora and Chihuahua to leave Mexico. It was officially announced, Sept 23, that Carranza had moved all the departments of his government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Though the city was still in a somewhat chaotic condition, food and water supplies being somewhat spasmodic, Carranza informed the Red Cross Society that their help was no longer needed.

Serious clashes between Americans and Mexicans occurred during the month. On the 4th a Mexican band were said to have fired on an American army aeroplane flying over Brownsville while at Old Hidalgo, Tex. shots were exchanged across the Rio Grande for almost the entire day.

Two Americans were killed in a surprise attack at Santa Maria, Tex., Sept 13, while a Mexican band Sept 24, raided the post office at Progreso and escaped, after killing one American trooper and wounding an officer.

October

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico were formally renewed in Oct after a lapse of two years and eight months by the formal recognition of Venustiano Carranza as the chief executive of the *de facto* government.

Recognition of Carranza was unanimously recommended by the Pan-American Conference, Oct 9, after it had obtained from Carranza assurances that he would protect the lives and property of both foreigners and Mexicans, that he would grant amnesty to political enemies who should swear allegiance, that he would not persecute the clergy, that he would restore order and provide for general elections.

At the time of the decision to recognize Carranza, the states of Mexico were held as follows:

Carranza claimed to absolutely control the following states in Mexico, although fighting

was going on in sections of Coahuila and Durango: Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Guerrero, Michoacan, Mexico, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila (mostly), Durango (mostly), Aguascalientes, Colima, Tlaxcala, Jalisco, the Federal District and territory of Quintana Roo.

Zapata entirely controlled Morelos, but was fighting in the Federal district outside of Mexico City.

Villa controlled a large proportion of Sonora, Chihuahua and Sinaloa, but Carranza was prosecuting military operations there. Sinaloa was claimed by both Villa and Carranza.

Lower California was classified as neutral.

Formal recognition was accorded by the United States and eight Latin-American governments on Oct 19, official notification being sent by the diplomatic representatives of these nine nations to Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's personal representative. Following the recognition of Carranza, the United States government placed an embargo on the export of arms to Mexico unless consigned to the recognized government.

Desultory fighting continued in Mexico during Oct. Three of Zapata's generals were reported to have surrendered to Carranza. At Mexico City, Alberto Granados, first Minister of the Interior under Huerta, was tried for complicity in the murder of Madero, found guilty, and executed. Red Cross work in Mexico was discontinued at the request of Carranza, who declared it unnecessary.

At the end of Oct, five thousand Carranza soldiers, with mounts and artillery, received permission from the United States War Department to travel through American territory from Eagle Pass to Douglas, Ariz., on representations that the Carranza forces at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, were threatened with siege by the insurgent army of General Villa.

November

Improvement, more or less interrupted, marked the course of events in Nov. The New York Sun of Nov 6 reported an interview with Carranza in which the First Chief outlined his policy. He especially emphasized his intention of granting no special privilege to foreign artisans or corporations. Reports received early in the month indicated that Mexico City was free from famine, business was improving, railroad service was being resumed and law and order re-established. On the 11th bullfights and cock-fighting as well as all games of chance were banned in the State of Mexico. It was also announced that a congress of women would meet in Dec to discuss "measures for the social advancement of the sex, and for other purposes." On the 21st a "half pint" per person daily limit regulation on saloons was put in force. The next day it was announced by the Mexican Consulate at Galveston, Tex., that the Stock Exchange in Mexico city had been closed by order of the Government because the operations of late had been devoted to the promotion of fictitious fluctuations in national currency.

The defeat of Villa at the town of Agua Prieta by General Calles on Nov 2 resulted incidentally in the wounding of American soldiers and others on American territory. Gen. Funston, in his report to the War Department about the battle, said that the principal faults were committed by Calles's men and that he could not in fairness have opened on Villa without treating Calles the same.

On the 22nd Carranza's forces captured Cananea and inflicted a loss of 2000 men on Villa at Hermosillo. Following repeated Indian outrages the American armored cruiser San Diego was ordered to the west coast of Mexico on the 24th. On the 26th a sensation occurred through an accidental clash between American and Mexican troops near Nogales, Ariz., which resulted in the death of two Americans and at least twenty Mexicans. The Carranzistas thought the bullets came from the Villistas, still in Nogales, Sonora, while the Americans mistook the Carranza forces for Villistas.

Recognition of Carranza's rule was decided upon by Cuba on the 10th, Great Britain on the 16th, and Spain on the 25th.

December

Progress was made in the establishment of a stable government in Mexico during Dec. The example of the United States in recognizing Carranza was followed by most of the important European powers. Henry Prather Fletcher, American Ambassador to Chili, was appointed Ambassador to Mexico, Dec 17, while Eliseo Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's confidential representative at Washington, was named as Mexican Ambassador to the United States a few days later.

An epidemic of typhus grew to alarming proportions during the month, more than one hundred deaths a day being reported.

See also

ARREDONDO, ELISEO
BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL
DIAZ, GEN. PORFIRIO
GARZA, ROQUE GONZALES
GUATEMALA
HUERTA, GEN. VICTORIANO
RAILROADS-MEXICO
TYPHUS

MEYERHEIM, Paul Friedrich

Paul Friedrich Meyerheim, the German artist, died Sept 14. Mr. Meyerheim was born in Berlin, Aug 13, 1842, the son of Friedrich Edward Meyerheim, who was also an artist. The younger Meyerheim was known for his animal studies, landscapes, and still-life paintings. He exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1878, and the World's Fair in Chicago, and at both places was awarded medals.

MEZIERES, Alfred

Alfred Mézières, one of the oldest members of the French Academy, was dead in France, according to information reaching New York Oct 14.

M. Mézières was born in 1826 in Rehon and was educated at Merz, later studying at the Lycée Royal in Paris and the Collège Sainte-Barbe. From 1881 until 1900 he was a member

of the Chamber of Deputies. He was the author of a number of widely known books and was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the French Senate.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

By the will of Mrs. Laura L. Ogden Whaling of Cincinnati, Miami University received \$250,000 for a dormitory with \$10,000 for its support. \$10,000 is bequeathed to the alumni loan fund. The residue of the estate, possibly \$400,000, is to be divided between Miami University and the Cincinnati Museum Association.

MICHIGAN.

Recommendations for simplification in the enactment of State laws and in the election system occupied a prominent place in the second inaugural message of Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, Ja 7. The message urged the adoption of the short ballot and submission of a constitutional amendment making all State offices except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor appointive by the Governor, and the elimination of Circuit Court commissioners and coroners, their work to be done by justices of the peace.

See also

"BLUE SKY LAWS"—MICHIGAN

MINIMUM WAGE LAWS—MICHIGAN

PROHIBITION—MICHIGAN

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

It was announced June 3 that A. Barton Hepburn, the New York banker, was to present to Middlebury College a men's dormitory costing nearly \$200,000. Mr. Hepburn received his degree of A. B. at Middlebury in 1893, later getting an LL. D. The building, on which work was started at once, will be five stories of marble or granite, in keeping with the other college buildings. There will be a bathroom for each two men to be quartered there and showers will be installed on each floor.

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

Alva C. Dinkey, who resigned from the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company, was elected on Oct 4 president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, which was incorporated in Delaware, Oct 5, with a capital stock of \$100,000,000, to manufacture sell and deal in firearms, ordnance and ammunition, as well as various material made of iron and steel. The company took over the Midvale Steel Company control of which recently passed to a syndicate headed by William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation. On Oct 6 it was announced that the new organization had secured an option on 300,000,000 tons of iron ore and acquired three other concerns—the Worth Brothers Company of Coatesville, Pa., manufacturers of steel plates; the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company allied with the Worth Brothers, and the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, a concern recently organized to manufacture arms and ammunition at Eddystone, Pa.

The terms under which William E. Corey and his associates bought the Midvale Steel Company, the Remington Arms Company (of

Delaware), the Coatesville Rolling Mill Company, and the Worth Brothers Company were learned Oct 8 and showed that the stock of these concerns cost a total of \$60,500,000. The Midvale Steel Company was taken over for \$22,000,000, which represented a price of \$230 a share for the 95,550 shares owned by the Harrah family and two other Philadelphia families. The Remington Arms Company was purchased for \$20,000,000, and the other two concerns brought a total price of \$18,500,000.

See also

MIDVALE STEEL CO.

MIDVALE STEEL CO.

The final settlement in the purchase of the Midvale Steel Company was made in Philadelphia, Sept 24, and the staff of officers of the concern was reorganized, with William Corey, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, as the new president. He succeeds Charles J. Harrah, who sold his interests in the company to the group of capitalists that have taken over the concern. The purchase price was \$18,037,500. William P. Barba, present general manager of the Midvale Company, was elected vice-president, succeeding James F. Sullivan, of New York, who also disposed of his stock. The new directors of the company include Mr. Corey, Percy A. Rockefeller and Samuel F. Pryor, who is also a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Remington Arms Company.

See also

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

MILITARY CROSS

The new British decoration, says the *Illustrated London News*, was designed by Henry Farnham Burke. It is of silver and is 1½ inches square. In the center are the letters G.R.I., and on each arm the imperial crown. The ribbon is of three equal stripes, the center dark purple, the others white. Captains, commissioned officers or warrant officers are eligible for the decoration. The cross does not confer any individual precedence or entitle the holder to any addition after his name as a part of his description or title.

MILK BOTTLES

See

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MILMAN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bryan.

Lieut.-Gen. Milman died in London, Ja 30, at the age of 92. He served in the Indian mutiny and was with the relief of Lucknow. He was an officer of the Fifth Fusiliers for many years, and from 1870 to 1909 was in charge of the Tower of London.

MINERAL RESOURCES

See

UNITED STATES—MINERAL RESOURCES

MINERS' FEDERATION

See

LABOR UNIONS—GREAT BRITAIN

MINES AND MINING

See

ALASKA—MINING PRODUCTION

United States

The metal mines of the Rocky Mountain states had a year of activity in many respects never before equalled, according to preliminary statistics of production reported from the Denver and Salt Lake City offices of the United States Geological Survey, Dec 31. A marked increase in the output of each state over the production of 1914 was indicated.

While the tonnage of ore mined was generally greater the large increase in total values was the result of higher prices for the metals. This increase in value of output over the corresponding figures for 1914 reached 81 per cent for Montana and 60 per cent for New Mexico. The total of these notable increases for the six states was estimated at more than \$115,000,000.

In Montana, there was an increase in the mining of all the metals, but especially of lead and zinc. Even of silver the output of about 1,450,000 ounces was a record-breaker. The output of gold was valued at nearly \$5,000,000, an increase of more than 20 per cent over 1914.

Montana's greatest asset is copper, the output of which increased from 233,229,640 pounds in 1914 to nearly 275,000,000 pounds in 1915. The output of lead increased to over 14,000,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of over 45 per cent, due largely to shipment of lead concentrates and residues resulting from zinc smelting. Zinc increased from 111,580,544 pounds (figured as spelter) in 1914 to 184,086,000 pounds in 1915. The total value of the five metals from Montana mines in 1915 was nearly \$87,000,000.

In Colorado, the mines' output figures showed a yield for the year of \$22,330,000 in gold, 7,080,000 ounces of silver, 66,664,000 pounds of lead, 7,100,000 pounds of copper, and 100,000,000 pounds of zinc, with a total value of \$43,100,000. This was an increase of \$2,447,000 in gold, a decrease of 1,716,000 ounces of silver, and 7,550,000 pounds of lead, but an increase of 306,000 pounds of copper and 3,200,000 pounds of zinc.

With the increased average value of metals except silver, the values show a decrease of \$1,380,000 for silver, an increase of \$300,000 for lead, an increase of \$340,000 for copper, and in increase of 8,065,000 for zinc. The net increase in value thus approached \$10,000,000.

Copper mined during the year was valued at about \$83,000,000 more than the 1914 total; iron production increased 38 per cent, spelter increased 25 per cent in quantity, and \$85,000,000 in value and gold production increased \$7,000,000.

Alaska

Preliminary statistics of the 1915 production, made public by the Geological Survey Dec 31, showed Alaska had the most prosperous mining year in its history, with an output worth about \$32,000,000. That is almost \$13,000,000 more than the 1914 value and about \$9,000,000 above the record year of 1906, when the bonanza placers of Fairbanks and Nome were yielding their greatest returns.

An extraordinary quantity of copper, estimated at 83,850,000 pounds, largely was responsible for the new record, but gold production increased more than \$1,000,000 over 1914, the value of the output being \$16,000,000.

Since the first gold was mined in Alaska, in 1880, the total production of the precious metal has aggregated \$261,050,000.

—Accidents

United States

Rescue parties brought out alive ten men and recovered the bodies of nine victims of the explosion which entombed 126 miners in the Layland mines of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company, seven miles from Quinnimont, early Mar 2. Five bodies were recovered on the 3d; by the 4th, 27 bodies had been recovered, and by the 5th, 44.

Weakened through hunger and suffering from thirst, forty-seven miners were rescued Mar 6. Five men walked into the open shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, saying they had been waiting the disappearance of foul air which was in evidence in the main entry since they became imprisoned.

Later in the day the rescue party went into other entries, following the fan pressure, and rescued thirty-three more men. The recovery of eleven bodies, Mar 7, brought the death toll of the Layland mines to ninety-six.

See also

ACCIDENT PREVENTION—MINING

Canada

Twenty-one men employed in the mine of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Ltd., at South Wellington, seven miles from Nanaimo, British Columbia, were drowned by a rush of water Feb 9.

Announcement was made in Vancouver, B. C., Sept 9, that the Attorney-General of British Columbia had laid indictments for manslaughter against Thomas Graham and J. H. Tonkin, two mining men prominent in Canada. They were charged with carelessness in connection with the disaster.

A wall 400 feet thick was supposed to separate the Reserve from the old workings of the South Wellington Mine, which had been flooded for years. A blast in the Reserve broke the wall into the South Wellington Mine, and nineteen miners were drowned in the flood which poured through the opening.

It was found, it was asserted, that Tonkin had been directing operations, basing measurements on copies of maps of the old Wellington workings. The copies had been drawn to a different scale from the originals and the wall of 400 feet, which was supposed to exist, was mined up, it was said, as a result of the difference between the maps.

Japan

An accident in a coal mine near Shimonoseki resulted in the loss of 236 lives, according to a despatch received in Tokio, Apr 13.

Great Britain

The official casualty total of 1914 in the mines and quarries of Great Britain is 1870 killed and 184,202 injured, according to a

blue book issued by the home office. The number returned as "injured" includes only those who were disabled for a period of eight days or more. Altogether, there are employed in the mining industry in Great Britain 1,236,211 persons, of whom 926,359 work underground. A gain in safety in mining is to be noticed over a long period of years, but the gain is so slow as to be almost imperceptible. The death rate, figured per million tons of coal or minerals raised, was 5.81 last year, as compared with 7.48 years ago.

The year included one great disaster, that at Senghenydd, Wales, where 439 lives were lost. It is noted that the disasters from explosions were nearly all in South Wales. There were no fatalities from firedamp or coal dust in north Wales or in the four principal coal mining districts of England. Most of the deaths in these districts were due to falls of roof.

—Production of the world

The British Mines and Quarries Report, Part IV., issued in January 1915, gives the figures of the world's production of the principal metals and minerals for the year 1912 as follows: Gold, 25,131,840 fine ounces; silver, 253,385,528 fine ounces; copper, 2,274,006,000 pounds; iron, 79,819,175 tons; lead 1,251,379 tons; zinc, 1,121,864 tons; coal, 1,377,760,344 tons; petroleum 52,000,897 tons; salt, 19,808,608 tons.

See also

ALASKA—MINING PRODUCTION

—Timbering

Nearly ninety million cubic feet of timber are placed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania every year, if an estimate in the November *Colliery Engineer*, recently acquired by the *Coal Age*, that the amount of timber in anthracite mines is approximately one cubic foot for every ton of coal mined, is correct. The timbered gangways and drifts cover a vast extent, exceeding 7000 miles, and the closely timbered shafts with their miles of heavy guide timbers which must be constantly replaced, form a large item.

The cost of the material is given as about 6.5 cents per cubic foot for round timber and 20 cents per cubic foot for sawed timber. At the lower figure this would make 90,000,000 cubic feet cost \$5,850,000. In addition to this, there are millions of mine ties, and heavy white oak used for the mine carts. The use of steel limbers, which are being adopted on account of their longevity for main gangways, turnouts, pump rooms, and shaft and slope bottoms, will add to the total cost of mining for the next few years, but will effect a final saving. Most of the timber now used in the anthracite mines is yellow pine from the South.

MINES (at sea)

The expression "floating mines" is often misunderstood. The mines are not put down to drift about quite at large. The practice is to put them out with an automatic mooring apparatus, so that the limits of an area sown with mines may be fairly definitely known once the sowing has been discovered. Of course

some mines break loose and begin drifting, but this is not what they are supposed to do. With the mooring apparatus there are also devices for keeping the mine at a certain level below the surface. They do not float in sight. The depth has to be judged to make the explosion take place against the most vulnerable parts of the vessel, and they are therefore put deep enough to miss the armored belt.

In size the average mine is some four or five feet in diameter. It is charged with a high explosive, mostly of the type known to experts as picrite explosives. The method by which it is discharged is not the force of the blow with which the ship strikes it. The most common device is explosion by the completion of an electric circuit. In order to achieve this a circuit is set up with a certain gap in it. Somewhere inside the mine is a column of mercury, the head of which is at one end of this gap in the circuit. As long as the mine remains upright, or roughly upright, the mercury is only slightly affected. But when the pressure of an advancing vessel coming in contact with the mine tilts it over the mercury also is tilted so as to come in contact with the other end of the gap in the electric circuit, the circuit is completed and the mine explodes.

Certain other mechanical devices are employed to make the mines safe as long as the mine laying vessel has them on board. Thus, for instance, an extra gap in the circuit is provided by inserting two brass plates kept apart by some substance which melts in water. Not until the mine has been for some time in the sea will this substance disappear, allowing the brass plates to come together and so set up the circuit completely except for the final gap. Or again there is a device which prevents two brass plates from coming into contact until a certain pressure of water has been exercised upon a certain spot. In other words, until the mine has reached the proper distance below the water, circuit is incomplete.

The operation of "sweeping for mines" is carried out by two ships steaming parallel with one another at some distance apart, with a wire rope between them. This rope is sunk in the sea at about the level to reach some distance below the mines. The rope, coming in contact with the cables of the mines, has the effect of tilting the latter over so as to bring about the explosion.

The danger of the operation is in the possibility of the ships engaged upon it striking mines. There is no danger from the explosion of the mines by sweeping. A distance of a hundred yards from an exploding mine is said to be almost overcautious, the cushion of water quickly takes up the shock. Very light draught vessels are chosen for the work, so that they have a good chance of passing with impunity over the tops of mines sunk to the proper level to damage a ship of war.

It has often been asked whether some device cannot be invented to be attached to the bow of a battleship which would explode mines before she came near enough to be damaged. But the difficulty is to get anything which would be strong enough to stand being pushed through the water at the pace of a battleship,

with all the weight of a battleship behind it. The use of some kind of prong or trident has been suggested. But the shaft of such a thing would have to be enormously strong to stand the thrust of forward progress and the sideways pressure when the ship turned. The necessary degree of strength has never yet been attained.—*New York Sun*.

MINIMUM WAGE

See also

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

Massachusetts

Thirty-three per cent. of the girls employed in the department stores in the state receive less than \$6 a week, according to an announcement by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission in Boston, Mar 11. The commission's investigation, which covers stores employing about 6000 girls, showed also that another third of these employees received from \$6 to \$8 a week, and that the remainder, who received more than \$8, were mostly engaged in office work. Fifty-three per cent. of the girls employed by the five-and-ten-cent store receive less than \$5 a week, according to the commission.

Women employees of laundries who have worked a year or more shall be paid not less than \$8 a week after Sept 1, 1915, according to a decree issued in Boston, July 14, by the State Minimum Wage Commission. For beginners of ordinary ability \$6 was fixed as the minimum pay with an increase of fifty cents every three months during the first year. An inquiry by the laundry wage board established by the commission indicated that \$8.77 should be considered the amount required to supply the cost of living of a self-supporting laundry woman, but the report explained that the minimum was fixed at 75 cents less than that sum, in consideration of business depression as outlined by the employees. The inquiry also showed, according to the report, that more than 50 per cent of the female laundry employees in the State earned less than \$6 a week.

A minimum weekly wage of \$8.50 for women over 18 years of age employed in department and other retail stores was recommended in the report of a special board to the Minimum Wage Commission Aug 5. Employees within this classification shall have had one year's experience, while inexperienced female workers over 18 years shall receive not less than \$7 weekly, according to the board's finding. Minors between 17 and 18 years are to be paid a minimum of \$6, and those under 17 years not less than \$5. In the opinion of the board these rates are probably somewhat below the necessary cost of living, but business conditions at present are said not to warrant a higher scale.

The board was composed of three representatives of the public, six representatives of retail establishments, and six employees.

The wages of women eighteen years of age and over who have been employed for at least one year in department stores in Massachusetts must be not less than \$8.50 a week, beginning Jan 1, 1916, according to a decree

announced Sept 15 by the minimum wage commission of Massachusetts. Learners who have reached eighteen years shall receive not less than \$7 a week, and the minimum wage for girls of seventeen shall be \$6 a week, while for younger employees the minimum shall be \$5.

Michigan

A bill providing for minimum wage for women has been killed in committee.

New York

At the hearing of the New York State Factory Investigation Committee, held in New York City Ja 7, representatives of New York's large department stores opposed the proposed minimum wage law for women and children. Economists, statisticians and social workers favored such legislation (Ja 8). The hearings closed on the 9th, Rome G. Brown, opposing the proposed Minimum Wage Board because of the methods it would employ, and Helen Marot in the belief that legislation is no remedy.

Ten thousand women and girls who work in stores in N. Y. State receive less than \$5.50 per week, and more than 20,000, or 54 per cent. of all the women and girls employed in New York stores, receive less than \$7.50, according to the final report of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission submitted to the Legislature Feb 15. The commission, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner was Chairman, Assemblyman Albert E. Smith, Vice-Chairman, and Abram I. Elkus, Chief Counsel, recommended the enactment of a law creating a Wage Commission to determine the necessary living wage for women and minors. A bill for this purpose was introduced. The adoption of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the establishment of a permanent Wage Commission to fix living wages for women and minors was also recommended.

"In shirt and paper-box factories," the report read, "more than half of the women workers receive less than \$7 a week and one-fourth receive less than \$5."

The proposed Wage Commission would consist of three persons to be appointed by the Governor and to receive a salary of \$10 for each day's service. It was recommended that it should establish Wage Boards composed of representatives of employers, employees, and the public for an industry in which it had reason to believe women and minors were receiving less than a living wage, and, after holding public hearings on its own account, should determine the correct wage and recommend its adoption.

Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in a meeting held in New York Feb 25, under the auspices of the minimum wage commission of the National Civic Federation stated that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies were opposed to any legislation establishing a minimum wage for women, because they could not put themselves in the position of favoring any sort of wage regulation by law. Union labor believed, he said, that a minimum wage established by law was apt to

become the maximum wage. The standpoint of union labor, was that minimum wage standards should be fixed by the unions. In that way the maximum would not be lowered and there would be permanent benefits accruing to workers.

Oregon

The report of a scientific inquiry into the Minimum Wage law of Oregon, conducted by Marie L. Obenauer, chief of the Woman's Division of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, assisted by Bertha von der Nienburg, was published in August.

The Oregon Commission made one set of determinations for Portland and another for all other places; therefore the Obenauer report covers Portland, with a population of more than 200,000, and Salem, with approximately 14,000. Under the law all girls under eighteen and inexperienced adult women must receive \$8.25, save in Portland, where they must be paid at the minimum rate of \$9.25 per week. An "experienced" woman is one who has served a year or more in an occupation.

The data secured was derived from a comparison of the records of forty department, dry goods, five and ten-cent, specialty and neighborhood stores for March and April, 1913, and 1914. During this selected period these stores employed: before the laws went into effect, 1930 women and girls; 974 men. Later they employed 1642 women and girls, and 902 men. In addition, 443 women were visited personally.

Miss Obenauer says that the number of women affected in Oregon was too small and the time for adjustments was too short to permit of showing more than tendencies.

The number of girls under eighteen years of age has increased, especially in the errand bundle-wrapper, and cashier occupations, but not in the more skilled work of selling, sewing or of the office. These first named occupations tend to become a sphere for minors to the exclusion of adult women with or without experience, a result, in all probability, of the minimum-wage determinations. The wage determinations have not put men in positions vacated by women. The causes operating to decrease the number of women also operated to decrease the number of men, though to a less degree, as the non-selling male force is not as adjustable as the non-selling female force.

The average rates of pay of girls under eighteen and of experienced adults have increased. That of inexperienced adults decreased very slightly. While formerly 26 per cent. of the girls under eighteen receive a rate of less than \$6 a week, after the determinations less than 1 per cent were paid below this rate.

Among the experienced women not only the proportion getting \$9.25 (the legal minimum), but also the proportion getting over \$9.25 has increased. The proportion of the force receiving over \$12 has also increased, although the actual number has decreased. Some experienced women were receiving rates below the minimum to which the determinations entitled them.

All the changes arising from decreased business, reorganization of departments, and increased rates of pay resulted in an increase in the sale-labor cost, and also in the total labor cost of 3 mills per dollar of sales. This increased cost was not distributed equally among stores nor among departments in the same store. The changes in female labor cost varied from an 8-mill increase per dollar of sales in Portland neighborhood stores to a 1.2-cent decrease in Salem stores.

Washington

The minimum wage for women, boys and girls went into effect in the state of Washington Feb 20. The schedule is ten dollars a week for women and girls employed in offices at any kind of clerical work, \$8 per week for office boys and girls more than 16 years old but under 18, and \$6 for both sexes under 16.

"MINNEHAHA" (liner)

See

"HOLT, FRANK"

MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF ARTS

See

FINE ARTS—MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTE OF ARTS

MINNESOTA

See

EDUCATION—MINNESOTA

PROHIBITION—MINNESOTA

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—MINNESOTA

MISCEGENATION.

The House (Ja II) passed the Clark bill prohibiting the intermarriage of white persons and negroes in the District of Columbia. The bill provides for a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 or imprisonment of from 1 to 5 years. The vote was 228 to 60.

MISSIONARY WORK

Nine of the ten big missionary societies, representing fully 7,000,000 church workers, made public, Apr 18, financial reports for the fiscal year ending April 1. The Presbyterian Foreign Board withheld its report, but in explanation said that contributions were coming in from the Pacific coast states. The finances of most of the societies are in good shape.

The statistics compiled in connection with the financial reports show that the American people, through their churches, contribute \$55,000,000 a year to home missions and \$18,000,000 to foreign missions, in both amounts surpassing England and Scotland together, the two large missionary-supporting countries for Protestants, and France, the missionary-supporting country for Catholics. It cost last year to maintain all churches in this country, including these mission funds, \$410,000,000, and in this amount America leads all other countries. Foreign mission gifts have doubled in most religious bodies in America during the last decade.

The most notable record was made by the missionary societies of the Baptist Church, which began the year \$276,000 in debt, an accumulation of seven years. Every dollar of this debt was paid off, and one of the home missionary societies ended the fiscal year with

a balance of \$1500. The foreign missions fell behind \$33,000, and the women's branch \$10,000, but a committee, with F. W. Ayer, the Philadelphia advertising man, at its head, has been appointed to obtain funds to pay off these deficits before the Northern Baptist Convention in Los Angeles on May 19.

The figures of the Presbyterian Home Board tell a different story. The board, which handles about \$1,800,000 yearly, fell behind a year ago \$138,000, the first deficit in a number of years. During the first six months, \$46,000 was paid off by a self-denial campaign, but when the board's books were closed for the fiscal year a slump of \$258,000 was shown.

The enormous growth of work is said to be the cause of the falling off of the Presbyterian boards.

The home board of the Congregational Church ended its work without debt, and the Presbyterian and Baptist societies in the South made favorable reports, most of them without debt. The Episcopal Society, which has headquarters in this city, has started an emergency campaign in the hope of raising \$400,000, but the indications are that it will fall behind \$100,000 for the year, despite such efforts.

MISSISSIPPI

Theodore G. Bilbo, present Lieutenant-Governor, a Vardaman protege, was elected Governor, Aug 5, over five opponents by about 5000 votes. With Bilbo, who succeeded Gov. Earl Brewer, went in his entire ticket as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor, Lee M. Russell; State Auditor, R. E. Wilson; State Treasurer, Dr. J. P. Taylor; Insurance Commissioner, T. M. Henry, and Clerk Supreme Court, George C.

Secretary of State Joseph W. Power; Attorney-General, Ross A. Collins; Superintendent of Education, W. H. Smith.

The election in Mississippi Nov 2 was merely a ratification of the nominations made by the Democratic voters at the State primaries held in Aug., inasmuch as no other party had candidates in the field. A full set of State, county, and district officers were elected, as well as members of both branches of the Legislature. No Congressmen were elected.

See also

FRATERNITIES

MISSOURI

See

ADVERTISING—MISSOURI

DRAINAGE LAWS—MISSOURI

PRISONS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

An attachment suit was begun June 4 in the New York State Courts against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by John Davies, a Broadway broker holding \$10,000 of the railway company's two-year notes, which were due May 1. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas had outstanding about \$19,000,000 of the two-year notes. A campaign was started early in the year to get an extension of one year, and the extension plan became operative shortly before. May 1, more than

90 per cent of the holders having deposited their notes. The May 1 interest on the notes deposited was paid, but no provision was made for non-depositors. Mr. Davies, through his attorneys, alleged that neither the principal or interest of his ten notes had been paid. Supreme Court Justice Donnelly granted him a \$10,000 writ of attachment against the property of the railway company held in New York State.

MISSOURI PACIFIC-IRON MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

Two important changes were made in St. Louis, Mar 9, in the directorate of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system. They were the election of B. F. Bush, president of the system, to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railways, and the retirement of E. T. Jeffery, of New York, a long-time associate of George J. Gould, from the directorate of the two roads. The new directors of the Missouri Pacific were Edward A. Faust, William H. Lee and E. J. Pearson, of St. Louis; Nicholas F. Brady, Newcomb Carlton, A. J. Hemphill, Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. H. Williams, of New York. The old directors re-elected were Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Shepard and R. Lancaster Williams.

The old directors who were not on the new board were George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, James Speyer, E. O. Adams, J. G. Metcalfe, E. T. Jeffery and S. F. Pryor.

The new directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern were Nicholas F. Brady, Newcombe Carlton, A. J. Hemphill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Williams and Festus J. Wade, the latter of St. Louis. The directors of the Iron Mountain re-elected were Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Shepard, Alfred Wiggan, and also E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, and C. A. Pratt, of Little Rock, Ark. The old directors of the Iron Mountain who were eliminated in the organization of the new board were George J. Gould, James Speyer, E. T. Jeffery, Jacob G. Metcalfe, Jay Gould and S. F. Pryor.

MITCHELL, James Tyndal

James Tyndale Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1909, and since that time prothonotary of the Supreme Court, died in Philadelphia, July 4. He was born in 1834.

MIZNER, Brig.-Gen. Henry Rutgers.

The retired Civil War veteran and Indian fighter died at Detroit, Mich., on Jan 5 in the 89th year of his age.

MOHUN, Richard Dorsey

Richard Dorsey Mohun, an American connected with the exploration, development and administration of the Belgian Congo, died July 13, aged 51.

MOLINEUX, Gen. Edward Lewis

General Edward Lewis Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, died June 10, in New York City. He was born in 1833.

MONA LISA*See*

OPERA—MONA LISA

MONEY ORDERS*See*

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS

MONGOLIA**—Travel and discovery**

Representatives of Russia, China, and Mongolia, who had been in conference at Kiakhta, Siberia, for nearly a year, concluded a treaty June 6 which will determine the status of Mongolia. During the Chinese revolution of 1912 Mongolia declared its independence of China and was recognized immediately by Russia as an autonomous state. Japan thereupon extended her sphere of influence over Inner Mongolia.

The new convention, signed June 7, provided for a joint guarantee by China and Russia of Mongolian autonomy, conditioned upon the recognition of the right of China and Russia to be consulted in questions affecting the external relations of Mongolia. A Chinese representative, with his staff, is to remain in Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, and is to have the privilege of maintaining a Chinese guard of ample proportions to protect his mission. The "Living Buddha" is recognized as the head of the Outer Mongolian government, corresponding in the exercise of his functions to the "Grand Lama" of Thibet. The treaty does not in any way affect Eastern Mongolia, which is to remain under Japanese jurisdiction, as confirmed in the treaties recently signed at Peking.

Marco Polo's city of Etzina, where in ancient times travelers bound for the old Mongolian capital of Karakoram used to obtain food for the forty-day trip across the desert, has been discovered and examined by Sir Aurel Stein, whose account of explorations in Central Asia was received by the Royal Geographical Society Apr 23.

Sir Aurel began his trip in April of 1914, and his report is dated Nov 22 from Turfan at the eastern foot of the Tianshan Mountains. His party started from Tunhuang and followed for 250 miles an ancient wall, which he had previously discovered. The wall, with its watch towers, forts and military stations, was built across what must have been even in ancient times a sterile desert. Its construction was remarkably well adapted to the climate, being made of fascines of reeds or brushwood, with layers of clay or gravel in between, the only material to withstand the relentless erosion of the winds. Here the Chinese soldiers kept guard during the first centuries before and after Christ. The works show a high degree of engineering skill. In ancient times, this country was irrigated, as the remains of ditches proved. Many household implements were found in the ruins of the forts. Khara-Khoto, Marco Polo's city of Etzina, yielded a large quantity of relics, such as Buddhist manuscripts, prints, stucco reliefs and fresco, coins and ornaments. The town is now largely in ruins.

MONROE, Sir Charles*See*

EUROPEAN WAR — TURKISH OPERATIONS — DARDANELLES

MONROE DOCTRINE

His interpretation of the scope of the Monroe Doctrine was outlined by ex-President Taft Feb 16 in an address to the New Haven Economic Club. He said that in case an English, French, or German colony was founded in South America and insisted on joining the mother country in Europe, the United States would interfere, but he believed that no such colony would care to acquire European government. He stated that our intervention in Mexico was not an application of the Monroe Doctrine, but an effort to abate a neighbor's nuisance. He admitted that the United States could not protest if Germany attacks Canada during the present war, but said that his country would have a right to order Germany out of Canada after the war closed in case Germany refused to move.

MONTAGU, Rear-Admiral the Honorable Victor Alexander.

Rear-Admiral Montagu died in London, Jan 31, at the age of 75. He served with the fleet in the war with Russia in 1855, in the China war of 1857, and with the Naval Brigade in the Indian mutiny of 1858. He was retired in 1886.

MONTANA*See*WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—MONTANA
PROHIBITION—MONTANA**MONTE CARLO**

The annual report of the corporation which owns the Casino at Monte Carlo published Feb 2 shows a shrinkage of more than 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000), or 50 per cent. as compared with the receipts for 1913. The Casino, closed at the opening of the war, has been reopened. The opera, which begins in March with Caruso as the great attraction, was expected to put life into the season.

MONTENEGRO

An appeal to the American Red Cross from the Montenegrin government for aid in fighting the typhus epidemic was received, Apr 6, through the State Department.

*See also*ALBANIA
EUROPEAN WAR—MONTENEGRO**MOON**

The moon was not full at any time in Feb due to the fact that full moons follow one another at intervals of approximately, twenty-nine and a half days. The last time a month passed without a full moon—in America—was in 1847. In 1885 Europe had no full moon during Feb, but the full moon was visible before midnight on the last day of the month in this country because of five hours' difference in time.

Prof. William H. Pickering, in *Popular Astronomy* for March ("Meteorology of the Moon") says he believes a certain amount of

air and water is present on the moon's surface, and, in consequence, wind, fog, cloud and snow. In studying the white spots on the mountain known as Pico, he noted that they occurred mainly on the ridges, not in the ravines, and inferred that cracks exist along the crestlines of the ridges from which rises vapor, immediately redeposited as snow. In studying these spots day by day, Prof. Pickering came to the conclusion that the changes in them were due to snowstorms and the melting of snow. The spots apparently increase or diminish according to the time of day. He has also found in certain places what he thinks are hot springs.

MOORE, Bp. David H.

Bp. David H. Moore of the Methodist Episcopal Church died in Cincinnati, O., Nov 23, at the age of 78 years.

MOORE, Edward Bruce

Edward Bruce Moore, former United States Commissioner of Patents, died, Sept 6, at the age of 63.

MORATORIA

See

BOLIVIA—MORATORIUM

FRANCE—MORATORIUM

UNITED STATES—COURT DECISION

MORGAN, J. P.

See

FINE ARTS—MORGAN COLLECTION

"HOLT, FRANK"

WASHINGTON, MARTHA

MORGAN, J. P., & CO.

Announcement was made Oct 4 that J. P. Morgan & Co. had become the commercial agents for the French Government in the United States. This was the second commercial agency for the Allies which the Morgan firm had secured since the beginning of the war, the first being from England.

MORIARTY, Right Hon. John Francis

The Right Hon. John Francis Moriarty, Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland since 1914, died in London May 2.

MORLAND, George

At a sale June 12 of the late Sir Walter Gilbey's pictures, George Morland's "The Stage Door," which Sir Walter Gilbey bought at the Huth sale for \$3727, fetched \$6825.

MOROCCO

It was reported from Morocco June 7th that a Spanish expeditionary force had taken two positions occupied by Moorish rebels near Moulouya, in the Spanish zone, and was continuing to push ahead.

Reports from Morocco, July 10, indicate that Casablanca is building with the pace of a mushroom town of the West. In two years it has become a modern model town, with sewers, water, gas, electric light, new quays, wharves and piers; the German prisoners-of-war putting the finishing touches to the pavements. The town as now laid out would easily accommodate 200,000 inhabitants in addition to its regular population of 80,000.

Rabat, Kenitra, Marrakech, as well as Casablanca, are developing according to plans previously prepared in France, and with the same method, although with less activity. While Casablanca is the metropolis of Morocco, Rabat has the honor of being the capital, temporarily at least. The new provisional government buildings are completed and new streets laid out in the form of an amphitheatre on the hill beside the Arab town.

During the first year of the European war thirty-three miles of railroad have been added to the line that, by the way of Marrakech and Rabat will ultimately unite Casablanca and Fez. It was supposed that the construction of this line would require five or six years; it will have been completed in less than two, and when the line from Oujda to Taza has been prolonged to Fez, the French will have uninterrupted communication by rail from their Algerian possessions, across Morocco, to the Atlantic. These lines are narrow gauge military roads, easily convertible later, as circumstances may justify, into commercial lines.

In addition to the railway lines, fine high roads have been built all along the coast from Casablanca to Kenitra, a comparatively new port, which by reason of its accessibility to Fez and the rich surrounding region is bound to have an important development. Another road on which German prisoners-of-war are working, from Casablanca to Mazaghan, will be completed before the rainy season sets in, as well as the branch road to Mechia ben Abou, making serviceable routes along more than two hundred miles of fertile productive country that were heretofore impassible in the rainy season.

"MORRIS PLAN" BANKS

There were at the beginning of 1915, sixteen Morris Plan banks in operation in the United States. These banks are designed to serve the salaried man and the wage-earner who has no connection with other banks, and to aid such men by small loans in emergencies. A man of good character who is earning a living may borrow \$100 upon his note, endorsed by two men of good character and of the same station in life. He pays interest at the legal rate, and is required to make a weekly payment of \$2 for fifty weeks. His debt having been discharged, he may continue his weekly payments and thus acquire interest-bearing certificates upon which he can borrow in the future without endorsers. The original Morris bank was established in Norfolk, Va., fourteen years ago by Arthur J. Morris, after a study of industrial banking here and abroad. The success of the Norfolk bank led to the founding of similar banks in Atlanta, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, and other cities. The Fidelity Corporation was organized to meet the need of a central company, and in June, 1914, the Industrial Finance Corporation was founded, with an authorized capital of \$7,000,000 and a subscribed capital of \$1,500,000. It took over the assets, rights to the Morris Plan, etc., of the Fidelity Corporation. Up to October 31, 1914, the fifteen banks in this country had loaned \$6,100,000 to 49,500 borrowers, an aver-

age of about \$123. The eight companies whose reports were available showed a loss due to bad credit (on loans of \$3,200,000) of less than one-tenth of one per cent. The net profits of the banks in 1914 were 7.8 per cent upon their capital. Bank number sixteen was established in New York City on Dec. 31, 1914.

The Morris Plan Co. of New York, which lends to the deserving on their salaries at a moderate interest rate, in a statement of its activities from Dec 31, 1914, to Aug 31, 1915, issued, Sept 8, shows that it loaned a total of \$446,480 to 3824 borrowers in that time. There were 159 women among the borrowers. The average weekly income of all borrowers was \$25. Of the total of borrowers, 2777 were married and the number of children supported by them was 5840. Among them were 491 real estate owners. The largest number of borrowers in a single class of occupation was 415, listed as proprietors and partners. There were 397 post office employees and 190 other employees of the United States government. There were 332 city department and court employees, 304 firemen and 201 policemen. The most frequent reason for borrowing was to pay miscellaneous debts, with 942 applications granted. The next was for illness and births, for which causes 713 borrowers sought help. The next most frequent reason given for borrowing was business expansion, the applicants on this score numbering 406. To repay loan sharks, 213 borrowed and 123 borrowed to take up pawns and chattels. Other common reasons for borrowing were to help relatives, vacations, to begin business, household expenses. Weddings and beginning house-keeping and purchase of homes figured little. The number of persons identified with The Morris Plan, as officers or directors of the national company or local companies, was 463. Eleven companies had been organized by the Corporation since June, 1914, and the twenty-five operating to date had loaned over \$10,000,000 to more than 83,000 borrowers in sums averaging less than \$125.

MOSQUITOS

The second annual meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association opened at Atlantic City, Feb 17. Dr. Jacob G. Lipman of the New Jersey Experiment Station, in an address, said the extermination of mosquitos would increase New Jersey farm values about \$200,000,000, and that the marsh land, if reclaimed and developed as in Holland, would be worth \$1,000 an acre.

"The ditch system of meadow drainage of the late Prof. John B. Smith," said James E. Brooks, Consulting Engineer of the Essex County Commission, "has proved ineffective in some cases. Much has been done, however, by the inclosure of meadows with dikes and draining them through tide gates. Within a year it may be possible to drain all the meadows in Bergen, Hudson, Essex, and Union Counties."

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Pensions for mothers came up for consideration in eighteen States. In eight—Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New

York, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wyoming—legislation for this purpose was enacted for the first time. In Texas and West Virginia the measures were killed. In the rest the present laws were amended or amplified.

The Kansas statute fixed the maximum grant to needy mothers at \$25 a month to be paid at the discretion of county commissions. The New Hampshire law limited payment to \$10 a month for a dependent mother having one child under 16 years and \$5 for each additional child. The Legislature appropriated \$16,000 for the first two years of the law's operation.

The New York statute applies to widows with a child or children under 16, who will be allowed approximately the same amount as it would cost the State to support them. The Montana law applies to mothers with children under 14 and whose husbands are confined to a State institution or are physically incompetent; the Nevada law to widows only. In Oklahoma both widows and mothers whose husbands are insane or prisoners are eligible to the benefits of the law, the compensation being \$10 a month for one child under 14 and \$5 a month for each additional. The Wyoming law is similar. The law in Tennessee applies in counties of 50,000 population or more and having juvenile courts. The act was not made mandatory. Sixteen is the age limit and \$10 and \$5 the compensation. Washington passed a bill making her mothers' pension provisions somewhat less liberal.

New York

The New York Senate, Mar 11, passed a bill to provide pensions for widowed mothers. The measure calls for the establishment of boards of child welfare in each county of the state, but their creation is permissive. The object is to prevent children from being separated from their mothers by being sent to asylums. By a vote of 129 to 8 the Assembly, Mar 24, passed the bill.

Gov. Whitman signed the McCue Widowed Mothers' Pension bill Apr 7.

The Board of Child Welfare which is to administer the new McCue Widowed Mothers' Pension Law on Oct 6 issued its report which asked that \$483,000 for relief and \$36,000 for expenses be placed on the city budget. Applications were received from 3166 mothers who were estimated to have 9204 children. While the Commissioners serve without pay, the \$36,000 was to cover office expenses, the salaries of a secretary, stenographers, clerks and other employees.

MOTION PICTURE PATENTS CO.

Declared to be a monopolistic combination in violation of the Sherman Act, the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company and their subsidiaries—comprising what was known as the "Moving Picture Trust"—were ordered to dissolve, Oct 1, by Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, in the United States District Court, Philadelphia.

According to the Government allegations, the Motion Picture Patents Company was made the holding concern of nearly all the patents that have been issued. A list of thea-

tres and moving picture places was prepared, and no film exchange, it was alleged, was allowed to distribute films to any exhibitor except those named on the list.

Uniform prices and rules were made, it was further alleged, and if the film exchange did not observe orders their supply was cut off.

The concerns named in the Government's suit were, besides those named, the Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, Kalem Company, Inc., George Kleine, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Melies Manufacturing Company, Pathe Freres, Selig Polyscope Company, Frank L. Dyer, Henry N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, William Pelzer, Samuel Long, J. A. Berst, Sigmund Lubin, Gaston Melies, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor and W. N. Selig. Vitagraph Company; and these individuals:

The decree of dissolution operates against all of the defendant concerns except the Melies Manufacturing Company, against which, the court held there was no proof.

MOTION PICTURES

See

BUNNY, JOHN
GENERAL FILM CO.
MOTION PICTURE PATENTS CO.

—"Birth of a Nation"

"The Birth of a Nation," a film drama rivalling "Caberia," which has hitherto taken front rank in picture production, was produced after eight months had been consumed in preparing the reels. 18,000 persons were employed in the undertaking and 3,000 horses, says the *Literary Digest*. The story begins with the bringing of African slaves to North America. Its further progress is closely related to varied phases of slavery and its bearing upon the history of the United States. The second part, based upon Mr. Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," created so much criticism because of its appeal to race prejudice that it was ordered changed.

—Celluloid Co. suit

It was reported, June 23, that the Celluloid Company, of New York, had begun an action in the United States District Court at Newark against the Eastman Kodak Company for damages resulting from the alleged unauthorized use of a machine for making moving picture film rolls. A judgment of \$5,000,000 is asked, with "triple damages and costs," as provided by the patent law, which makes the total amount demanded about \$15,000,000. The Celluloid company contend that for more than four years the Eastman company made use of this machine. The dates mentioned are from July 1, 1909, to December 29, 1912. They allege that the Eastman company copied their machine and kept it carefully guarded, with strict injunctions on all the employees who operated it, so that it was very difficult for the Celluloid company to obtain proof of the alleged infringement.

—City for making

In the San Fernando valley of California, a short distance from Los Angeles, a city is being built for the express purpose of making

moving pictures—the first and only city of its kind ever attempted. When completed it will accommodate 15,000 souls, and it will cost something like \$2,000,000. The construction work has already progressed so far that a small settlement is standing now and being used for motion-picture work. Around this the greater city will be built. The spot was chosen for its scenic variety.

All the streets are to be scientifically paved and piped for gas, electricity, and sewer-mains. The main boulevard will be six miles long.

For the convenience of both men and women actors, a clubhouse is being built. For outdoor enjoyment, there is under construction a quarter-mile racetrack, with concrete grandstand and stadium in the most approved university style, and this arena can be employed for a setting in a play calling for outdoor sports, or for a number of different settings. One day it may be necessary to use it for the Colosseum at Rome, and another day for the Olympic stadium in Greece. Some director may wish to stage a country fair there, another may wish to have it represent the Polo Grounds in New York City. It can also be used for an Indian durbar or golf links. Just outside the stadium is a model tennis court, built for utility and pleasure, combined.

—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for about two years maintained one of the most scientific motion-picture laboratories in the country. Here the Department produces its own scientific films more cheaply than it can purchase them from commercial agencies. The reason for the establishment of this new work is its value in conjunction with lectures given by the Department heads at conventions and in connection with special propaganda carried on by the field force. Films made by the laboratory have been shown at country school-houses and churches, as well as in small towns and villages both in the South and the Northwest. In this connection the department is now trying to find some way of projecting, or showing, the pictures in small towns and villages where no electric current is available. The question is now being investigated as to whether it will be possible to equip an ordinary automobile with an electric generator which will supply the small amperage needed. Those in charge of the laboratory have determined not merely to make it a manufactory of films, but to develop the laboratory on experimental lines so that it will make contributions to motion-picture art, especially as applied to educational work. The photographers have already made fairly important discoveries in the problem of artificial lighting and in the adaptation of special lenses to filming scientific subjects.

—Vitagraph-Liblin-Selig-Essanay, Inc.

Four of the largest moving-picture companies of the country formed a corporation, Apr 6, for the purpose of distributing direct to the exhibitor at least one feature film of four or more reels a week. They will open

main offices in six of the large cities of the United States immediately, and will lay out a distribution programme on a big scale. The corporation is composed of the Vitagraph Company of America, the Lubin Manufacturing Company, the Selig Polyscope Company, and the Essanay Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$500,000. It is to be called Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., with headquarters in New York.

MOTON, Maj. Robert R.

See

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MOVING PICTURES

See

MOTION PICTURES

MOYER, Charles H.

See

STRIKES—COPPER MINERS' STRIKE, MICH.

MUENTER, Erich

See

"HOLT, FRANK"

MUNCIE, Ind.

See

POLICE

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., voting Nov 2, on a plan to buy the local street railroads, showed from 89 precincts out of 222 14,351 votes for and 14,618 against the measure.

MUNITIONS

See

AMMUNITION

FRANCE—MUNITIONS

GREAT BRITAIN—MUNITIONS

ITALY—MUNITIONS

RUSSIA—MUNITIONS

UNITED STATES—WAR DEPARTMENT

—Exports

See

UNITED STATES — COMMERCE — EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

According to an article on "The Homicide Record of American Cities for 1914," by Frederick L. Hoffman, which appeared in the Dec 22 issue of *The Spectator*, eight thousand persons were murdered in the United States in 1914; 80 per cent of the victims were men; Memphis, Tenn., was the most dangerous of American cities from the homicide viewpoint, with a murder rate of 72.2 for 100,000 population; Reading, Pa., with a corresponding rate of 1 for 100,000, was the safest; New York had a murder rate of 6.1 for 100,000; Chicago's rate was 9.1.

A table of the statistics of thirty American cities showed that in Manhattan and the Bronx 186 persons were murdered in 1914, a rate of 6.1 for 100,000, a rate which had remained exactly stationary for twelve years. Brooklyn, with 94 murders in 1914, had a rate of 5.1 for 100,000. Next to Memphis, with the highest rate, came Charleston, S. C., with 33.3 for 100,000. The first eight cities were in the South, where a majority of the

murders was due to negro fights. Chicago had 217 murders in 1914, New York City 280. In Philadelphia the rate was 4.6 for 100,000, and in Boston 3.4.

Tables showed that in the decade 1904-1913 the average rate for all the cities was 7.9 for 100,000, against a rate of 8.6 in 1914, or, in other words, the rate in 1914 was 8.9 per cent, or .7 for 100,000, in excess of the average rate for the years of the preceding decade. Of the thirty cities under consideration, the rate increased in twenty-one, decreased in seven, and remained stationary in two.

The suicide rate increased in 1914 3.6 per cent, while the murder rate increased 8.9 per cent.

Another table on the methods of murder showed that 60.6 per cent of homicides were done with firearms, 15.1 per cent with cutting or piercing instruments, and 24.3 per cent through other means. Most homicides victims died between the ages of 25 and 24.

The *Spectator* recommended stricter laws regulating carrying firearms and obtaining poison.

See also

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

CARMAN, MRS. FLORENCE CONKLIN

CHARLTON, PORTER

CUBA—MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY (IRON WORKERS)

FRANK, LEO M.

GIFFORD, MALCOLM, JR.

INDIA—MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

KOREA

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF—MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

PRISONS—ILLINOIS

ROSENTHAL CASE

STRIKES—COAL MINERS' STRIKE, COLO.

THAW, HARRY K.

"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

MURRAY, Gen. Sir Archibald James

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

MURRAY, Sir James Augustus Henry

Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of the Oxford English dictionary and author of numerous works on historical subjects, died in London, July 26. He was born in 1837, and was created a knight in 1908.

MUSIC.

A gift of \$100,000 to establish a pension and benefit fund for members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was announced Jan 31 from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The fund will be known as the Albert Arnold Sprague Memorial Fund.

The people of the United States spend nearly \$600,000,000 annually for music, according to statistics presented, June 25, to the National Federation of Music Clubs in session at Los Angeles. The delegates were of the opinion that part of this sum should be spent to develop music education in the public schools.

See also

CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

COLOR MUSIC

OPERA

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**—Exports**

American manufacturers of musical instruments, with an annual output valued at about \$100,000,000, export only \$3,000,000 worth annually to foreign countries. Their sales abroad, according to the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, says *Dun's Review*, Oct 23, reached their highest level in the fiscal year 1913, when the exports totaled \$3,800,000. In 1915, following the outbreak of the European war, the total fell to \$2,048,715.

One of its recent booklets, "Foreign Trade in Musical Instruments," published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, issued as Special Consular Reports No. 55, reviews conditions in about 25 countries which alone import about \$20,000,000 worth of pianos, piano-players, etc.

Some of the larger markets include Canada, which buys a half million dollars' worth of pianos and piano parts annually; Mexico, which buys musical instruments valued at over a half million per annum; Argentina, which imports a million dollars' worth of pianos each year; Brazil, which imports about a half million dollars' worth per annum; France, which imports apparatus for playing harmoniums and pianos to the value of two-thirds of a million dollars each year, and England, Russia, Australia, and South Africa.

It is only in the comparatively near-by markets of North America that American manufacturers lead in the sales of musical instruments. Elsewhere, save in China, India, and a few other countries, German instruments occupy the predominant position.

The following table shows the exports of musical instruments from the United States in the fiscal years 1875, 1895, and 1915:

Classes.	1875.	1895.	1915.
Organs	\$363,132	\$640,718	\$190,160
Pianos	261,623	233,043	808,565
Piano-players	a	a	80,427
Player-pianos	a	a	356,532
All other musical instruments	4,232	241,966	613,031
Total	\$628,987	\$1,115,757	\$2,048,715

a. Not separately stated.

American pianos are chiefly exported to Canada, where they constitute about 90 per cent of the total imports of that class; to Great Britain, for re-shipment to other parts of the world; and to Central and South America. Our player-pianos are sent in about equal numbers to Australia, England, Italy and Argentina and in much larger quantities to Canada. Most of the piano-players are invoiced to England. Germany in normal years has been our second largest customer. Large numbers of American organs are sold each year in Great Britain and her colonies, also considerable amounts in the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, and China.

MUSSELS

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

MUTUAL TOBACCO CO.

Permanent organization was perfected Nov 17 by the new \$20,000,000 Mutual Tobacco Company by the election of the following directors: William H. Dunning, president; James C. Tansy, first vice-president; Isaac L. Evans, second vice president; William S. Massonneau, third vice president; T. Star Dunning, secretary, and H. S. Pfeil, treasurer. Besides these men, the directorate included the following: Stanley O. Platt, Henry B. Collins and Edward Tansy.

Official announcement was made by Benjamin Swartz, attorney for the new world combination, that the new corporation would take over the following concerns: G. B. Miller & Co., of New York, organized in 1776; Hoffman & Co., of Red Hook, N. Y., established in 1800; Allen & Dunning Co., of Paterson, N. J., formed in 1836; the Campbell Tobacco Co., of Newark, N. J., established in 1806; and Lane & Lockwood, of Caldwell, N. J.

After negotiations for two years large tobacco interests in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Oct 15 organized a \$20,000,000 manufacturing and distributing corporation to be known as the Mutual Tobacco Company, Inc. The incorporation papers were filed at Dover, Del., but the incorporators mentioned in the papers were merely representatives of the interest concerned in the consolidation of old and independent tobacco companies.

Among the concerns that will be taken over are:

G. B. Miller & Co., of New York, organized in 1770; Hoffman & Co., of Red Hook, N. Y., established in 1800; Allen & Dunning Co., of Paterson, N. J., formed in 1836, and the Campbell Tobacco Co., of Newark, N. J., established in 1806.

MYERS, James J.

See

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NAGASAKI, Japan.

Pop. Dec. 1914, Japanese official est. 160,450 (176,480 in 1908).

NAGOYA, Japan.

Pop. Dec. 1914, Japanese official est. 447,591 (378,231 in 1908).

NAIRN, Sir Michael Baker

Sir Michael Baker Nairn, President of the Nairn Linoleum Co. of Kearney, N. J., died in Fifeshire, Scotland, during the fourth week of Nov in his seventy-ninth year.

NANNETTI, Joseph Patrick

Joseph Patrick Nannetti, member of the House of Commons for the College Green Division of Dublin, died in London, Apr 26. Mr. Nannetti was born in 1851.

NARES, Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong.

The retired English commander died in London on Ja 15 at the age of 84. He commanded the *Challenger*, 1873, took part in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76, and was appointed Vice-Admiral in 1892.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.

The disappearance of eleven of the city cash books, covering the period of 1908 to 1912, was announced June 25, and was followed by the filing of a bill in chancery by Controller Burns and other citizens asking for a receivership to take charge of the affairs of Nashville. Next followed the arrest of City Treasurer Charles A. Myers, charged with the appropriation of \$10,000 of municipal funds. The warrant against Myers was obtained by Burns, who was resisting the fight of all of the other officials arrayed against him. He charged that the Treasurer misappropriated the sum named and obtained it from the local banks as interest money. Myers was held in \$20,000 to answer to the grand jury. The arrest of the City Treasurer followed similar action a week before against the City Finance Commissioner.

The grand jury, June 26, returned indictments against Finance Commissioner Lyle Andrews, Comptroller Miles Burns and J. B. West, assistant city treasurer. West was on his way to Australia, but Andrews and Burns gave bond to answer in the Criminal Court.

A recall petition to remove the Mayor and City Commissioners had been signed by more than 1000 by June 29.

The fight made by Harry S. Stokes and associate counsel for the taxpayers and Comptroller Burns against the heads of the city government resulted in a decree of Chancellor Allison July 5 in which he decided all of the points against the Mayor and Commissioners. He first declined to dismiss the petition of Burns for a receiver; he appointed Deputy Clark T. J. Bailey as master to take evidence on all of the sensational allegations against the heads of the city; he enjoined the chief officials from carrying on any city contracts, thus tying up more than \$1,000,000 of work, a large portion of which Stokes maintained was fraudulently let, and also enjoined the city from paying any money to the attorneys whom the Mayor and Commissioners had employed to fight the citizens' movement. He declined to dissolve the injunction against the head officials which restrained them from discharging the Comptroller and reserved a final decision on this question as well as on the appointment of a receiver. Chancellor Allison directed that proof of the charges of the citizens begin July 7, and finally set Aug 5 for the first hearing on the report of evidence.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

See

ASTRONOMY

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS

The action of the Missouri Federal Court in dismissing the suit of John P. Hermann, of St. Louis, to recover \$1,300,000 as damages from Benjamin F. Edwards and George Lane Edwards as directors of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis for alleged breach of trust, was affirmed, June 14, by the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

The National Biscuit Co. reports for the year ended Jan 31, 1915, as follows:

	1915	1914.	1913.
Net profits.....	\$4,520,402	\$5,168,018	\$4,539,379
Dividends	3,782,835	3,782,835	3,782,835
Surplus	\$737,567	\$1,385,183	\$756,544

*After allowing for 7 per cent. dividends on the \$24,804,500 preferred stock, the balance, \$2,784,087, is equal to 9.52 per cent. on the \$29,236,000 common stock. This compares with 11.73 per cent. earned on same common stock previous year.

The general balance sheet of the National Biscuit Co., as of January 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Assets—			
Plants, etc.....	\$54,886,386	\$54,777,256	\$53,740,125
Cash	4,593,900	3,463,985	3,910,378
Securities	815,254	909,948	785,486
Accts. receiv.....	3,240,235	3,532,322	3,168,356
Inventories	5,280,844	5,510,415	5,225,060
Total	\$68,816,620	\$68,193,936	\$66,829,405
Liabilities—			
Pfd. stock.....	\$24,804,500	\$24,804,500	\$24,804,500
Com. stock.....	29,236,000	29,236,000	29,236,000
P. & L. surp.....	14,425,839	13,088,272	12,303,089

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

Holding that the evidence on one count was insufficient, and that neither of the other two counts should have been considered by the District Court which tried the case, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati, Mar 13, overruled the decision of the lower court which convicted John H. Patterson and 26 other officials or ex-officials of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton of violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act. The Court of Appeals remanded the case to the lower court for a new trial. The first court charged conspiracy to monopolize the cash register trade of this country, while the other two counts charged the monopoly of the trade.

Attorney General Gregory announced Mar 31 that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the criminal anti-trust cases against officers of the company.

A petition for a writ to bring the criminal anti-trust case against the officers of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., before the United States Supreme Court, was filed in Washington, D. C., May 18, with that court by the Department of Justice.

Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court Washington, D. C., May 29, in behalf of John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register Company, in opposition to the application of the Department of Justice for a writ of certiorari to review their convictions.

The United States Supreme Court refused, June 14, to review the criminal prosecution against the officers of the National Cash Register Company. It was believed this decision means that no conviction can be obtained under the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act, as the case against the company was regarded as about as strong as could be made under the criminal provisions of the statute.

NATIONAL CITY BANK

It was announced on Ja 27 that the National City Bank had about completed arrangements for the opening of branches at Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, and that Leo J. Burnes,

assistant manager of the foreign department, would be manager of the Rio de Janeiro branch, and James C. Martine, who aided in the organization of the Buenos Ayres branch, would take temporary charge of the Santos branch. The Federal Reserve Board officially granted authority to the National City Bank to establish a branch at Rio de Janeiro, with sub-branches and agencies at Santos, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Bahia and Para, on December 23, 1914. The other agencies and sub-branches will be installed as rapidly as conditions warrant.

Permission was given by the Federal Reserve Board, Apr 17, to the National City Bank of New York to open a branch in Montevideo, Uruguay, as a sub-agency of the branch at Buenos Ayres. The extension was regarded as one of the most important development of the campaign for closer relations with South America.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

NATIONAL DEFENSE

See

COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REMEDIAL LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations, with which the Russell Sage Foundation co-operates, in its annual report, Aug 4, showed that there were forty societies operating in thirty-five cities, employing nearly \$17,000,000 in making small loans at reasonable rates on security of personal property pledged or mortgaged.

During the year, 850,000 loans were made, amounting to more than \$28,000,000. The report said that these loans saved \$5,000,000 to the public, the moderate interest collected by the federation societies on the loans of \$28,000,000 being \$5,000,000 less than they would have been charged by usurers.

The average loan made on pledged security was \$29, and on chattel security, \$62. Capital increases on the part of member societies during the year amounted to \$2,964,607. Five new societies, with a combined capital of \$350,000, were admitted during the year, and were doing business in Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Philadelphia, Lynn, and Toronto.

The federation reported that legislation and judicial decisions in New York and several other States had greatly curbed the operations of usurers during the past year.

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

Government ownership of merchant vessels and the provisions of the seaman's act were condemned in a report of the National Foreign Trade Council, made public Oct 26, in which it was recommended that Congress authorize the President to suspend such parts of the seaman's act as he may consider detrimental to American shipping until a Government shipping board is created to develop the overseas trade of the United States.

The report said foreign competition would become keener than ever after the war.

The report was prepared by a committee composed of James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, and Capt. Robert Dollar, the San Francisco steamship man, and was adopted at a recent meeting of the council. It attributed the decline of United States shipping to early European advantages in iron steamship construction, heavy civil war taxation, the American wage scale and the investment of capital in internal development.

NATIONAL FORESTS

See

FOREST RESERVES—NATIONAL

NATIONAL GUARD

See

PROHIBITION—NEW YORK

NATIONAL MCKINLEY BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL

See

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL (NILES, O.)

NATIONAL NEGRO EXPOSITION

A national exposition in commemoration of the achievements of the Negro race during the past 50 years was held in Richmond, Va., July 5 to 25. Congress had appropriated \$55,000 to aid in its promotion.

NATIONAL PARKS

—Rocky Mountain

On Jan 19th the United Senate passed Senate bill S 6309 (previously amended by the House) establishing the Rocky Mountain National Park. The new park is approximately 18 miles square, containing 230,000 acres. It comprises the territory immediately surrounding Long's Peak, and includes a considerable part of the Estes Park country. The land thus set apart is included within the boundaries of the Medicine Bow National Forest, and lies in Grand, Boulder, and Larimer counties of Colorado. The bill carries an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance, supervision and improvement of the park. The provision that all income from concessions should be spent on the park was stricken out of the bill.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

The National Security League held a Peace and Preparation Conference in New York City, June 13-15, to demonstrate the inadequacy of our army and navy.

John Wanamaker, July 28, resigned as chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia chapter of the National Security League, to which post he was elected at the organization of the chapter the week before. He said his action was induced by a desire to relieve the league of any responsibility for his declaration that the United States should pay Belgium's war indemnity and then free her. Col. Theodore E. Weidersheim was appointed to succeed Mr. Wanamaker, who retained his place as a member of the executive committee.

See also

BELGIUM—WANAMAKER PURCHASE PLAN

NATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION

See

LABOR UNIONS—GREAT BRITAIN

NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN

See

LABOR UNIONS—GREAT BRITAIN

NATURAL GAS

The Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company, of Washington, Pa., reported, Feb 19, a gas well which, it is believed, will make, when controlled, fully 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

—Production

United States

The following table is given by *Dun's Review*, Sept 25:

State.	PRODUCED.		Value.
	Quantity M. cu. ft.	Cents per M. cu. ft.	
West Virginia.....	238,740,162	14.87	\$35,515,329
Pennsylvania.....	108,494,387	18.80	20,401,295
Ohio.....	68,270,174	21.48	14,667,790
Oklahoma.....	78,167,414	10.30	8,050,039
Kansas.....	22,627,507	14.76	3,340,025
California.....	17,828,928	16.33	2,910,784
New York.....	8,935,187	29.10	2,600,352
Texas.....	13,433,639	18.38	2,469,770
Louisiana {			
Alabama {	26,774,695	8.32	2,227,999
Indiana.....	2,579,675	29.28	755,407
Kentucky.....	1,421,818	34.52	490,875
Illinois.....	3,547,841	12.32	437,275
Arkansas {			
Colorado {	962,998	22.23	214,103
Wyoming {			
North Dakota ...	60,781	44.78	27,220
South Dakota.....	18,085	29.41	5,319
Missouri.....	2,042	70.61	1,442
Michigan.....	1,200	25.00	300
Tennessee.....	200	100.00	200
Iowa.....			
Total.....	591,866,733	15.90	\$94,115,524

CONSUMED.

State.	CONSUMED.		Value.
	Quantity M. cu. ft.	Cents per M. cu. ft.	
West Virginia.....	95,147,247	7.71	\$7,334,690
Pennsylvania.....	164,834,542	17.25	28,439,324
Ohio.....	138,388,914	21.63	29,936,642
Oklahoma.....	55,544,105	7.61	4,226,318
Kansas.....	145,250,816	15.83	7,163,746
California.....	17,828,928	16.33	2,910,784
New York.....	18,401,830	29.94	5,510,204
Texas.....	13,433,639	18.38	2,469,770
Louisiana {			
Alabama {	26,774,695	8.32	2,227,999
Indiana.....	4,443,244	32.02	1,422,880
Kentucky.....	7,225,626	24.73	1,787,308
Illinois.....	3,547,841	12.32	437,275
Arkansas {			
Colorado {	962,998	22.23	214,103
Wyoming {			
North Dakota { ...	60,781	44.78	27,220
South Dakota.....	18,085	29.41	5,319
Missouri.....	2,042	70.61	1,442
Michigan.....	1,200	25.00	300
Tennessee.....	200	100.00	200
Iowa.....			
Total.....	591,866,733	15.90	\$94,115,524

*Includes some gas piped from Oklahoma and consumed in Missouri. †Includes some gas piped from Kansas and consumed in Missouri. ‡Includes some gas piped from Louisiana to Texas and from Louisiana to Arkansas. §Includes some gas piped from Illinois and consumed in Indiana.

NATURALIZATION

See

CANADA—NATURALIZATION

NAVY

See

UNITED STATES—NAVY

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

See

UNITED STATES—NAVY

NEARING, Dr. Scott

Dr. Scott Nearing, assistant professor of economics in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, whose persistent utterances in favor of free speech, in defiance of the university trustees and faculty, had several times called forth criticism, was notified, June 17, that he has been dropped from the payroll. This action caused nation-wide comment.

A general movement among the undergraduates for the reinstatement of Dr. Scott Nearing was begun at the University of Pennsylvania, Sept 28, when 1,500 students, the majority from the Wharton School, signed their names to a petition asking Provost Smith and the trustees to recall Dr. Nearing.

The University of Pennsylvania's board of trustees guaranteed freedom of speech to its faculty Oct 11 when exercised "in a proper manner, upon proper occasions and with proper respect for the dignity of their relationship to the university."

Three separate communications on the Nearing issue were brought before the trustees. A letter from the Wharton Association, signed by John Scott Lansill, its president, merely asked for an explanation of Dr. Nearing's dismissal. A petition, which 1500 students signed, presented to the trustees by Edgar Cope, Jr., chairman of the Civic Club of the university, demanded Dr. Nearing's reinstatement. A third communication, from graduate students, protested against any limitations being placed on academic freedom of speech.

See also

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

NEBRASKA

See

DRAINAGE LAWS—NEBRASKA

NEBULAE

Professor Percival Lowell of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., announced Nov 18, that Dr. V. M. Slipher of the Lowell Observatory that detected spectrographical rotation in the great Andromeda nebula, the most striking example in the heavens of the white nebulae. To accomplish this, the exposure had to be continued over several nights. It was stated by Professor Lowell that this had never been done before.

NECROLOGY

For the deaths of 1915 see

ABERGAVERN, William Nevill, First Marquis of

ADAMS, Charles Francis

ADAMSON, Alfred.

ADICKS, Franz

ADLER, MAX, *pseud.*

AGLIARDI, Cardinal Anthony

ALDRICH, Nelson Wilmarth

ALEXANDER, Dr. Gross

ALEXANDER, James Waddell

- ALEXANDER, John White
 ALFARO, Prudencio
 ALLEN, Brig. Gen. Charles J.
 ALLEN, Dudley Peter, M. D.
 ALLEN, William Frederick
 ALVERSTONE, Sir Richard Everard Webster, 1st Baron
 ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. George Smith
 ANDREWS, Alexander Boyd
 ANTHONY, Rev. Brother
 ARISAKA, Lieut.-Gen. Baron Nariaki
 ARMSTRONG, Paul
 AUBERT, Adm. M. J. C.
 AVERY, Susan Look
 BAGNIA, Thomas Campbell
 BAKER, William H.
 BANCROFT, William H.
 BARD, Thomas Robert
 BARNABY, Sir Nathaniel
 BASTIAN, Henry Charlton, M.D.
 BATCHELLER, George Clinton
 BATES, Lindon, Jr.
 BAUER, Cardinal Francis S.
 BEADLE, Brig.-Gen. William Henry Harrison
 BELL, James S.
 BENSON, Rev. Richard Meux
 BERENGER, René
 BERNARD, Brig. Gen. Levi Robins
 BERRY, F. M.
 BESSEY, Charles Edwin
 BETBEDER, Vice-Adm. Onofre.
 BINGHAM, Sir John Edward
 BIRKINBINE, John.
 BITTER, Karl Theodore Francis
 BLACK, Brig.-Gen. John Charles
 BLAIR, De Witt Clinton
 BLETHEN, Col. Aldin Joseph
 BOARDMAN, Rev. George Nye
 BOGGS, Rear Adm. Lawrence G.
 BONNAL, Edmond
 BOOKWALTER, John W.
 BOVERI, Theodor
 BOWLES, Samuel
 BOYNTON, Col. Charles Hudson
 BRACKETT, Cyrus Fogg
 BRACKETT, Col. Gustavus Benson
 BRADBURY, Joseph P.
 BRADDON, Mary Elizabeth
 BROWN, Thomas Jefferson
 BRUNNER, Heinrich
 BUCKNAM Pasha
 BUCKNELL, Sir Thomas Townsend
 BULLEN, Frank Thomas
 BUNNY, John
 BURG, Ferdinand
 BURKE, Bishop Thomas Martin Aloysius
 BURR, Joseph Arthur
 BURROWS, Julius Caesar
 BURT, Brig.-Gen. Andrew Sheridan
 BURTON, Theodore Elijah
 BUSSEY, Maj.-Gen. Cyrus
 CADOGAN, George Henry, Earl of Cadogan
 CAILLAVET, Gaston Armand de
 CALLENDER, Prof. Guy Stevens
 CALVO, Joaquin Bernardo
 CANTORE, Gen. Antonio
 CARDEN, Sir Lionel Edward Gresley
 CARDIGAN and Lancaster, Countess of
 CARR, Lucian
 CHAMPLIN, John Denison
 CHANDLER, Brig. Gen. J. C.
 CHENG, Adm. Tseng Ju
 CHURCH, Sir Arthur Herbert
 CLARK, Charles Hebnor ["Max Adler"]
 CLOUSTER, Sir Thomas Smith
 COCKRELL, Francis Marion
 CODMAN, Bp. Robert
 COFFIN, Rev. Selden Jennings
 COLTON, Bp. Charles Henry
 COMSTOCK, Anthony
 CONANT, Alban Jasper
 CONANT, Charles Arthur
 CONATY, Bp. Thomas James
 CONDON, Capt. Edward O'Meager
 CONRAD, Maj. Holmes
 CONSTANTINOVITCH, Grand Duke Constantine
 CONWAY, Rev. John A.
 COSTA, Affonso
 CRANE, Walter
 CREELMAN, James
 CRICHTON-STUART, Lord Ninian Edward, M.P.
 CROOK, Col. W. H.
 CROSBY, Frances Jane
 CUDAHY, John
 CURTIS, Ex-Judge George M.
 DARAHONA, Gen. Luis Alonzo
 D'APERY, Mrs. Helen Burrell ["Olive Harper"]
 DAVIS, Theodore M.
 DAWBARN, Robert Hugh Mackey
 DE BOUCHERVILLE, Hon. Chas. Eugene Boucher
 DE GOUMONT, Remy
 DE HORSEY, Lieut. Gen. William Henry Beaumont
 DELAFIELD, Francis G., M.D.
 DELANEY, Justice John Joseph
 DE LA WARRE, Gilbert George Reginald Sackville, Earle
 DERBY, Orville Adelbert
 DIAZ, Gen. Porfirio
 DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette
 DICKINSON, Samuel
 DICKINSON, Susan E.
 DODGE, Frederick Warren
 DONALDSON, Sir James
 D'OOGHE, Martin Luther
 DOUGHERTY, Brig.-Gen. William Edgeworth.
 DRESSER, Daniel Le Roy
 DREYFUS, Gaston
 DUBOIS, Augustus Jay
 DUCKWORTH, Sir James
 DUGGAN, Brig.-Gen. Walter Teeling
 DUMONT, Very Rev. F. M. L.
 DUNBAR, James Robert
 DURNOVO, Peter Nikolaievich
 DUTTON, Benjamin Franklin
 DYCHE, Louis Lindsay
 EAMES, Dr. Charles J.
 EDWARDS, Capt. A. Noel
 EDWARDES, George
 EHRLICH, Paul, M.D.
 ELDERKIN, John Pratt
 EMERSON, Luther Orlando
 ENGLIS, John
 EVANS, George ["Honey Boy Evans"]

- EYSCHEN, Premier
 FABRE, Jean Henri
 FANCUILLI, Francesco
 FARGO, James Congdel
 FERGUSON, Harvey B.
 FERTIAULT, François
 FINLAY, Charles John, M.D.
 FIRKIN, Chester
 FISH, Mrs. Hamilton
 FISHER, Gen. Benjamin Franklin
 FITCH, George
 FLEMING, Sir Sanford
 FLINT, Austin, M. D.
 FORMAN, Justus Miles
 FORWOOD, Brig-Gen. William Henry
 FORSYTH, Gen. Geo. Alexander
 FORSYTH, Rear-Adm. James McQueen
 FOWLER, Thomas Powell
 FOX, Bp. Joseph John
 FREEDMAN, Andrew
 FREEMAN, Brig-Gen. Henry Blanchard
 FROHMAN, Charles
 FROTHINGHAM, George Byron
 FULLER, Frank
 FULLER, Paul
 GABRARD, Brig-Gen. Jephtha
 GARRETT, Mary
 GEIKIE, James
 GERMAINE, Auguste [Le Capitaine Frac-
 assé, pseud.]
 GERVILLE-REACHE, Mme. Jeanne [Mme.
 Georges Gibier Rambaud]
 GOKHALE, Gopal Krishna
 GOODRICH, John Ellsworth
 GOODWIN, James Junius
 GOULD, Elgin Ralston Lovell
 GOULDEN, Col. Joseph Augustus
 GRACE, William Gilbert
 GRAY, John Clinton
 GREAVES, Arthur
 GREEN, Edward Lee
 GREGORY, Daniel Seelye, D.D.
 GREGORY, Eliot
 GREENFELL, Capt. Francis
 GROSS, Hans
 GROVERS, Sir William Richard, M. D.
 GRUBER, Abraham
 GUICCIARDINI, Count Francesco
 GUILD, Curtis
 GUILLAUME, Gen. Vilbrun
 GUTHE, Karl Eugen
 HALL, James Knox Polk
 HAMMOND, Winfield Scott
 HANSEN, Dr. Klaus
 HARDIE, James Keir
 HARDY, Joseph Johnston
 HARLAND, Brig-Gen. Edward
 HARPER, John Wesley
 "HARPER, Olive," *pseud.*
 HARRIS, Gen. Andrew Lintner
 HARRIS, Daniel
 HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus
 HARTRANFT, Rev. Dr. Chester David
 HAUSER, Carl
 HAZELTINE, Geo.
 HENNION, Célestin
 HERRESHOFF, John B.
 HERVIEU, Paul
 HEYWOOD, Maj.-Gen. Charles
 HIGGINS, Rev. Francis E.
 HINCHLIEFFE, John
 HOEBER, Arthur
 HOLDER, Charles Frederick
 HOLLAENDER, Gustav
 HOLMES, Joseph Austin
 HORTON, Oliver Harvey
 HOWE, Brig-Gen. Walter
 HUBBARD, Elbert
 HUBBARD, Brig-Gen. Thomas Hamlin
 HUDSON, Richard
 HUGO, Adele
 HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood
 HUNTER, Thomas
 HUTTON, Mrs. May Arkwright
 HUYSMANS, Louis
 ILLINGWORTH, Percy Holden
 INOUYE, Marquis
 ISHERWOOD, Rear-Adm. Benjamin F.
 JACKSON, Mrs. "Stonewall"
 JACKSON, William Humphreys
 JAMES, Henry
 JASPER, John
 JENKINS, Michael
 JERSEY, Earl of
 JOYCE, Col. John Alexander
 KENEALY, Gen. Levi G.
 KENNEDY, Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir
 William Rann
 KESTIVEN, Thomas Carew Trollope, Baron
 KING, Capt. Henry
 KIRBY, Henry P.
 KLEIN, Charles
 KOHLHAAS, Raymond
 KOLLEN, Gerrit John
 LAIDLAW, Sir Robert
 LAMB, Sir John Cameron
 LAMBERT, George
 LAMPRECHT, Karl
 LANCELIER, Sir Francis Xavier
 LEARNED, Walter
 LEE, John
 LE MOYNE, Sarah Cowell
 LENTAIGNE, Sir John
 LEONARD, H. Ward
 LESCHETIZKY, Theodor
 LIBBY, Charles F.
 LINDEQUIST, General Field Marshal Oskar
 von
 LITTLE, George Thomas
 LITTLEFIELD, Charles Edgar
 LOEFFLER, Friedrich
 LONDONDERRY, Marquis of
 LONG, John Davis
 LOOP, Charles L.
 LORENZ, Richard
 LORENZELLI, Cardinal Benedetto
 LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford
 LUDLOW, Rear Adm. Nicoll
 LUDWIG SALVATOR, Archduke
 LUNDIN, Carl Axel Robert
 LYDEKKER, Richard
 LYMAN, Albert Josiah, D.D.
 "MAARTENS, Maarten," *pseud.*
 MACAULAY, Robertson
 McCCLURE, John
 MCCOLLUM, John Hildreth
 MACCORD, Charles William
 MCCORMACK, Charles L.
 MCCORMICK, Rear-Adm. Alexander Hugh
 MCCOY, Joseph G.
 MCCREADY, Mgr. Charles
 MCCULLOUGH, John Griffin

- MACDONALD, Col. Sir Claude Maxwell
 MCGOWAN, Rear-Adm. John
 MCIVOR, Nicholas Williams
 MACK, John M.
 McKELWAY, St. Clair
 MACKENZIE, Alexander Cameron
 MACKENZIE, Rear-Adm. Morris Robinson
 Slidell
 McMAHON, Mgr. Denis J.
 McPHERSON, Judge Smith
 MAES, Bp. Camillus Paul
 MALVINA, Mme. Carola
 MANATT, James Irving
 MANN, Henry
 MANNEY, Rear-Adm. Henry Newman
 MARIA PIA ANTOINETTE CAROLINE, Princess
 MARTIN, James Loren
 MATSON, Courtland Cushing
 MELDOLA, Raphael
 METCALF, Jacob G.
 MEYERHEIM, Paul Friederich
 MEZIERES, Alfred
 MILMAN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Bryan
 MITCHELL, James Tyndal
 MIZNER, Brig.-Gen. Henry Rutgeras
 MOHUN, Richard Dorsey
 MOLINEUX, Gen. Edward Lewis
 MONTAGU, Rear-Adm. the Honorable
 Victor Alexander
 MOORE, Bp. David H.
 MOORE, Edward Bruce
 MORIARTY, Right Hon. John Francis
 MURRAY, Sir James Augustus Henry
 NAIRN, Sir Michael Baker
 NANNETTI, Joseph Patrick
 NARES, Vice-Adm. Sir George Strong
 NEEDHAM, Henry Beach
 NEIDE, Brig.-Gen. Horace
 NELSON, William Rockhill
 NICHOLSON, Donaldson
 NOBLE, Sir Andrew
 O'CONNOR, Maj.-Gen. Sir Luke
 O'DONNELL, James
 OPPENHEIM, Mrs. Josie Greve
 O'ROURKE, Jeremiah
 PARKER, Dr. James Henry
 PARKER, Rear-Adm. Joseph Benson
 PARRY, David Mac Lean
 PARSONS, John Edward
 PATTISON, James William
 PAUSINGER, Franz von
 PEARSON, Fred. Stark
 PELLETAN, Charles Camille
 PERETZ, Isaac Loeb
 PERRY, Enoch Wood
 PHELPS, Rear Adm. Thomas Stowell, jr.
 PHILLIPS, Andrew Wheeler
 PHILLIPS, Stephen
 PHYFE, William Henry Pinkney
 PITOU, Augustus
 PLANT, Albert
 Poe, John Prentiss, jr.
 POILFOT, Theophile François Henri
 PONSBY-FANE, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon
 POOR, Henry William
 POPPENBERG, Felix
 PRATT, Sereno S.
 PRAETORIUS, Col. Edward L.
 PRIME, Frederick
 PUTNAM, Frederick Ward
 PUTNAM, John Bishop
 QUESADA, Senor Don Gonzalo de
 QUIGLEY, Archbp. James Edward
 RABI, Gen. Jesus
 RACICOT, Bp. Zotique
 RAINIER, Adm. John Harvey
 RANDLE, William H., M.D.
 RANKIN, Henry C.
 REAM, Norman B.
 REANEY, Rev. Father William H.
 REULING, George, M.D.
 REUTER, Auguste Julius Clemens Herbert
 RHY, Sir John
 RICE, Isaac Leopold
 RIDDER, Herman
 RINAKER, Gen. John I.
 RIPLEY, Brig. Gen. Edward H.
 ROBERTSON, Morgan
 ROBINSON, Edward Van Dyke
 ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. John D.
 ROPES, Rev. Charles Joseph Hardy
 ROSCOE, Sir Henry Enfield
 ROSPIGLIOSI, Prince Camillo
 ROSTAND, Eugene
 ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo
 ROTHSCHILD, Nathan Mayer, First Baron
 Rothschild
 ROZET, Albin
 RUCKER, Sir Arthur William
 RUPPERT, Jacob
 RUSSEL, George Howard
 SAALFIELD, Baron Ernest von
 SAINT MARCEAUX, Baron de René de
 SALVINI, Tomasso
 SARRIEN, Jean Marie Ferdinand
 SAWYER, Rev. Rollin Augustus
 SCANLON, Bp. Laurence
 SCHAUFFLER, Alfred Theodore
 SCHECHTER, Solomon
 SCHIEREN, Charles A.
 SCHINDLER, Solomon
 SCHWENK, Brig.-Gen. Samuel K.
 SCRIBAIN, Alexander Nicholaevich
 SCRIMGER, John, D.D.
 SEAFIELD, James Ogilvie Grant, Earl of
 SEAMAN, William Henry
 SEDGWICK, Arthur George
 SHALER, Brig.-Gen. Charles
 SHARP, Benjamin
 SHATTUCK, Samuel Walter
 SHAVER, Gen. Robert A.
 SHEPARD, Charles Upham
 SHEPPARD, Dr. John Evans
 SHERMAN, Frank Asbury
 SHUERTLEFF, Roswell Morse
 SLOANE, William Douglas
 SMITH, Francis Hopkinson
 SMITH, Brig.-Gen. George M.
 SMITH, Gerrit
 SMITH, Brig.-Gen. Rodney
 SOMERVILLE, Henderson Middleton
 SPALDING, Albert Goodwill
 SPENCE, William Wallace
 SPRAGUE, William
 STAAFF, Karl Alibert
 STERNBERG, Brig.-Gen. George Miller
 STILLMAN, Prof. Thomas Bliss
 STOESSEL, Lt.-Gen. Anatole Mikhailovitch
 STONE, Herbert S.
 STORY, Maj.-Gen. John Patten

SULZBERGER, Ferdinand
 SUTHERLAND, Roderick Dhu
 SYLVESTER, Frederick Oakes
 SWINYARD, Thomas
 TANEJEFF, Sergius
 TASSIN, Wirt du Vivier
 TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow
 TAYLOR, Prof. John Phelps
 TECCHI, Cardinal SCIPIONE
 TILDEN, Edward
 TISDALL, Fitz Gerald
 TOLL, Bp. William Edward
 TOMPKINS, Brig-Gen. Charles Henry
 TRACY, Brig-Gen. Benjamin Franklin
 TREMEAU, Gen. Charles Louis
 TROJAN, Johannes
 TRUDEAU, Edward Livingston, M.D.
 TURNER, Sir George
 VAILLANT, Marie Edouard
 VAN AMRINGE, Prof. John Howard
 VAN DEMAN, Henry Elias
 VANDERBILT, Alfred Gwynne
 VAN DER POORTEN-SCHWARTZ, Joost Marius Willem
 VAN HORNE, Sir William Cornelius
 VAN MILLINGEN, Alexander
 VANNUTELLI, Cardinal Serafino
 VASSILIEFF, Gen. Dimitry Stepanovitz
 VASZARY, Cardinal Claudius Francis
 VEEDER, Major Albert, M.D.
 VICKERS, Col. Thomas Edward
 VON BELOW, Maj.-Gen. Nicholas
 VON HEYKING, Baron Edmund
 VON PAYER, Julius
 VON SZELL, Kalman
 WALDSTEIN, Louis, M.D.
 WALDTEUFEL, Emile
 WALLER, Lewis
 WALSH, Blanche
 WALTON, William
 WARD, Edgar Melville
 WARD, Samuel Baldwin
 WARE, William Robert
 WARNER, Anna Bartlett
 WASHBURN, Rev. Dr. George Hamlin
 WASHINGTON, Booker Taliaferro
 WATSON, Prof. William
 WEDEL-PIESDORF, Wilhelm K. H. M. von
 WEIDNER, Rev. Dr. Revere Franklin
 WERNER, Anton von
 WHITE, Mrs. Ellen G.
 WHITNEY, Anne
 WIDENER, Peter A. Brown
 WILDER, Marshall Pinckney
 WILDING, A. F.
 WILLARD, Edward Smith
 WILLIAMSON, James J.
 WILSON, John
 WINDELBAUD, Wilhelm
 WING, Prof. Chas. Hallett
 WITTE, Count Sergius Julievitch
 WITTHAUS, Rudolph August, M.D.
 WOODBURY, Urban
 WRIGHT, Arthur Williams
 WRIGHT, Maj. John Montgomery
 YOUNG, Sir Allen William
 ZAMOR, Gen. Orestes

NEEDHAM, Henry Beach

See

AERONAUTICS—ACCIDENT

NEGROES

See also

LYNCHINGS

MISCEGENATION

NATIONAL NEGRO EXPOSITION

—Home owning by

In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the number of homes owned by negroes in the Southern states increased by 102,912, or 31.4 per cent, this increase covering increase in farm homes of 30,449, or 16.7 per cent and in other homes of 72,463, or 49.8 per cent as shown by the following table, which presents the number of owned homes in 1910, the increase during the decade, 1900 to 1910, and also the number of negro inhabitants to one owned home for each of the Southern states:

State.	Owmed homes of negro families in Southern States, 1910.	Increase in owned homes, 1910-1900.	Negro inhabitants per owned home, 1910.
Southern States.....	430,449	102,912	20
Alabama	33,941	10,405	27
Arkansas	24,018	7,180	18
Delaware	1,501	204	21
District of Columbia..	2,072	108	46
Florida	2,916	5,759	15
Georgia	38,735	12,099	30
Kentucky	19,774	1,868	13
Louisiana	27,237	6,784	26
Maryland	12,068	1,667	19
Mississippi	38,564	9,709	26
North Carolina.....	40,118	11,099	17
Oklahoma	10,018	3,979	14
South Carolina.....	33,161	6,291	25
Tennessee	27,012	6,989	17
Texas	41,638	8,346	17
Virginia	56,933	10,665	12
West Virginia.....	2,743	760	23

This increase in home ownership may be supposed to have brought with it better housing conditions.

—"Jim crow" bills

The House Committee on the District of Columbia, on Jan 28, reported favorably a bill providing "Jim Crow" cars in Washington. The measure was introduced by Representative Clark, of Florida.

The "Jim Crow" car bill, to cover public conveyances in the Capital, was reported to the House, Feb 1, by a committee, with recommendations that it be passed. The committee report says there is constant friction between the races on street cars, and that the proposed law would add to the comfort of each.

—Mortality statistics

Mortality statistics were compiled by the United States Director of the Census in fifty-seven cities which had in 1910 a negro population of 2500 or more. In these cities the death rate among negroes in 1910 was 27.8, and that among whites 15.9 per 1000. In thirty-three Northern cities the death rate among negroes was 25.1, and that among whites 15.7 per 1000; while in twenty-four Southern cities the rate for negroes was 29.6, and that for whites 16.9. Thus the death rates for each race were higher in the Southern than in the Northern cities, the difference between the races in respect to death rate also being greater in the South.

Both negroes and whites showed decreases in death rate in 1910, when the fifty-seven cities are considered in the aggregate, the decline for the negroes being 3.4 and for whites 2.5 per 1000 population. The general tendency appears to be in the direction of a declining death rate for negroes in the cities under observation, the decrease being somewhat greater for negroes than for whites.

Undoubtedly one of the factors which has caused the decrease in the death rate—which decrease is almost universal in the cities of the South—is the increase in home ownership among the negro population. The ownership of homes data for the Northern states and cities is not available, and what is presented here relates only to the South.

—Suffrage

In a decision so broad as probably to annual "grandfather clause" enactments in every Southern state which has adopted such laws, the Supreme Court, June 21, held invalid Oklahoma and Maryland legislation aimed at restricting the negro vote. The decision, in short, was that it is a violation of the fifteenth amendment for a state to select arbitrarily a date, such as 1866, and provide that persons not qualified to vote on that date or whose ancestors were not so qualified are barred from voting or must submit to voting tests not required of others. The court further held that election officials who sought to enforce such clauses could be held amenable to law for denying persons a right to vote, and that such officials could not disregard the fact that the fifteenth amendment had stricken out of that state law the word "white" as a qualification of voting.

NEIDE, Brig.-Gen. Horace

Brig.-Gen. Horace Neide died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec 3, aged 78 years.

NELSON, William Rockhill

William Rockhill Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City *Star*, died in Kansas City, Mo., Apr 13, of ureæmic poisoning. He was born in 1841.

NERVES

The problem of the nature of the nervous impulse has been variously explained. Some have held that the whole nerve moved like a bell-rope, or that the nerve was a tube containing acid, or that it conducted an electric current, or that it contained an elastic fluid in oscillation, or that it consisted of "electromotor molecules," or that it was made up of molecules which underwent an explosive change, or that the molecules of the nerve-matter underwent a physical vibration like the vibrations assumed for light. *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dec 12, speaking of the recent discoveries in respect to nerve conductivity, said: "Even at present students of the subject are still divided into two camps, one of which inclines to a physical theory of nerve-conduction, the other to a metabolic or chemical theory. We know, at any rate, that there is no mechanical change in the nerve. If the nerve serves merely as a conducting medium in the purely physical sense, one would not expect much, if any, expendi-

ture of energy in the process. The lack of any heat production in stimulated nerves seems like decided evidence against the idea that irritability is primarily a chemical phenomenon. Heat changes are characteristic of metabolism. On the other hand, convincing evidence has gradually accumulated tending to show certain small chemical changes incident to the excitatory processes in nerves from the fact that in the complete absence of oxygen, the nerve fibers lose their irritability, and that the latter may be restored by readmission of oxygen to the nerve. By the use of an ingeniously contrived apparatus, the biometer, in which amounts of carbon dioxide as small as 0.0000001 gram can be measured, Tashiro has demonstrated in the laboratories of the University of Chicago not only that all living nerves give off carbon dioxide—a sign of chemical change—but also that their metabolism increases on stimulation. These facts have now been supplemented by Tashiro and Adams in harmony with the argument that the primary basis of protoplasmic irritability must be a chemical one. Their new evidence shows that, in the absence of oxygen, nerves have a far lower output of carbon dioxide than in air, and that stimuli which more than double the output in air fail to give any increase in an atmosphere of hydrogen, that is, an oxygen-free medium. Oxygen is therefore primarily concerned with the metabolism of nerves. The foregoing facts are no proof that oxidative change or metabolism in the nerve is the forerunner or cause of its conductivity. They might, of course, express the effect of the change in the state of excitability. Whatever the future may finally say to the question whether nerve fibers can function independently of chemical changes, it now seems certain that active metabolism in the nerve fiber is a fact."

NETHERLANDS OVERSEA TRUST CO.

See

OVERSEA CORPORATIONS

NEVADA

See

DIVORCE—NEVADA

HORSE-RACING—NEVADA

"NEVADA" (battleship)

The new superdreadnought *Nevada*, the greatest ship of her type afloat, left the Fore River (Mass.) shipyards Oct 15. In appearance, in arrangement of her batteries, and in many other important ways the *Nevada* is unusual. She has a broadside in weight greater even than that of England's great superdreadnought, the *Queen Elizabeth*, and the great revolving turrets are so placed that every gun in the main battery can be fired from either the port or starboard side.

The *Nevada* is the first of the first-line units of the navy to mount anti-aircraft guns; she is the first dreadnought in any navy to burn exclusively oil fuel, and she is the first of American line ships with a single funnel. Likewise, she does not stand so high out of the water as some of her predecessors, and for that reason does not offer so good a target. Her contract speed is twenty-one knots.

The gun arrangement marks an entirely new departure in American battleship armament. In all of the vessels that have been built heretofore the guns of the main batteries have been placed two to a turret. In the *Nevada* the ten guns are mounted in four turrets. In Turrets 2 and 3 there are two guns, and in the other two turrets, the extreme forward one and the extreme aft one, there are three guns. The three-guns-to-a-turret arrangement is of French origin, and is being followed in the placing of the main batteries on all of the ships of the first line now authorized or in process of construction. With the exception of the *Nevada's* sister ship, the *Oklahoma*, all the big turrets on American dreadnoughts will in the future mount three guns of the latest improved type of fourteen-inch ordnance.

Another interesting feature in the armament of the *Nevada* is the anti-aircraft battery of four high angle three-inch guns. Two of these guns are mounted forward on the main deck, one on either side. The other two are to be mounted on top of Turret 3, just aft of the second of the lattice-work masts, forward of the aft three-gun turret. A platform, which in appearance looks like a bridge, has been erected on top of this turret and on this platform will be mounted the anti-aircraft guns.

The next most interesting feature of the *Nevada* is the fact that she will be the first dreadnought which will burn oil exclusively. Her great oil tanks have a capacity of nearly 600,000 gallons of fuel. The main armor belt of the battleship is seventeen and a half inches thick; eight and a half feet is below the water line. The deck armor is three inches thick, while the great fourteen-inch gun turrets are, in the case of the triple-gun turrets, sixteen, and in the case of the double-gun turrets, eighteen inches thick. The conning tower is protected with a belt of sixteen-inch armor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The inaugural address of Governor Rolland H. Spaulding before the Legislature Jan 7 occupied but twenty minutes in its delivery, the shortest ever given on such an occasion in that State. It was devoted almost entirely to suggestion for improving the business administration of the affairs of the State. He expressed his opposition to the authorization of any more State roads at present, and declared that the present method of attempting to tax intangibles was a failure and unjust in its workings.

See also

CHILDREN'S LAWS—NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROADS—NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

Having disposed of the suffrage issue at the special election Oct 19, New Jersey had left little of general interest for the election of Nov 2. Voting was confined to the election of six members of the State Senate and a full membership of sixty in the House. In these elections the Republicans retained majorities in the state legislature.

The official vote on the three proposed constitutional amendments at the election on Oct

19 was announced Nov 5 by the State Board of Canvassers.

The vote on an easier method of amending the constitution was: For, 137,092; against, 162,108; majority against, 25,016.

The vote relative to excess condemnation of land for public improvements was: For, 125,206; against, 173,755; majority against, 48,549.

See also

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION—

NEW JERSEY

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—NEW JERSEY

EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS—NEW JERSEY

"FISH TRUST"

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—NEW JERSEY

MOSQUITOES—NEW JERSEY

PROHIBITION—NEW JERSEY

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW JERSEY

—Population

The state census made public Dec 1 showed that there were then 2,844,342 in the State, compared with 2,144,134 in 1905, the increase being 700,208. The increase since 1910 was 307,175. There were 734,052 persons of foreign birth, 95,281 negroes, 1,428,189 males, 1,416,183 females, 1,167,340 married persons, 144,414 widowed persons and 3847 divorced persons. The Irish in the State decreased from 136,061 in 1905 to 75,444 in 1915, and the Germans decreased from 119,051 in 1905 to 115,711 in 1915. In the same period the English increased from 47,404 to 55,357, and the Italians increased from 75,786 to 144,848. Those who spoke English numbered in 1915 2,204,914. There were 2,240,894 who could read, and 2,236,736 who could write.

NEW MEXICO

See

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

WOMEN

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

NEW ORLEANS

See also

BUBONIC PLAGUE—NEW ORLEANS

—Port facilities

The sale during the first week in June of \$1,250,000 worth of bonds by the Board of Commissioners of the port of New Orleans, which will devote the proceeds to the immediate erection of a modern grain elevator, marked another stage in the creation of facilities for expediting commerce that will give New Orleans a unique position among the ports of the United States, says the *Manufacturers' Record*. Fourteen years before the Board of Commissioners of the port took over the public wharf system of the city, and it now controls nearly 42 miles of river frontage. Within its domain are more than a score of wharves valued at \$2,197,887, having an area of 4,048,590 square feet and an aggregate length of 4.67 miles, and upon these wharves are steel sheds valued at \$1,526,683, covering 2,603,057 square feet, and having an aggregate length of 3.64 miles. The elevator, with a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels, is to be erected of steel and concrete construction upon land owned by the commission and adjoining the cotton warehouses.

NEW YEAR'S DAY*See***GREAT BRITAIN****NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR***See***ENO, AMOS F.****NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD**

Another ramification of the consolidation in the fall of 1914 of the former Lake Shore and New York Central & Hudson River and other railroads came to light June 18, when the New York Central Railroad Company, the \$400,000,000 corporation, filed a mortgage of \$90,578,450 in Cleveland, O., in favor of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and William H. Elmendorf, trustee. This mortgage secures the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company's four per cent consolidation mortgage gold bonds by a lien on the railroad formerly known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

*See also***GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL****—Debenture bond issues**

The up-state Public Service Commission, Apr 29, authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 New York Central debenture 6s, after a final hearing as to the interest of the Lake Shore stockholders in some of the transactions of the old company. The issue was said to be the largest single flotation of railway bonds in the history of the country.

The directors of the New York Central Railroad Company voted, Feb 9, to issue \$100,000,000 6 per cent, twenty-year convertible debenture bonds. The bonds are to be dated May 1, 1915, with the privilege of conversion into the stock of the company at 105 between May 1, 1917, and May 1, 1925. The bonds are to be callable at 110. The proceeds of the sale will be used in paying off equal amounts of the company's indebtedness. The directors authorized J. P. Morgan & Co. to organize a syndicate to underwrite the proposed issue.

—Harriman accident prevention medal

The New York Central Railroad received the E. H. Harriman memorial gold medal for the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene during the year ended June 30, 1914.

—Merger with Lake Shore

Supreme Court Justice Keogh, in White Plains, N. Y., Feb 1, decided that the merger of the Lake Shore Railroad into the Central system is not a violation of law, so far as it pertains to the issuance by the Central of \$90,000,000 of Lake Shore bonds at 4 per cent, instead of at 3½ per cent. The Continental Securities Company sought to restrain the issuance of the bonds on the new basis and had obtained a temporary injunction as a stockholder.

—Merger with New York & Harlem

Judge Hough granted, Feb 23, in the Federal District Court a preliminary injunction in the suit brought by John Scott Boyd, Jr., and four stockholders of the New York & Harlem Rail-

road Company against the New York & Harlem Company, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company *et al.* The defendants are enjoined against taking any steps during the pendency of the suit to consolidate the two railroad companies.

In another order, Judge Hough holds that the complaint of the stockholders as a matter of law contains facts sufficient to give cause for action, and the contentions conceding a monopoly, to which objections have been taken, are material and relevant, and if sustained would afford ground for relief in addition to that arising from the contractual rights of the complainants.

The complainants, in their suit, urge that as stockholders they are assured of their income practically forever under the terms of the lease of the New York & Harlem to the New York Central, but that if the companies are merged they will exchange a certain income for one dependent on the earnings of the combined company.

NEW YORK CITY*See also*

BANKS AND BANKING—NEW YORK CITY
GOVERNMENT—POLICE POWERS OF STATE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
HELL GATE BRIDGE
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
"JITNEY" BUSES—NEW YORK
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
OPERA—CENTURY OPERA CO.
POLICEWOMEN—NEW YORK
STREET RAILWAYS
TUBERCULOSIS—NEW YORK
UNEMPLOYMENT—NEW YORK
UNITED STATES—COMMERCE

—Accidents—Elevated road

The coroner's jury, on Ja 12, found responsible for the deaths of 2 passengers in the elevated road accident of Dec 9: Theodore Shonts, president of the Interborough; Horace Fisher, secretary; Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager, and 10 directors of the road, all of whom gave bonds in \$1000 each the following day.

*See also***NEW YORK CITY—CORONER****—Accidents—Subway**

The worst accident in its ten-years' history occurred in the subway Ja 6; a high-tension cable in the conduit, between 50th and 59th street, blew out, filling the subway with poisonous gases and smoke; 2 passengers were killed and 172 taken to hospitals. Investigations were started the following day by the District-Attorney, the Public Service Commission and the coroner's office. On the 9th the Public Service Commission ordered the 478 composite cars to be replaced by steel by May 1. Other resolutions were adopted calling upon Alfred Craven, chief engineer to the commission, to investigate and report upon the following important changes in the power transit and lighting system in the subway:

1. Whether splicing chambers in the subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company could be so reconstructed as to cut off all connection with the subway.

2. Recommendations for the enlargement, rearrangement or increase of emergency exits.

3. Separation of high-tension and low-tension cables, particularly in the splicing chambers.

4. The complete separation of lighting and signal circuits from power cables, with auxiliary independent connections for emergency purposes.

5. Independent supply of power for ventilating fans and for the lighting of signs at emergency exits.

6. Auxiliary independent connections to power sub-stations.

7. Recommendations as to increase in the lighting system throughout the subway.

It was "Further resolved, That the electrical engineer be directed to report at once upon:

"Maintenance by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of the emergency storage battery lights installed in all subway cars by direction of the commission."

The report of the special committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to investigate the causes of the subway fire of Jan 6, was filed July 24. The committee was under the supervision of Robert Adamson, fire commissioner. The investigation showed that the subway cables were not insulated, according to modern, fire-proof methods, and that more frequent openings were needed to provide exit for passengers in case of emergency. In addition to this the investigators found that far too much combustible material was allowed to accumulate and be stored in the subway and recommended radical changes in the operation of the system.

Seven persons were killed and scores injured by a collapse of the new subway in Seventh Avenue near Twenty-third Street Sept 22. The explosion of dynamite used for blasting purposes caused the collapse of the temporary street pavements and a crowded trolley car and a heavy auto truck plunged into a thirty-foot cavity. A number of pedestrians were dropped off the sidewalks and buried in the debris. The subway excavation for almost two blocks was a mass of splintered timbers, twisted water pipes, gas mains and subway tracks. A few days later, Sept 25, planking laid over the excavations for the new subway, north of Thirty-eighth Street, on the west side of the thoroughfare, collapsed without warning, leaving a hole one hundred feet long, thirty feet deep, and extending from the street car tracks half way across the width of the pavement. One person was killed and three injured.

In a report filed with Mayor Mitchel Oct 8 Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein outlined the results of his investigation of the subway cave-ins of Sept 22, 25, and placed the blame chiefly upon inadequate timber support for the superstructure.

See also

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

—Board of Health attacks car crowding

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company Mar 2 obtained a stay from Health Commissioner Goldwater which would relieve it of the immediate necessity of obeying the Health

Board's order regarding the service on the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town line. Health Commissioner Goldwater's order that the company should not carry more passengers than one and a half times the number of seats was to become effective on Mar 8. But Mar 2, at the request of President Shonts of the Interborough, the Commissioner agreed to hold a hearing on his order on Mar 15, and, pending that, to grant the Interborough a stay until Mar 16. The B. R. T., on Mar 8, obeyed the orders of the Board of Health not to crowd the Graham Ave. cars. Conductors closed the gates and hung out a sign when the limit of 54 passengers was reached.

Health Commissioner Goldwater put into effect, Apr 6, his order against the overcrowding of the Eighth and Sixth avenue street-car lines of the New York Railways Company. This was regarded as the first real test of the practicability of the Health Board's limitation of passengers to only half as many standing as seated, as this was the first attempt to regulate in Manhattan, the traffic on one of the avenues with a long haul.

—Bombs in Bronx Borough Hall

The Bronx Borough Hall, was dynamited May 3 and the southeast corner of the building wrecked. The police got no clue to the persons who placed the dynamite.

—Bombs in Police Headquarters

A basement in the police headquarters was wrecked by a bomb July 5.

—Bombs in St. Patrick's Cathedral

An attempt to wreck St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by exploding two powerful bombs in the north aisle while mass was in progress was frustrated, Mar 2, by the police. The bomb thrower, Frank Abarno, was expected and arrested. Before he arrived some fifty detectives in disguise of various sorts, ranging from scrubwomen to verger, guarded every entrance, and were in every strategic nook and corner of the church. Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone were indicted Mar 3 and held in \$25,000 bail each. They pleaded not guilty when arraigned Mar 8.

Carmine Carbone and Frank Abarno, the anarchists were both found guilty Apr 12, but were recommended to mercy. Sentences of from 6 to 12 years each were imposed Apr 19.

Judge Nott said he had taken into consideration several things in their behalf or he should have imposed the limit sentence, from twelve and one-half years to twenty-five in the penitentiary.

—Bribery cases

The convictions of Joseph J. Cassidy, ex-Democratic leader of Queens, New York, for accepting a bribe, and of William Willett, Jr., for offering a bribe for nomination to the Supreme Court, were upheld by the Court of Appeals Jan 12. Each was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing. They began their terms Jan 13.

—Budget

It was announced Oct 30 that the New York City budget for 1916 would almost reach the

sum of \$200,000,000. The tax rate was figured at 12.2, the increase from 18.7 being due to a direct state levy of \$13,975,000 upon New York.

—Coroner

After an investigation, a special commissioner recommended the abolition of the office of coroner in N. Y. Ja 3.

The Stoddard bill to abolish the coroners of New York City passed the Assembly, Apr 1, by a vote of 86 to 28. As passed, the bill provides that the chief medical examiner and his assistants, who are to succeed to the duties of the coroners, shall not take office until Jan 1, 1918.

The bill permits the present coroners to serve out their terms, and provides that the Mayor shall name a chief medical examiner, who, in turn, will name assistant examiners and other employees.

The bill passed the Senate Apr 7, 36 to 10, party lines being disregarded, and was signed by the Governor Apr 14.

—Coroner—Interborough case

Coroner Riordan filed in Albany Feb 9 his reply to the charges made against him by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, in which Mr. Shonts asks the Coroner's removal, alleging his inquest into the Ninth Avenue elevated crash of Dec 9 was improperly conducted. The Coroner's jury charged Shonts, General Manager Hedley and the directors of the Interborough with manslaughter in the second degree. The Coroner denies all Shonts' charges in detail, maintaining the jury's finding was in accordance with the law and the evidence. The reply states: "Respondent alleges that the Interborough and its attorneys threatened and attempted to intimidate the respondent, acted contemptuously and indecently, advised the jury to disregard the charges of the respondent and stated that the respondent was a disgrace to the State of New York and threatened the respondent, in substance, with proceedings to remove him. In this connection, respondent further alleges that the counsel for the complainants, and for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, delivered to him prior to his charge a written statement, which was in the form of a charge to the jury, and which they desired the Coroner to use and adopt as his charge to the jury. That an examination of said statement shows that the same was fraudulently prepared; that it misstates and falsifies the evidence; that it incorrectly states the law and that it was prepared with the sole and only purpose of improperly white-washing the said complainants and throwing the responsibility for the collision upon the motorman and the conductor."

Ex-United States District-Attorney Henry A. Wise denied in his summing up in defense of Coroner Riordan against the charges of the Interborough Company before Commissioner Lloyd P. Stryker, in New York City, Apr 28, that there was any evidence that the coroner had been influenced improperly at the inquest which resulted in a

verdict holding the Interborough directors responsible for the death of two persons in the elevated railroad wreck on Dec 9, last year. Edward Hatch, counsel for the railroad company, charged that the coroner had shaped the case so that the guilt of the train crew would not appear, and had dictated the verdict against the directors. He charged that the coroner was influenced in all this by the Hearst newspapers. He denied that the fact that the two men who were killed were in wooden cars had anything to do with their death. Commissioner Stryker allowed both sides two weeks in which to submit briefs.

The charges against Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, preferred by Theodore P. Shonts were dismissed by Governor Whitman Aug 28. The Governor said that Lloyd P. Stryker, who was appointed commissioner to take evidence in the case, had reported to him, and that a careful consideration of the report left but one course open to him.

—Courts

The Assembly passed Senator Mills' bill reorganizing the inferior criminal courts of New York City, Apr 23, the bill having been already passed by the Senate. The bill separates the children's court from all connection with crime by establishing a separate children's court with five judges at the head of it. These judges are to be selected from the present judges of the Court of Special Sessions, four of whom are now assigned to the children's courts.

The bill creates for the first time in New York City a departmental court, a new idea, namely, one court in which all cases for the violation of municipal ordinances and various regulative statutes, such as the labor law, health laws, building laws, fire prevention laws and other similar laws, will be tried. It is expected that this will result in great convenience to owners of realty, to attorneys, and especially to the city departments and their employees.

The most important feature of the bill is that which gives to the magistrates the power to try and determine misdemeanors, which they do not now possess. The classes of misdemeanors which may be tried by magistrates are enumerated in the bill, and include all violations of city ordinances, violations of the highway law, frauds against hotel keepers, giving away street-car transfers; in fact, practically all misdemeanors except petit larcenies and cases of malicious mischief.

—Debt

New York City's remaining debt limit with the opening of 1915 was \$56,792,917.06, an increase of \$5,419,167.44 over the 1914 margin. The total debt limit is \$804,985,991.20, or 10 per cent. of the total of assessed valuation of the taxable real estate of the city. Excluding certain exemptions sinking fund holdings, etc., the net indebtedness of the city is \$748,193,074.14. The figures are from the annual report of Controller Prendergast for the year 1914, published Feb 21.

—Finances—Bond sale

The city made its largest bond sale June 29, when \$71,000,000 in bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, were disposed of. The fifty-year bonds were sold at an average price of \$101.253, while the serial bonds, due 1916 to 1930, brought an average price of \$101.306.

—Finances—Investigation

A resolution for a legislative investigation of New York City finances was adopted in the Senate, Apr 23, after Democratic opposition had been crushed. It is generally believed that the resolution was put through in retaliation for the protest which had been raised by New York City officials against the imposition of the \$19,500,000 direct tax, of which city taxpayers will pay three-fourths. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of five Senators and five Assemblymen, to investigate and determine what legislation, if any, should be enacted to afford relief to the City of New York in relation to taxes for local and State purposes, and what legislation consistent with public opinion and in the public interests should be enacted to increase control of the city authorities over expenses now fixed by law; to inquire to what extent, if any, local expenditures for public or governmental purposes are impairing the ability of real estate in such city to bear its share of State expenses, and in what way remedy therefor depends upon legislative action, and to prepare legislation to carry its recommendation into effect.

—Hospitals

See

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL CENTER

—Joan of Arc statue

An equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled in New York City, Dec 6, Ambassador Jusserand of France, delivering the principal address.

—Land ownership in

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes issued a statement Sept 2 asserting that thirteen families owned one-fifteenth of the assessed land valuation of Manhattan, a total of \$205,404,875 for the thirteen families, or \$15,800,000 a family. The total number of families in the borough was placed at 560,000. These figures did not include the land owned by the same families in other boroughs of the city.

The "thirteen land owning families," as mentioned in the society's statement, are: The Astors, Vanderbilts, Rhinelanders, O. B. Potter properties, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Van Ingen, Wendels, Goellets, Ehret, Gerrys, Charles F. Hoffman estate, William R. H. Martin, Eugene Hoffman.

The society found that nearly one-sixteenth of the assessed valuation of Manhattan was owned by two corporations, Sailors' Snug Harbor and Trinity Corporation, the former holding land assessed at \$10,493,500 and buildings assessed at \$5,769,500 and the latter holding land assessed at \$8,987,300 and buildings assessed at \$3,524,700.

According to the society's figures \$10,000,000, or nearly one twentieth of the city's annual budget, goes for the benefit of these thirteen landowners, who pay only \$3,841,071.16 taxes out of the ground rent.

The assessed value of the "improvements" on the properties owned by the thirteen fami-

lies, the society said was \$59,212,775, "a little more than one-fourth of the value of the land." The statement added:

"The average small home owner has three times as valuable an improvement as his land, but the total assessed value of land owned by the fifty-odd thousand small home owners of the city is less than that of the Astor family in Manhattan, though their improvements are worth several times as much as those of the Astors, and the small home owners, as well as all tenants of the city, are taxed for the benefit of these and all other big land monopolies in the city.

"These thirteen families illustrate the reason for the opposition to the programme of the Lower Rents Society to transfer taxes now levied on buildings to land values, and to meet all increases in the city budget by a super-tax on land values."

—Piers

The longest pier ever designed for the port of New York was authorized, Apr 28, by a committee of the Board of Estimate. The new pier is to be built at the foot of 35th street, Brooklyn, is to be 1779 feet—more than one-third of a mile—long, and is to be leased by the city to the highest bidder. Two other piers of unusual length, though not so long as this one, were authorized, all three to cost approximately \$1,300,000.

—Population

Of the total population of 3,132,532 in New York City, as given by the last census, a total of 1,356,347, or nearly one-half, according to the Department of Labor report (Aug), are foreign born. Of the men over twenty-one, the proportion is even higher, the foreign born numbering 238,952 out of 580,249. The percentage of illiteracy among these is 11.9. As showing the tremendous problem raised by the presence of so many foreign born among the population of the city and state of New York, the Bureau of Immigration has made the following table:

	State.	N. Y. City.
Total population, 1910.....	9,113,614	3,132,532
Foreign born white, 1910.....	2,729,272	1,356,347
Males 21 years and over.....	1,331,013	580,249
Alien males 21 years and over.....	475,259	238,952
Illiterates.....	362,025	170,296
Per cent.....	13.7	10.9
Petitions for naturalization, 1911-14.....	92,361	49,235
Declarations of intention, 1911-14.....	194,506	116,607

The City of New York, according to figures submitted to the Constitutional Convention by the Secretary of State as a result of the recent State census, had a population of 5,066,222, says *Greater New York*, Sept 20.

The population of the State, according to the census, was 9,773,817. The population of the Boroughs of the City was given in the census returns as follows:

Manhattan	2,143,061
Brooklyn	1,803,191
The Bronx	625,635
Queens	395,551
Richmond	98,684
Total of City.....	5,066,222

According to the Federal census of 1910, Manhattan had a population of 2,331,542.

Compared with 1915 therefore, there had been a decrease of 187,481. The other Boroughs of the City all increased, The Bronx showing the largest advance, 184,655, an increase of about 42 per cent over 1910. Queens increased about 39 per cent. The entire City showed an increase of only 300,661 during the five years.

There is a disposition to question the accuracy of the figures. The City Health Department's estimate for the City for the year 1915 was 5,806,532.

The population of the State outside the City was given as 4,707,595, so that the City had about 300,000 more inhabitants than the rest of the State.

The average increase in population throughout the State for the last five years, from 1905 to 1910, according to the Federal Census Bureau, was 12½ per cent. The increase given by the State census since 1910, the date of the Federal census, was 660,203, or only 7 per cent. The Federal Census Bureau's estimate of the increase in this same period was 11 per cent, or 4 per cent more than the State figures show.

The Constitutional Convention recommended an amendment which would abolish the State census altogether and direct the Legislature to base its apportionment of representatives in the Legislature on the figures of the Federal census.

New York City had a population of 5,253,885, according to the police census completed in Nov. The compilation was exclusive of persons living on Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's, Governor's, Randall's, and Riker's Islands, as against the total of 5,009,112 reported at the completion of the State census in July.

The police census was taken at the request of the Board of Health, which, before the State census in 1915, prophesied a population of 5,806,532 for New York City, and the figures were sent to Health Commissioner Emerson. The results obtained by the police census, added to the population in New York City outside of this city, showed that the State had 9,961,483 inhabitants.

The population by boroughs, according to police and State statistics, was as follows: Manhattan—Police 2,295,761, State 2,103,206; Kings—Police 1,825,534, State 1,803,191; Bronx—Police 649,726, State 612,493; Richmond—Police 93,631, State 94,571; Queens—Police 389,233, State 395,651.

—Public Service Commission

Dereliction of duty on the part of the New York Public Service Commission in its failure to bring penalty suits for repeated violation of its orders was charged at the public hearing on Ja 30. The legislators found that in spite of this inaction the salary list of the Commission had grown to \$2,178,105 in seven years.

Edward E. McCall (Feb 4), Robert Colgate Wood (Feb 6), and J. Sergeant Cram, all commissioners, underwent severe examination. Mr. McCall admitted that he had been absent from 9 stated meetings and had occupied 57 days in private practice. He defended

the Interborough and B. R. T. Mr. Wood when quizzed on a number of points of law, showed scant information as to the laws governing the board and its duties under those laws. Mr. Cram made a vigorous defence, taking advantage of his legal rights when asked questions involving his personal opinions. He bitterly denounced the custom adopted by his colleagues of holding secret sessions before all public meetings and hearings.

Gov. Whitman was informed, Feb 26, by the committee that so far as its work under the Public Service Commissions law was concerned the existing commission was inefficient.

The Thompson investigating committee which had been looking into the charges of inefficiency brought against the Public Service Commission in the First District continued its hearings in Jan. The report was filed Mar 9. Charges based on the report of the committee were preferred by Gov. Whitman on the 11th against four of the five members of the Public Service Commission of the First District. As the term of Milo R. Maltbie, the fifth member, expired Feb 1, no charges were preferred against him. The charges were understood to be inefficiency, neglect of duty, and in some cases, misconduct. Hearings on these charges were begun in Albany but were adjourned for two weeks on Mar 22.

Gov. Whitman sent to the Senate Mar 20 the nomination of Colonel Wm. Hayward, his legal adviser, for Public Service Commissioner in the First District to succeed Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie. Colonel Hayward was nominated for a term which will expire on Feb 1, 1920. The Senate confirmed the nomination Mar 31, 28 to 15.

The Thompson committee made public, Apr 19, a summary of its report to the legislature. The report was concerned chiefly with the doings of the up-State commission. It did not recommend the removal of any commissioners in so many words.

Governor Whitman May 26 dismissed the charges against all four Public Service Commissioners for the First District. The Governor found that against these Commissioners there was no evidence of misappropriation of funds, no evidence of misconduct, no evidence of neglect of duty, and not sufficient evidence of inefficiency to justify their removal.

Governor Whitman, Dec. 6, removed from office Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District. The charge of which the Governor found Mr McCall guilty was that he violated Section 9 of the Public Service Commissions law, which forbids a Commissioner to hold stock in a corporation subject to the supervision of the commission. Chairman McCall held 387 shares of stock of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, and his defense was that he transferred this stock to his wife just before he was appointed to the commission. In his opinion Governor Whitman said there was no evidence before him of the transfer except the Commissioner's unsupported statement, and that while he had no desire to question the truth of Mr. Mc-

Call's statement he "did not believe that a transfer within the meaning of the law ever was made."

The Governor also pointed out that Commissioner McCall could have been imprisoned for six months for failure to affix transfer tax stamps to the certificates of stock and that the fact that he was protected by the statute of limitations had no bearing upon the case. The Governor said he was entirely willing to accept the statment that Mr. McCall's carelessness, covering a period of two years, was alone responsible for the compromising situation in which he was placed. Mr. McCall, he added, should have conformed to the spirit of the law as well as to its technical requirements.

The Governor dismissed entirely the other charges made against Chairman McCall by the Thompson Legislative Committee. They comprised six charges and twenty specifications.

Oscar S. Straus, of New York, former United States Ambassador to Turkey and Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, was named by Governor Whitman Dec 9 as member and chairman of the Down-State Public Service Commission to succeed Edward E. McCall.

See also

See also NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

—Taxes

Four new sources of revenue to the city, the chief of which is a proposal to impose a special tax on all persons who receive an income of more than \$2000 a year in New York City, were among the recommendations of the mayor's tax commission which went before the board of estimate Feb 1. These new sources of revenue were proposed as emergency measures to relieve financial stress due to state taxation. The other revenue producers recommended were a land tax on "unearned" increment, and an occupancy tax, to which all who pay rent for stores or offices would be subject.

None of the recommendations will probably be followed, all necessitating new legislation.

The tax rates for 1915, announced Feb 24, showed an increase of from 8 to 34 points over 1914, the largest increase falling on Richmond Borough, where the rate was increased from 1.90 to 2.20. The increases, while substantial, are not so large as it was thought they would be. Compared with those of 1913 and 1914, the rates this year are:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Manhattan	1.87	1.78	1.81
Bronx	1.94	1.77	1.81
Kings	1.92	1.84	1.85
Queens	1.95	1.80	1.85
Richmond	2.24	1.90	1.92

—"Tenement House" bill

Despite the announcement of Senator Mills that if the bill were passed, Mayor Mitchell would veto it, the Senate, by a vote of 35 to 3, put through, Apr 7, the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill transferring to a new Department of Buildings all the powers of the Tenement House, Fire, Health and Labor Departments concerning the construction of buildings.

The bill was passed by the Assembly, Apr

13, by a vote of 106 to 28, but was vetoed by Mayor Mitchell Apr 27.

—Water Supply

On Feb 16 it was reported that Ashokan was full for the first time, 50 billion gallons being ready to be tapped. The artificial lake formed is seven miles long and a mile wide. In places the depth is nearly two hundred feet, while on the edge a fine sandy beach is gradually forming.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DE WITT

NEW YORK EDISON CO.

The New York Edison Company accepted Mar 20, the order of the Public Service Commission calling for a reduction of its rates for three years from May 1 from a maximum of 10 cents a kilowatt hour to 8 cents, but rev'king the right of consumers to free lamp renewals. This will affect the entire territory covered by the New York Edison, with the exception of the old town of Kingsbridge in the Bronx and a section of that borough east of the Bronx River.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

A suit of minority stockholders to recover \$102,000,000 from former and present directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who were charged with responsibility for alleged improper expenditures of company funds, was dismissed by the Supreme Court in Boston, July 8. The decision was handed down by the full bench and was on an appeal by the railroad from a Superior Court decree enjoining the corporation from transferring stock standing in the names of defendants.

The directorate of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was cut to fifteen members at the annual meeting of stockholders in New Haven, Ct., Oct 27. The existing board of fifteen was re-elected. H. K. McHarg and F. F. Brewster resigned as directors. Their membership made the old board seventeen in number, the minimum provided for by a change in by-laws at the annual meeting a year before.

See also

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

—Anti-trust litigation

The pleas of immunity filed by William Skinner, John Billard and James S. Elton, charged with the rest of the twenty-one New York, New Haven and Hartford defendants, for violating the Sherman law, were denied by Judge William I. Grubb of the United States District Court Ja 2. Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb in his message to the General Assembly (Ja 6) defended the New Haven Railroad and its directors, both past and present.

Thirteen directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company pleaded not guilty in the United States District Court, New York City, Mar 1, to superseding

indictments charging violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. Judge Neterer gave all until Mar 22 to change their pleas or take any other action.

Six more directors entered similar pleas the following days. All the defendants received until Mar 22 to change their pleas, if they saw fit, and were released on their former bail of \$5,000 apiece.

William Rockefeller pleaded not guilty, Mar 6.

Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, having announced that the Government had elected to proceed to trial on the second indictment charging William Rockefeller and the other twenty officers, directors and counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with violating the Sherman anti-trust law, the motion to quash the first indictment was withdrawn Mar 29 before Judge William H. Hunt, sitting in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court, New York City.

The trial of twelve directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, indicted under the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law in 1914 was scheduled to begin on October 5, in accordance with an order entered by Judge William H. Hunt in the United States District Court in New York City May 18. The following defendants were then to be placed on trial: Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles F. Brooker, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Hemingway, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, Alexander Cochran and John L. Billard.

Six other directors of the New Haven were granted a separate trial (Apr 16). Those who will be tried separately were William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan, Francis T. Maxwell and T. De Witt Cuyler.

William Skinner and James S. Elton, other directors of the New Haven who were named in the indictment, were granted immunity (Apr 29) by Judge Hunt. The Government attorneys to have served notice that they would appeal from the decision granting immunity.

A bill of particulars outlining the charges in the criminal suit was filed in the Federal District Court, New York, Aug 2. This was in compliance with Judge Hunt's orders in April and June that the details should be given to allow the directors opportunity to reply to the indictment. The points of complaint were submitted by Assistant United States Attorney-General Swacker and Batts.

Application for a separate trial was made in the Federal District Court, New York City, Sept 20, by Charles F. Brooker, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster.

Hearing upon the application was held Sept 27 in New York City, before Judge Hunt, who reserved decision, but said definitely that the trial would proceed on Oct 13.

Eleven of the twelve defendants appeared Oct 13 in the Federal District Court, New

York. It was said that George McCullough Miler's trial might be postponed or not held at all on account of the extreme age and ill health of the defendant.

R. L. Batts, Special Assistant (U. S.) Attorney General opened the case for the government, Oct 18. He stated that in 1891, when the Sherman law was enacted, the New Haven operated only 529 miles of railroad and controlled no steamship lines and no trolleys. Mr. Batts said:

"The Government contends that, from the beginnings I have outlined to you, the New Haven increased its holdings until it had 7500 miles of road in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and New York, for while not owning all the stock of its various lines it certainly controlled them. Mr. Batts then outlined the history of the New Haven's acquisition of steamboat, railroad and trolley lines declaring that the results showed an intent to monopolize.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was a witness for the Government Oct 20. Having gained immunity for himself by becoming State's evidence, Mr. Mellen proceeded to lay bare the acts of the New Haven directorate in building up its control of the transportation systems of New England during the past twenty-five years. On the following day he told how the New Haven choked the New York and New England Railroad by shutting it out of New York and thereby took the first step in building up its tentacular system.

By means of the testimony of Charles S. Mellen, and by records of the road's transactions, the Government Oct 22 unfolded how the late J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller, one of the defendants, helped the road to get its hold on New England traffic by buying control of the New York & New England's entrance into New York City—the Housatonic Line, jointly interested in the Wilson's Point route—and reselling it to the New Haven at cost.

With the Wilson's Point line gone, the New England tried to retrieve its position by "fiddling around" with the New York & Northern, the line which connected with the New York Central and is now its Putnam Division. The New York Central bought control of this company, and then it seemed the New England would get its long-desired entrance to New York by its connections with the New York Central, but here, according to the story as the Government will unfold it, it was shut out by the famous tripartite agreement. This was between the New York Central and the New Haven and the owners of the Grand Central Terminal, and divided between the two big companies the territory from which they might bring traffic into the Grand Central in such a way as to prohibit the New York Central from routing into the terminal traffic from New York and New England points.

The fight between the New York Central and the New Haven as a result of the absorption by the latter of the Housatonic and the

acquisition of the Old Colony system, occupied the attention of the jury Oct 26.

When Charles S. Mellen resumed the witness stand Oct 27 Attorney Frank Swacker, for the Government, spread before the jury written testimony to prove that the New Haven directors took action to deceive the authorities of Massachusetts at a time when it was seeking to acquire the minority stock of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, back in 1894.

Later minutes indicated that Drexel, Morgan & Co. gave their note for the stock for \$500,000 and that the note was exchanged for the stock after the Massachusetts Railroad Commission had made it possible for the New Haven legally to hold it.

Testimony on the political activities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Connecticut and Rhode Island legislatures to prevent the construction of competitive trolley lines was introduced Oct. 28.

Charles S. Mellen testified that he had never known of the political activities of the late John M. Hall, vice-president and later president of the New Haven, in influencing legislation in favor of the New Haven, nor as far as he knew was the existence of the numerous letters Hall wrote on the subject known to other directors or officers of the company.

Charges that the Government was holding witnesses at great expense to them and then sending them away without giving them an opportunity to tell what they know were made Nov 3.

Frank M. Dunbaugh, ex-president of the Joy Steamship Line, under examination Nov 5, left the impression that he had been a keen competitor of the railroad as long as he could hold out and had rather enjoyed the fight, but when he was forced to capitulate he had managed to obtain fairly good terms for himself and was not disposed to accuse the New Haven directors of any hard treatment.

A letter referring to the "monopoly" of the road written fifteen years before by C. S. Mellen was introduced as evidence Nov 8. Evidence bringing the alleged conspiracy to 1913 within the statutory limitation was introduced the next day. Mellen's consultation with Pres. Roosevelt in 1907 was the subject of testimony on the 11th and 16th. On the latter date a letter of 1908 from Mellen was introduced, in which it was stated that a proposed conference of railroad interests was necessary to the success of the Republican Party in 1908. On the same day counsel for the defense obtained a definite ruling that no evidence was admissible in regard to trolley line acquisitions by the New Haven company unless the government could show in each instance that the acquired line was a direct instrumentality in interstate commerce.

Further details regarding consultations with Roosevelt was made Nov 22, when Mellen testified that the president had advised him to purchase the Boston and Maine Railroad, but had warned him that if he broke the law he must not expect help from the

White House. On the following days the question of a connection between the New Haven and the Billard Company, coal dealers of Meridian, Conn., was under consideration. A minute which appeared to establish a direct connection between the two was denounced as false by Mellen.

The crux of the Grand Trunk phase of the case came up Dec 3, when the government sought to establish by a variety of ways that back of the traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven roads in 1912 there must have been another for them to stop the construction of parallel and competing lines into Providence. There was no doubt that the work stopped suddenly in Nov of that year, but Mr. Mellen swore that he had not included that in any agreement.

Mr. Mellen swore that he wrote to U.S. Attorney Wise in 1912 that he alone was responsible for the Grand Trunk situation because he feared that Mr. J. P. Morgan, without informing him, had entered into some sort of an agreement with Grand Trunk officials whereby the traffic agreement had a secret supplement that was to be stopped.

These facts, regarded as the most important so far brought out on behalf of the men on trial, were established, Dec 8, during the cross examination of Mr. Mellen:

Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, then a private citizen, wrote to Mr. Mellen in 1907 congratulating him on the prospects for the acquisition of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Before that Franklin K. Lane, then Interstate Commerce Commissioner, now Secretary of the Interior, had approved the deal, which marshaled the men of the Roosevelt, Taft and indirectly the Wilson Administration on the side of the railroad.

Attorney-General Wickersham in his annual report for 1909, announcing that he had withdrawn the suits against the New Haven and the Boston and Maine brought by Charles J. Bonaparte, set forth that after an investigation he was convinced that neither one had violated the law. Promptly Charles F. Choate, cross-examiner, exhibited a map and got from Mr. Mellen that with the exception of about three minor trolley roads everything of which the Government now complained had been acquired before that time, the Grand Trunk excepted. That deal was never completed.

One of the plans in the acquisition of the Boston and Maine, according to Mr. Mellen, was the establishment of a military base railroad from New York, through New England to the Canadian border, whereby aid might be rushed to every point of New England from any part of the country.

Mellen, Dec 14 completed 35 consecutive days testimony. Everly M. Davis, William B. Lawrence, Benjamin A. Kimball and Earl A. Fitz Hugh followed him on the stand. On Dec 18 the government rested its case and the defense asked the dismissal of the government's complaint.

Judge Hunt, Dec 22 heard pleas for a verdict of acquittal in behalf of each of the de-

fendants, individually, and Dec 24, adjourned the case over the holidays.

Judge Hunt refused Dec 28 to dismiss the indictments and also denied the motion to strike out the testimony relating to the Metropolitan Steamship deals, which involved Edward D. Robbins, formerly general counsel of the New Haven. In rendering his decision regarding the Metropolitan testimony, the court said that the motion was denied without prejudice to its subsequent submission in the trial.

Lewis Cass Ledyard took the stand in his own defense, and placed the responsibility for the action taken at the directors' meetings on Charles S. Mellen. Lewis Cass Ledyard testified, Dec 29, that the growth of the system by the accumulation of smaller roads was in accord with the decision of Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Northern Securities Co. case; Charles M. Pratt, testified that he was not aware of the intent to monopolize. Both sides then rested the case.

—Finance

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in April completed arrangements with a syndicate of bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., for the sale of \$27,000,000 one-year 5 per cent collateral notes, the proceeds of this financing to be used to take up the \$30,000,000 notes maturing on May 1. The New Haven made up the other \$3,000,000 from its current funds. In the syndicate are the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co.

The notes consist of \$20,000,000 5 per cent one-year New Haven notes and \$10,000,000 one-year 5 per cent notes of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, which bear the indorsement of the New Haven. They were sold on Apr 30, 1914.

A special meeting of stockholders of the New Haven Railroad Company, held in New Haven, Apr 24, indorsed, by a vote of 1,076,128 shares, proposals submitted by the management for reducing the capital stock from \$180,017,000 to \$157,117,900 through the cancellation of 228,991 shares held in the treasury.

A bill permitting railroad corporations to issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness under a mortgage, suggested by Governor Walsh and drawn in conformity with the Connecticut statutes, was passed in the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 20 to 5, June 4. The bill was a modification of that vetoed by Governor Walsh June 1, and was one of five measures designed to assist the financial reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

—Passenger rates

In orders which became effective Mar 1, the Public Service Commission granted the New Haven Railroad's petition for permission to increase its passenger rates to a basis of 2½ cents a mile in Massachusetts outside Greater Boston.

—Stocks

The Connecticut Senate, without debate, Mar 4, passed an amendment to the charter of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company permitting it to sell or pledge capital stock of the Boston & Providence and Old Colony Railroad companies, acquired under charter rights of 1889 and 1893, which has been held in the treasury. The House passed the bill Mar 12.

NEW YORK STATE.

The inaugural address of Gov. Charles Seymour Whitman, Jan 1, chiefly concerned the growing spirit of lawlessness and the wastefulness of the state government.

In New York State dominant features of the elections held Nov 2 were the woman suffrage issue and the question of adopting a new state constitution. The proposed revision of the constitution was rejected by a majority of 470,000. The barge canal amendment, appropriating \$27,000,000 for the completion of the canal was carried. The vote was very heavy in the counties which would benefit largely from the project. Buffalo cast 22,106 votes for the amendment and 14,209 against it, Rochester 24,900 for and 7878 against.

Republican candidates for Congress were elected in all of the three districts where elections were held, the 23d, 31st and 36th. The 23d formerly was represented by a Democrat.

A majority of the mayors selected in the state were Republican. Theron Akin, a former congressman, ran as an independent in Amsterdam, but was defeated by James R. Cline. George R. Lunn, former Socialist mayor of Schenectady, was returned to that office.

Joseph W. Stevens, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Albany, defeating Walter F. Van Gysling, Democratic and Progressive, by an indicated plurality of 8000.

W. R. Stone, Republican and Progressive, was elected mayor of Syracuse over Wills, Democrat, by 9544.

Cornelius Burns, Democrat, was re-elected mayor of Troy over H. W. Gardiner, Republican, by about 1200 plurality.

Hiram H. Edgerton, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Rochester by a plurality of more than 10,000.

The first election in New York under the city manager form, optional charter law, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., resulted in the election of a complete Republican council by a large plurality. The council will select a city manager.

Democrats generally were successful in greater New York. Alfred E. Smith and Edward Swann, Democrats, were elected sheriff and district attorney, respectively, of New York county by majorities estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000. In Kings county James Cropsey, district attorney, was the only Republican elected to a high county office. The board of aldermen in the city was overwhelmingly Democratic.

See also

ADVERTISING—NEW YORK
 BANKS AND BANKING—NEW YORK STATE
 CANCER—NEW YORK STATE—CAMPAIGN
 AGAINST
 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—NEW YORK
 CHILD LABOR—NEW YORK STATE
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
 IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR AND LITI-
 GATION—NEW YORK STATE
 INFANT MORTALITY—NEW YORK STATE
 INSANITY—NEW YORK STATE
 "JITNEY" BUSES—NEW YORK STATE
 MENTAL DEFECTIVES
 MINIMUM WAGE—NEW YORK STATE
 MOTHERS' PENSIONS
 PROHIBITION—NEW YORK
 SCHOOLS
 SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN
 STRIKES
 WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS—NEW YORK
 STATE
 WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW YORK STATE
 WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

—Civil Service Commission

The last act of the State Civil Service Commission which went out of existence Feb 1 was a sweeping condemnation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City. It was charged that as a direct result of the Municipal Commission's alleged malfeasance in office more than 500 employes of New York City were holding office illegally.

Gov. Whitman on Feb 1 sent to the Senate his nominations for the new State Civil Service Commission to succeed the men whose resignations took effect on that day. Samuel M. Ordway, president of the Civil Service Reform Association, was named chairman to succeed James A. Lavery of Poughkeepsie, his term to expire in 1921; William Gorham Rice of Albany, an Independent Democrat, to succeed Jacob Neu of Brooklyn, his term to expire in 1919, and Willard D. McKinsley of Watertown to succeed Dr. Meyer Wolff, of Manhattan, his term to expire in 1917.

The new Civil Service Commission appealed to Governor Whitman on Feb 5 to aid it in obtaining from the Legislature an appropriation of \$24,000 to enable it to carry on its immediate work. Samuel H. Ordway, president of the commission, found the retiring board had exhausted the \$77,000 allotted to it for a year's expenses in four months.

After a review of the evidence the State Civil Service Commission May 27 reversed the verdict for unfitness found against the Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City by the three Civil Service Commissioners who were retired by Governor Whitman on Feb. 1 after they had spent months in investigating the conduct of the municipal Commissioners.

—Conservation Board

With an emergency message from Gov. Whitman to expedite action, the Assembly, Mar 9, passed the Machold bill to reorganize the Conservation Commission. The vote on the bill was 84 to 40. The bill provided for the ousting of the present three Conservation

Commissioners, who were employed at a salary of \$10,000 each, and the substitution of one commissioner with experts under him in charge of bureaus concerned with various phases of conservation work. The measure is expected to work for greater economy in the administration of the department. All of the present commissioners are Democrats.

The nomination of George D. Pratt, of New York, for head of the Conservation Commission, was sent to the Senate Apr 19 by Governor Whitman and there referred to the Finance Committee.

—Constitution

The revision of the New York State Constitution was started at Albany, Apr 5, when the Constitutional Convention began its sessions with Elihu Root as president. Among the delegates to the convention were John Godfrey Saxe, Seth Low, John F. Ahearn, Thomas M. Mulry, Frederick C. Tanner, Edgar Truman Brackett, Louis Marshall, Delancey Nicoll, and Matt Endres.

George W. Wickersham, former United State Attorney-General was named by President Elihu Root as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Constitutional Convention, Apr 26. Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga, was made head of the Committee on the Legislature. Republicans, who hold the majority in the convention, were chosen to head all committees, but Democrats received good memberships. There were no Progressive delegates.

During the first week of May the following amendments were introduced:

Elimination of all tax exemptions for churches, schools, etc., was provided in the amendments of J. L. Nixon, who said that in Buffalo alone there was \$73,000,000 worth of property that was exempt.

The pardoning power would be taken from the governor and vested with a state pardon board under the provisions of an amendment offered by Edgar Truman Brackett.

During the second week Louis Marshall introduced an amendment to provide that in the future action on constitutional amendments should be void unless at least three-fifths of the voters vote at the referendum. He remarked that only 300,000 voted on the question of holding the present convention.

Franklin Pierce of New York city May 12 advocated abolition of the grand jury and prosecution by the district attorney on information. He said some of the present judges might as well have been chosen by dice throwing, as far as their fitness was concerned.

During the third week Delegate James L. Nixon of Buffalo, argued for his amendment to abolish all exemptions of real estate from taxation.

The abolition of all courts and the creation of a single state court were also advocated by Charles A. Boston, Everett V. Abbott and Henry W. Jessup, New York attorneys, at the meeting of the judiciary committee. The attorneys favored three divisions of one "first instance" for all criminal and civil actions; a

division of intermediate appeal, and a division of final appeal.

Led by William Barnes, the Old Guard of Bourbon republicanism in New York state during the fourth week in May, made an assault on the labor reform laws of the state when it prepared to sweep from the statute books the workmen's compensation law, the widowed mothers' pension law, the child labor laws, hours of work regulation, and the minimum wage statutes.

Senator Robert F. Wagner proposed to correct the evil to which attention was called in 1914 by Governor Martin H. Glynn, viz., the two per cent. yearly contribution to the sinking fund. Mr. Wagner, pointing out that \$20,000,000 excess had been piled up in the state treasury, as a result of sinking fund payments, proposed to contribute only enough each year to meet annual obligations. He would apply the amount already on hand to obviate the sinking fund tax for the next few years.

Delegate Russell Wiggins, from Orange County, introduced an amendment making ten years instead of five years the required residence in the state for gubernatorial candidates.

H. Leroy Austin would prohibit the sending of emergency messages to the legislature by the governor.

E. N. Smith had an amendment to provide for a secretary of commerce and labor and other secretaries to act as the governor's cabinet.

The convention May 15 authorized free postage for the delegates, clerks for the two vice-presidents at \$10 a day, and a drafting and revision department.

The cities committee fixed May 11 as the date of its first hearing.

The election of the superintendents of public works, prisons and insurance by the people was provided in amendments by Senator Brackett.

Edgar T. Brackett, a republican of Saratoga, who was to lead a fight in the convention against the adoption of the short ballot system, May 4 presented several propositions to the convention designed to lengthen the ballot. He would make the offices of superintendents of insurance, public works and state prisons, formerly appointive, elective.

A proposition to submit the equal suffrage proposition to the women of the state before asking men to vote on it was introduced in the constitutional convention May 8 by Watson T. Dunmore of Utica.

E. N. Smith of Watertown was the author of an amendment to prohibit the legislature from holding special sessions except to safeguard the health or credit of the state or for purposes of public defense.

At the hearing before the judiciary committee, May 12, Alphonso T. Clearwater, former supreme court judge, denounced the present jury system. Judge Clearwater's remarks arose from the resolution by Jacob Brenner of Brooklyn to have commissioners of jurors named by courts of record in the various counties. Louis Marshall said almost every

man who can earn over \$2 a day had been exempted from jury duty.

Prohibition of arrest in civil actions, especially in matrimonial cases, was advocated by several at the judiciary committee hearing May 12. Isaac Buxbaum of Kings made such a proposal, excepting contempt cases, and Judge Clearwater and John B. Stanchfield agreed with him. Former Supreme Court Justice Albert F. Gladding of Norwich and Louis Marshall opposed abolishing arrest in alimony cases, saying wives neglected by their husbands were entitled to this means of protection.

The so-called "merit" system of the state civil service was designated "a contemptible fraud," and Spanish-American war veterans criticised for attempting to obtain preference for themselves on the lists by Lemuel E. Quigg, a delegate to the constitutional convention at a hearing before the civil service committee May 13.

Alphonso T. Clearwater, a former justice of the New York supreme court, declared May 16 before the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention that the majority of juror commissioners of New York state were political heelers, that one commissioner of jurors compiled jury lists in a bar room, and that appeal to the legislature to remedy the "miserable conditions now existing" was useless.

Dean H. P. Baker of the Syracuse College of Forestry told the conservation committee May 19 that the new constitution should provide for a forest preserve commission selected as the board of regents is selected, to keep the forests out of the hands of "politicians and the invisible government." He said the state should clear \$1,000,000 a year from its forests if properly managed. Others who spoke on the subject were K. W. Goldthwaite of Saranac Lake; Arthur van Norden, Long Island Game Protective Association, and C. H. Young, delegate-at-large from New York.

Editor Charles H. Betts of Lyons, delegate, advocated the abolition of the state census as proposed May 19 by William R. Sheehan.

Ex-Senator George E. Green, of Binghamton, a delegate, proposed to have 100 copies of each amendment proposed printed and distributed to each delegate and 50 to each delegate-at-large.

Changes in the constitution to permit the state to abandon 50-year bonds for permanent improvements and pay as it goes, were recommended by Lewis B. Franklin, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust company at the hearing before the finance committee.

Charles A. Webber, of Brooklyn, proposed an amendment to put a stop to the passage of "ripper" legislation. It provided that whenever a bill was introduced by the legislature curtailing the term or abolishing the office of an incumbent, the duties of the office, in whole or in part, should not be transferred to anyone appointed directly or indirectly by the legislature passing it. Mr. Webber said: "This year, I am told, 26 ripper bills were passed. They demoralize the service and are a public scandal."

Mr. Olcott proposed an amendment abolishing the public service commissions and substituting two public utility commissions, with five members of each board, not more than three of the same party. Terms are fixed at five years and salaries at \$15,000.

An amendment by Alfred E. Smith would permit railroad employees unavoidably absent from the polls to vote by proxy at general elections.

William Berri sponsored an amendment to let the legislature, after 1916, provide for the election of the secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer, superintendent of public works and labor commissioner.

Bucket shops would be prohibited and stock exchanges placed under state control by a proposal introduced in the Constitutional Convention, Je 2, by Dr. I. T. Deyo, a Republican delegate from Binghamton.

Sen. Robert F. Wagner introduced, June 4, a proposed amendment to permit New York City to get its share of money paid for state highways. He said that the city in 1914 contributed to the highways fund \$13,000,000 out of a total of \$18,000,000, and received nothing in return.

The Committee on the Bill of Rights of the Constitutional Convention held a hearing, June 16, on the proposal to abolish capital punishment. At least two out of the eleven members of the committee were definitely committed to the reform—Delegates William M. K. Olcott and Richard H. Curran—while three or four others were inclined to stand with them.

Thomas Mott Osborne, George Foster Peabody, W. Bourke Cockran, and the others who pleaded with the committee to report the proposal favorably argued that the death penalty was not a deterrent of crime, but in many cases an incentive to further crime, and that it was a relic of barbarism in a civilized age.

The placing of the pension systems of the state on a sound economical basis was the design of an amendment introduced, June 18, in the Constitutional Convention by Seth Lqw, ex-Mayor of New York.

Presiding Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn told the members of the Constitutional Committee on Judiciary and Bill of Rights, June 18, that he favored an elective judiciary.

By a virtually unanimous vote the bill of rights committee July 15, decided against proposals to abolish the death penalty by constitutional amendment. The committee was equally divided on a proposal to permit juries, in first degree murder cases, to recommend life imprisonment without commutation or pardon except in the case of established innocence.

The Committee on Industrial Relations, July 16, reported favorably upon three proposed amendments to the State Constitution, one of which would greatly broaden the scope of the workmen's compensation law.

After once voting to report favorably the proposal presented by Louis Marshall, which provided that stockholders of a corporation may elect whether to have cumulative or dis-

tributive voting in the election of Directors, the Constitutional Convention Committee on Corporations at a secret meeting July 27 reconsidered its previous action and killed the amendment by a vote of 13 to 3, one member of the committee not voting.

The Committee on Industrial Relations July 29 favorably reported the proposed amendment of Delegate A. E. Smith, of New York, which empowered the legislature or a commission to establish the minimum wage for women and children. The vote was 12 to 2.

The revised Constitution will not contain provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall, but will have provisions making the impeachment of public officials easier. The adoption of the short ballot and Tanner reorganization plan will make invisible government in this State in the future impossible and responsibility will centre in the Governor, according to President Root.

Next to the financial programme outlined by the convention an important work was the amendments aimed to do away with the law's delay through a revision of the rules of practice and making provision for an enlarged Court of Appeals and Appellate Divisions in New York and Brooklyn. The judiciary committee also suggested the appointment of Supreme Court commissioners to act as referees in private litigations in New York and Brooklyn, thus preventing enormous fees in condemnation proceedings and in private litigation.

The following summary shows the work accomplished by the convention:

PROPOSALS ADOPTED

Short ballot proposal, embodying comprehensive readjustment of the State departments and leaving the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Attorney-General as the sole elective State officers.

Budget reforms, providing for an executive, instead of a legislative, budget and for a plan substituting serial bonds for long-term securities in State financing.

Revised judiciary article providing, among other things, for a reorganization of the intermediary courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in New York City and abolishing the County Courts in Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Limited home rule plan for cities.

Home rule for counties and villages.

Increasing salary of Governor from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and of legislators from \$1500 to \$2500.

Proposal abolishing the emergency message from the Governor under which legislation is "railroaded" through.

Proposal giving the Legislature power to enact laws to prescribe qualifications of officers of the National Guard and to inaugurate more rigid discipline.

Proposal empowering the Legislature to regulate or abolish manufacturing in tenement houses.

Proposal including occupational diseases among the grounds entitling industrial workers to compensation under the workmen's compensation law.

Doing away with the Condemnation Commission in New York City.

Abolishing the Peacemakers Court of the Indian tribes and bringing the red men under the white man's law.

New article on taxation prohibiting contractual tax exemptions and making it possible to provide a workable system to reach property through centralized control over local assessments.

PROPOSALS DEFEATED

Proposal to abolish capital punishment and a proposal leaving to a jury in murder cases the determination of whether a murderer shall be executed or imprisoned for life.

Proposal to provide for the incorporation and State regulation of the Stock Exchange.

Proposal for an appointive judiciary.

Proposal to abolish exemptions from jury duty.

Four-year term for Governor and Senators and two-year term for Assemblymen.

Proposal to provide a system of voting in electing officers of incorporations, which would better enable minority stockholders to protect their interests.

Proposal to do away with arrests in civil cases, except for contempt of court.

Proposal to establish the literary test for voters.

Proposals to establish party convention as a nominating medium.

The Barnes anti-social welfare proposal, which would have prevented the establishment of a minimum wage for women and children and humanitarian legislation of every description.

Article on education which would have constitutionalized the present practice of the State in supervising and inspecting private and parochial schools.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned Sept 4. The following were passed over: The woman's suffrage amendment which was not touched. By agreement it was decided to let the referendum on that issue go to the people separately, and the incorporation and regulation of stock exchanges.

The final draft of the proposed new Constitution, in the exact form it had been reported by the Committee on Revision and Engraving, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 33 Sept 9. The Constitution as adopted will be submitted to the electors in three sections. The first will be the taxation article, the second reapportionment, and the third the remainder of the Constitution. The convention adjourned Sept 10.

While the Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the Convention expenses for the revision of the New York State Constitution, vouchers filed at Albany Oct 5 with the clerk of the Committee on Contingent expenses, showed that the cost of the Constitutional Convention amounted to \$454,591. Of this amount \$252,000 was expended for members' salaries, \$5499 for mileage, \$95,807 for officers' and employees' salaries, \$53,277.50 for printing and \$14,234 for stenographers' fees.

—Court of Claims

The Knight bill, restoring the old Hughes court of claims, was passed by the New York Legislature and signed by Gov. Whitman on Jan 28. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of three members of the court to serve nine years at salaries of \$8000, instead of three commissioners whose terms are six years and whose salaries are \$6000. The Governor is permitted to name two additional members to assist in clearing up accumulated cases. All of the commissioners have to be attorneys of ten years' standing.

The nomination of Charles R. Paris, of Hudson Falls, and N. P. Willis, of Coopers-town, for members of the Court of Claims, were sent to the Senate, Apr 19, by Governor Whitman, and there referred to the Finance Committee.

—Finance

A direct tax must be levied in 1915 to meet State obligations amounting to \$18,813,303, Governor Whitman advised the New York Legislature in a special message Feb 24. He recommended that no appropriation bills be passed until a comprehensive plan for raising this amount had been formulated. The amount named by the Governor would include only \$4,000,000 for canal work, which would complete construction work now contracted for.

The Governor pointed out that the total appropriations chargeable against the present fiscal year, if the requests deemed necessary by department heads are granted, will amount to \$63,694,527. The estimated resources for the year are \$32,881,224, leaving a balance of \$10,813,303 for which no funds are available. In addition, he declared, the State would have to raise \$8,000,000 to meet the sinking funds for the various bond issues. The levying of a direct tax of \$18,813,303, he added, would just meet the State's obligations and would not leave "a dollar of surplus" for possible deficit of indirect revenue for the year.

Ex-Governor Glynn's administration is followed by one of the largest deficiency and emergency supply bills that have appeared in the New York Legislature in years. It was introduced Feb 18, and carries appropriations aggregating more than \$5,000,000. Heretofore the supply bill has seldom totalled \$3,000,000.

Mayor Mitchel stated, Apr 14, that he believed a direct state tax unnecessary, and that the sum of \$19,550,000 might be cut from the proposed appropriation by eliminating from the item of canal construction \$8,700,000, by cutting from the general appropriation bill \$2,140,000, from the supply bill \$2,720,000, from construction and other special bills \$3,490,000, and by reducing the appropriation for maintenance of state and county highways \$1,500,000.

All Republican legislative leaders agreed, Apr 22, to the introduction of a \$19,550,000 direct tax bill, which meant a levy of one and seven-tenths mills. Approximately \$10,000,000 of the revenue from the direct tax is for the general fund, and will be used to meet appropriations made by the present legislature. The

remaining \$9,000,000 is for the barge canal, canal terminal, highway and Palisades Park sinking funds.

The Senate passed the Sage bill appropriating \$3,654,000 for completing barge canal contracts already let. An amendment provided that no part of the appropriation should be used for other purposes than to pay for contracts now in force.

Senator Sage also reported on behalf of the Finance Committee the annual supply bill, carrying a total of \$5,436,351.

The Assembly on April 25 ratified the big financial bills. These measures made the total state budget about \$64,000,000.

—Industrial Commission

Members of the new State Industrial Commission, which supersedes the labor and workmen's compensation departments, began their duties, June 1, by apportioning their work and making several appointments. Chairman Mitchell was given charge of compensation claims, agreements, awards and payments; Commissioner Lynch, of inspections, printing, fire hazards, boilers and explosives; Commissioner Lyon, of the state fund, self-insurance and legal; Commissioner Wiard, of the industrial code, mediation and arbitration, and statistics and information; and Commissioner Rogers, of employment, industries and immigration. Edward O. Sayer, chief clerk in the New York District Attorney's office, was named permanent secretary at a salary of \$6000.

—Legislature

In the New York legislative session of 1915 these acts stand out as the most important of the session:

Passed the Widowed Mothers' Pension bill.

Killed all state-wide local option measures.

Repassed the 1913 resolution submitting the question of equal suffrage to the voters this fall.

Fixed a direct tax of \$19,550,000, or one and seven-tenths mills, and raised the state budget to \$64,000,000, an increase of about \$14,000,000 over last year.

Abolished the office of State Fire Marshal and the Department of Efficiency and Economy.

Reorganized the Tax Commission and System of Taxation, the Conservation Civil Service, State Fair and Boxing Commissions, and consolidated the Labor Department, and the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Provided for the direct settlement of injury claims between employees and employers, made important changes in the insurance groups, and created the position of State Insurance Fund Manager, with broad appointive powers.

Increased the license tax on liquor dealers 25 per cent throughout the state.

Confirmed new heads for the Agricultural, Highway, Excise, and Insurance departments.

Refused to repeal the full-crew law.

First passed a seventy-two-hour working week law for women and minors in canneries, and when the Governor refused to sign it killed another measure designed to permit longer working hours in emergencies.

Amended the election law so as to eliminate two superintendents of election.

—Population

See

YONKERS, N. Y.—POPULATION

—Public Service Commission

The Thompson legislative committee began its investigation of the Public Service Commission of the Second District in Albany, Mar 4.

The up-state commissioners were Seymour Van Santvoord, Martin S. Decker, William Temple Emmet, Devoe P. Hodson and Frank Irvine.

Defense of the members of the Public Service Commission was made in the minority report of the Thompson Investigation Committee, signed by Senator James A. Foley and Assemblymen Burr and Donohue, and filed with the Governor Apr 19.

The minority report of the Thompson Investigation Committee, filed Apr 19, stated:

"We cannot express too strongly our condemnation of three changes recommended by the majority in the Public Service Commission law, which boldly destroy regulation of public utilities and render the commission powerless. They are:

"1. The destruction of the commission's power to supervise the issuance of stocks and bonds, with a resultant flood of watered securities and a return to the period of stock inflation, exhaustion of railroad property, high rates and poor service to the public.

"2. An increased liability upon stockholders of utility corporations similar to that in national and state banks.

"3. Taking away from the commissions their accounting, supervising and accident powers.

"The lessons of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, New Haven, Rock Island, and the Frisco lines are too fresh in the minds of the public generally and investors to warrant these changes in the law. The adoption of the majority recommendation will permit stocks and bonds to be issued by promoters and dishonest directors without authorization by the commission, and the amount will only be limited by the capacity of the printing press."

The majority report of the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee reported, Apr 20, their belief that all the 9 members of the 2 public service commissions should be ousted. The report stated:

"The cases brought to our attention, in the opinion of your committee, disclose conduct on the part of the commission of the Second District which it is impossible for your committee to harmonize with a rational conception of the meaning of the word efficiency. They have failed adequately to inform themselves upon the provisions of the Public Service Commission's law. They have failed to give prompt and intelligent attention to some of the complaints filed with the Commission, and have failed to render decisions promptly upon such complaints, and when rendered they have failed to enforce reasonable compliance therewith."

See also

NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
RATE-FIXING

—Public Service Commission—Thompson bills
 Senator Thompson introduced, Apr 19, a bill providing for a single-headed public service commission of seven members. It provides that three members shall supervise the public service corporations up-state and three those of New York City. The chairman may sit with either three. The bill was said to have little chance of passing. It was reported to the Senate by committee Apr 22.

Another bill reported Apr 22 was one by Senator Thompson, known as the "Public Service ripper bill," permitting the Governor to name successors to any two members of each Public Service Commission, thus giving the Republicans control.

All bills relating to the ousting of Public Service Commissioners were killed Apr 25. Whether the commissioners were to be removed or retained was left entirely with the Governor.

See also

NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

—Roads

John N. Carlisle of Watertown, head of the New York State Highway Department, resigned Feb 2. He was succeeded by Edwin A. Duffy, a former District Attorney of Cortland County.

—Sullivan law

Governor Whitman, Apr 13, signed the bill amending the penal law by permitting any citizen over twenty-one years of age who is a householder to keep a revolver in his home. Under the Sullivan law no person was permitted to own a revolver unless he obtained a permit from a justice of the peace or a police magistrate.

NEW YORK STATE STEEL CO.

Announcement was made in Philadelphia, Dec 6 by William H. Donner, President of the Cambria Steel Company, that a new corporation had been formed with \$5,000,000 capital to take over the business and plant of the New York State Steel Company of Buffalo. The property of this company was recently purchased by Donner for \$2,750,000. The new company was incorporated under the laws of New York. There were to be equal issues of common and preferred stock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

—Volume of business

The yearly total shares of stock traded in on the New York Stock Exchange and the daily average follow:

	Total Sales.	Daily Average.
1914	48,031,833	123,610
1913	83,362,639	279,740
1912	131,797,115	436,348
1911	127,376,149	433,339
1910	164,045,051	459,510
1909	214,692,215	725,503
1908	197,166,582	658,430
1907	197,753,142	657,068
1906	284,063,459	934,240
1905	261,523,930	875,532
1904	187,671,485	627,119
1903	158,088,035	533,711
1902	188,438,003	631,290
1901	265,266,687	749,791
1900	138,760,237	467,766
1899	178,515,289	605,484
1898	115,780,078	382,355

1897	77,177,122	253,726
1896	54,654,096	182,180
1895	66,583,232	221,944
1894	49,075,032	163,583
1893	80,977,839	269,926
1892	85,875,092	286,250
1891	69,031,689	230,105
1890	71,282,885	237,409
1889	72,014,600	240,048
1888	65,179,106	217,263
1887	84,946,616	283,155
1886	100,802,500	336,006
1885	92,338,947	308,463
1884	96,154,971	320,516
1883	97,049,909	322,499
1882	116,307,271	387,690
1881	114,511,248	381,704
1880	97,919,000	326,396
1879	74,765,762	242,552
1878	39,875,593	132,918
1877	49,822,960	166,109
1876	59,926,990	133,089
1875	53,818,937	179,396

*Exchange closed on account of European war, July 30, and reopened on Nov 28 for trading in bonds and for stocks on Dec 12.

†Average for 203 business days.

‡Figures 1897 to 1914, both inclusive, based on actual number of business days. For 1896 and preceding years average figures based on 300 business days to the year.

The total sales of all stocks and bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, by months, for 1914, 1913, follow:

	1914.	1913.
	Stocks.	Bonds.
Jan.	10,135,747	\$88,316,600
Feb.	6,235,179	69,595,000
March ...	5,860,291	60,053,500
April	7,141,210	54,968,000
May	4,728,207	44,026,500
June	3,984,730	53,194,000
July	8,051,042	50,712,000
Aug. ....	.....	6,107,359
Sept. ....	.....	7,705,614
Oct. ....	.....	6,274,017
Nov. ....	.....	1,930,000
Dec.	1,895,427	34,807,500
		7,138,387

—War regulations

On Mar 31, the governors decided to eliminate minimum prices and to remove all restrictions from bond transactions, thus placing the exchange on the same basis of open trading as before the war.

Trading in stock for the month of April was 20,057,188 shares, as against 24,401,846 in Jan, 1910, and 24,362,892 in Apr, 1906. During the month there were seven days on which sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares, the largest of these being 1,453,600 on the 19th. This was a record since Sept 27, 1911, the day the government filed its suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. The smallest day's trading of the month was 514,915 shares, on the 7th.

Total amount of bonds changing hands during the month was \$109,840,000, which exceeded any total since Dec, 1909, when sales were \$110,310,000. The largest amount of transactions on any one day in the month was \$9,495,000, on the 28th. Of this total, \$7,279,000 was in one issue, New York Central debenture 6s. The smallest day's transactions were \$2,542,000, on the 6th.

The month's total sales compare as follows with previous months:

1915.			
STOCKS.		BONDS.	
Jan., '15.....	5,109,700	Jan., '15.....	\$57,246,000
Feb., '15.....	4,162,016	Feb., '15.....	45,377,000
Mar., '15.....	7,844,860	Mar., '15.....	64,825,000
Apr., '15.....	20,087,188	Apr., '15.....	109,840,000

Bethlehem Steel common stock, which has never paid a dividend, made a spectacular advance of 29½ points on Apr 8, touching 117. On Apr 13 it touched the new high record price of 155 per share. The total sales between Mar 27 and Apr 13 were 393,860 shares. The total outstanding common stock is 150,000 shares.

The sudden advance of Bethlehem Steel was followed by a tremendous rush of buying.

The week ending Apr 17 was one of extraordinary activity, due largely to rumors of huge "war orders" from the Allies. The six full days average 1,031,345 shares a day, a record, it is believed in the last five or six years. An entire new level of prices seems to have been brought about.

Some of the big gains, based on closing prices, besides Bethlehem Steel, the leader, include American Locomotive, with 23½, and New York Air Brake, with 22½, running next; Baldwin Locomotive, with an advance of 15½ points; Pressed Steel Car, with a gain of 11¼, and General Chemical, with an up-ture of 10½.

In three and a half months in 1915 more than half as much business in stocks was transacted as in the whole of 1914. Allowance must be made, of course, for the fact that the exchange was closed for more than four months after the war began, but the commission men were especially cheered by the knowledge that April supplied a substantial portion of the three months' trading. Million share days had been scarce until this month since 1912, when the entire twelve months produced the same number as one week of April.

The total shares dealt in for the first three and a half months of 1915 is 28,001,757, a daily average of 311,130.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Investigations into the rates charged by the New York Telephone Co. were undertaken in Feb, one by the up-State Public Service Commission and one by the so-called Foley joint legislative committee.

—Annual report

The report of the New York Telephone Co. for the year ending Dec 31, 1914, compares as follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Phone rev.....	\$47,295,088	\$46,831,034	\$43,223,623
Exp. and tax....	37,136,043	34,834,428	31,276,208
Net. tel. earn...	\$10,159,045	\$11,996,606	\$11,947,415
Divs. and int....	5,542,073	5,770,395	5,356,176
Misc. earn.....	474,622	15,278	9,579
Tot. net earn...	\$16,175,741	\$17,782,279	\$17,313,170
Int. charges....	3,460,199	3,494,695	2,951,845
Balance	\$12,715,542	\$14,287,584	\$14,361,325
Dividends	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Surplus	\$2,715,542	\$4,287,584	\$4,361,325

*Equal to 10.17 per cent. on \$125,000,000 capital stock, against 11.43 per cent. on same stock previous years.

The general balance sheet of the New York Telephone Co. for the year ended Dec 31, 1914, compares as follows:

ASSETS.			
	1914.	1913.	1912.
Plant	\$127,775,878	\$117,621,002	\$110,545,646
Real estate.....	22,559,426	20,578,872	18,397,313
Stks and bds...	82,722,302	81,493,102	77,986,952
Bills and accts. receivable	15,390,628	24,126,781	29,824,250
Supp. and fixt..	2,354,014	3,304,241	3,674,167
Prepd exp.....	472,712	554,149	300,955
Skg. funds.....	82,658	91,679	182,547
Cash and dep...	2,741,778	1,987,669	3,231,391
Total	\$253,799,404	\$249,757,495	\$244,143,222
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock...	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000
Bonded debt....	74,018,315	75,391,015	76,473,760
Real est. mtgs...		19,000	19,000
Accts. payable..	1,674,738	1,131,069	2,128,315
Bills payable...		2,205,000	804,000
Unearned rev...	71,934	59,365	7,547
Empl. Ben'f't..	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Accrued liab....	2,396,666	1,681,812	1,195,483
Res. f'r repl...	25,505,332	21,854,107	18,389,293
Sur. and res. for contin....	23,132,419	20,416,127	18,089,823
Total	\$253,799,404	\$249,757,495	\$244,143,222

—Foley investigation

Ex-State Highway Commissioner C. Gordon Reel, the telephone expert retained by the Foley legislative committee, testified Feb 15 before the committee at the New York County Lawyers Association, 165 Broadway, that the New York Telephone Company's books show the acquisition since the merger in 1909 of fifty-five up-State companies, with issued capital of \$6,414,879.88. Ten companies affiliated about the time of the merger had issued capital of \$32,649,000.

The New York Telephone Company, just before the close of the session of Feb 22 of the Foley committee introduced in evidence a report by Albert P. Gillette, a member of the company's appraisal committee. It stated its physical property in Greater New York June 30, 1914, was worth \$99,925,934.

At the last hearing on Feb 24 Prof. Edward W. Bemis presented to the Foley committee a schedule of reduced telephone rates in Greater New York which would cut \$3,000,000 a year from New York Telephone Company revenues. On Feb 27 Prof. Bemis recommended specific rates.

More authority for the Public Service Commission in the supervision of the telephone business is recommended in the report of the Foley committee which was introduced in the Legislature Feb 26. The aim of the commission is to be universal service. The Committee endorsed the Bemis rates.

The Joint Legislative Committee of the New York Legislature, in a statement issued Mar 7, declared that the offer made by the company to the Public Service Commission Mar 4 was not sufficient. President U. N. Bethell, of the New York Telephone Company, Mar 8, took issue with the assertion of the Foley committee that the schedule of rates offered by the telephone company amounted actually to a reduction of only \$2,386,091 a year in the company's income, whereas a three-million-dollar reduction had been stipulated by the Public Service Commission.

On Mar 27 the Foley committee met the up-state Public Service Commission in an effort

to get them to issue an order imposing these rates.

—Public Service Commission investigation

The Commission in New York City Feb 5 resumed the hearing begun in Dec 1913. Dean Langmuir, an accountant for the commission, presented statistics showing the telephone company's business. William McClellan, chief engineer of the commission, testified there is a difference in cost of equipment in town and out, but not enough to warrant the great difference in charges.

Union N. Bethell, president of the company, was examined Feb 11. At the hearing Feb 19 before the up-State Public Service Commission John L. Swayze, general counsel for the telephone company, frankly admitted that the company had determined upon a rate reduction for New York City.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the Commission, announced Feb 27 that the majority of the commission had decided on \$82,000,000 as a fair valuation of the property in New York City of the New York Telephone Company for the purpose of fixing a new rate. The commission, Mr. Van Santvoord added, thought 8 per cent. a fair rate of return on the capital invested. This would set \$6,560,000 as the net income allowed the company by the commission, a reduction of about \$3,000,000, which is almost exactly the reduction proposed in the rate schedule submitted the week before by Prof. Edward W. Bemis, the expert who valued the company's property for the Foley joint legislative committee.

The New York Telephone Company declared before the meeting of the Public Service Commission, Mar 4, that it was prepared to present a reduced schedule of rates by \$3,000,000 if a valuation of \$84,000,000 was fixed upon the plant and if the rate of return upon the valuation should be fixed at 8 per cent.

The commission, Mar 20, ordered important reduction other than those agreed to by the New York Telephone Company in its statement of Mar 4.

The New York Public Service Commission entered, Mar 31, the order reducing telephone rates in New York City to save consumers \$3,000,000 a year. By the terms of the order, the rates are made effective for a period of three years from July 1, 1915.

The New York Telephone Company, Apr 2, accepted the order of the Public Service Commission of the Second District involving telephone charges in New York City. The order, which was served on the company on Apr 1, states that the reduced rates fixed by the Commission shall become effective on July 1.

—Rates

Telephone rate reductions for New York city, which it is estimated will save users of the telephone the sum of \$2,943,000 annually in tolls, became effective July 1. The analysis of the reductions shows that the total direct reduction in telephone charges involved is approximately \$2,636,000. This is in addition to the reduction made by the telephone com-

pany itself in January, 1914, amounting to \$2,200,000. The telephone company also claims indirect reductions of \$307,000, or a total of \$2,943,000.

In Manhattan, lower Bronx and Brooklyn a minimum individual service of 800 messages for \$40 is provided for, as against the superseded rate of 600 messages for \$43.20 (i.e., \$48, less 10 per cent discount). The rates for additional messages are also much more favorable. In upper Bronx, Queens and Richmond a minimum individual service of 720 messages for \$36 with correspondingly favorable advance rates has been established in place of the superseded minimum of 600 messages for \$43.20. Throughout these zones and in Brooklyn subscribers under the unlimited service will have the option of retaining their present service or coming under the measured rate schedules outlined above. Two-party service is provided with a minimum of 720 messages for \$36 and four-party service with a minimum of 600 messages for \$30, which supersedes rates of \$37.80 and \$32.40 respectively. The five-cent message rate has thus been established.

The minimum private branch exchange service in all zones except Staten Island is now to be provided at a rate of \$132 for cord board and \$126 for monitor board, together with 2400 local messages. Extension stations are charged for at the rate of \$6 each for the first 10, \$4.80 for the second 10 and \$3.60 for all over 20, as against a flat rate of \$5.40 for all extensions. The rates superseded provided a minimum service of 3600 local messages, together with switchboard and equipment, for \$204, or \$183.60 net. In Staten Island the new minimum is established at \$120 and \$126 for monitor or cord boards, respectively, with 2400 local messages, as against a superseded minimum of \$118.80 for 1200 messages. Under the new schedule a charge of \$1.20 is made for each working drop over the first 30. Considerable reductions have been made in respect of additional messages.

In addition to the more favorable rates detailed above considerable extensions in the scope of local service will prevail under the new schedules. The most notable changes lie in the abolition of the toll barriers between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and lower Manhattan and upper Bronx. The toll charges between Brooklyn to points in Queens have been largely eliminated. In no case does the maximum toll charge within the city exceed 10 cents and conversation from lower Manhattan can be had to any point within the city with the exception of southern Staten Island at a minimum toll charge of 5 cents.

The following is an approximate distribution of the reductions made: Individual and party schedules, \$860,000; private branch exchange schedules, \$406,000; toll charges, \$1,370,000; other items arising from these reductions, possibly \$307,000.

NEW YORK "TIMES"

See

DRAMA—RIGHT OF EXCLUSION FROM THEATRE

NEW ZEALAND

—Compulsory military service

A decree was issued by the Government, Nov 15, providing that no males between the ages of 18 and 45 be permitted to leave the country for destinations overseas without military permits.

—Finance

A super-tax of 50 per cent on all importations from countries hostile to Great Britain was announced, Aug 27, by the Minister of Finance, Sir Joseph Ward, in introducing the budget in Parliament.

Several tariff schedules are to be raised. Automobiles, chassis and bodies will pay 10 per cent *ad valorem*, and kerosene and petrol eight cents a gallon.

NEWFOUNDLAND

See

PROHIBITION

NEWSPAPERS

According to the *Outlook*, Oct 27, the *Brooklyn Eagle* claimed to be the largest newspaper in the United States. For some time its issues had averaged twenty-eight pages every day.

See also

ADVERTISING—LIQUOR

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARDONS—NON-ACCEPTANCE OF

PROHIBITION—ALABAMA

Great Britain

The first prosecution of an English newspaper under the Defense of the Realm act began in London, May 31, when the *London Times* was charged with publishing a letter which had given offense to the French military authorities. Major E. H. Richardson, who wrote the letter, was also prosecuted. It appeared in the *London Times* of May 21, under the heading "The Need for Conscription."

The Government's case was dismissed, June 5, by Sir David Burnett in police court. The defence contended that the information in question, contained in a letter written by Major Richardson and published in the *Times*, was well known to Germany.

Decreased advertising revenue and a shortage in the supply of chemicals necessary for the manufacture of white paper resulted in an agreement by the proprietors of London's newspapers to reduce the number of pages. *The Post*, Aug 5, contained ten pages, while *The Times*, *Telegraph* and *Standard* contained twelve pages each. Some of these 2-cent dailies frequently printed twenty or more pages since the war began.

NICARAGUA

A revolutionary movement in the state of Esteli and in the Managua Hills, headed by Dr. Salvador Castrillo, former Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, failed, according to an official announcement, Apr 11, and the government was in control of the situation. In the Managua District, government forces encircled the rebels and captured General Barberena Anzotegui. A party of seventy-five

rebels who had been looting and pillaging near Leon was routed and later captured by the government troops.

Dr. Castrillo proclaimed himself Provisional President and issued three decrees. The first repealed the law establishing the Cordoba national monetary unit; the second declared that hereafter political offenders should not be imprisoned, and the third provided for the use of the French language in diplomatic procedure and in part in the business of the country.

NICHOLAS, Grand Duke

See

EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIAN-GERMAN OPERATIONS

NICHOLS, Ernest Fox

See

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

NICHOLSON, Donald

Donald Nicholson, for 30 years managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, died Apr 11, aged 80.

NIGERIA

The former colonies of Northern and Southern Nigeria have been joined into the single colony of Nigeria. The capital, according to a report in the *Scientific American*, is to be built at Yaba in the interior near Zunguru, the present capital.

NIGHT RIDERS

Sixty-five Kentuckians, some of them citizens of prominence, were arraigned in court at Hartford, Ky., when the State began its prosecution of the alleged members of the band of night riders who, under the guise of possum hunters, had been terrorizing the western part of the State for months, whipping men and women and killing one negro.

Jerry Clark and Ernest Webster pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary. The authorities said scores of persons, whites and blacks, were whipped by the night riders and their homes riddled with bullets, the plan being to "regulate conduct," displace blacks with whites in labor, and fix prices of goods in the stores in western Kentucky.

NIPA ALCOHOL (Tuba)

The Nipa palm as a source of fuel alcohol is discussed in an article in *Commerce Reports* for Jan 26. The report of the Manila correspondent is that there are in the Islands 127,300 acres of nipa swamps, 90 per cent of which have not been tapped. This area is capable of producing 50,000,000 gallons of fuel alcohol annually. Each tree yields about 43 quarts of sap during the season, containing from 3½ to 6½ per cent of alcohol. While the nipa palm has been considered a possible source of cheap sugar, a great difficulty exists in the tendency of the sap to begin fermenting at once upon its flowing from the tree. In fact it must be taken to the still within a few hours, or it becomes vinegar. About 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol are being made annually from nipa sap at a cost of 15 cents per gallon. As motor fuel its efficiency is rated 20 per cent above gasoline.

NITRATES*See*

CHILE—NITRATE INDUSTRY—EUROPEAN
WAR EFFECTS
UNITED STATES—NAVY—INVENTIONS
BOARD

NITRIC ACID*See*

PITTSBURGH, PA.—CHEMICAL PLANTS

NOBEL PRIZES

Science reported Sept 10 that the Nobel prize for 1915 would not be awarded. From next year the prizes will be reduced by about \$5,000 representing the amount of the new Swedish defense tax.

The Swedish Academy of Sciences by a vote of 21 to 19 confirmed Oct 30 the proposal to postpone the award of the Nobel prizes for 1914-15 until 1916.

It was decided, Oct 30, to award the Nobel Prize in medicine for 1914 to Dr. Robert Barany, of Vienna University, for his work in the physiology and pathology of the ear. The prize for 1915 will be reserved until 1916.

The Nobel prize for chemistry for 1914 was awarded Nov 12 to Prof. Theodore William Richards of Harvard University for fixing the atom weights of chemical elements.

The prize for physics for the same year went to Prof. Max von Laue of Frankfurt-on-the-Main for his discovery of the diffraction of rays in crystals.

The awards of the 1915 prizes were:

Physics—Thomas A. Edison, Nikola Tesla.
Chemistry—Professor Theodor Svedberg.
Literature—Romain Rolland (French),
Hendrik Pontoppidan (Dane), Troels Lund
(Dane), Verner von Heidenstam (Swede).

See also

HEIDENSTAM, VERNER VON
PONTOPPIDAN, HENRICK
TROELS-LUND, TROELS FREDERICK

NOBLE, Sir Andrew

Sir Andrew Noble, an authority on artillery and explosives, died in London, Oct 22. Sir Andrew was born in 1831.

NON-PARTISAN LAW*California*

The law abolishing political party distinctions, by which candidates of political parties will no longer be on the ballot, except in elections for Congressmen and for electors for President, passed the legislature and received the signature of the Governor in May.

The proposal to make all state offices non-partisan was defeated in California, Oct 26.

NORTH CAROLINA*See*

CHILD LABOR—NORTH CAROLINA
PROHIBITION—NORTH CAROLINA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA.*See*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—NORTH DAKOTA
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH POLE*See*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NORWAY

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

It was announced in June that John R. Lindgren, of Chicago, had bequeathed half his estate, valued at \$1,050,000, to Northwestern University, subject to certain life annuities.

NORWAY.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament (Ja 12) King Haakon recounted the efforts that had been made to maintain neutrality in the European war, and announced that bills for the strengthening of the national defenses would be submitted to Parliament.

See also

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

—Hydro-electric Development.

The Norwegian Government is acquiring the ownership of the principal waterpowers throughout that country with the purpose of generating electricity to run the railroads of the State. Natural waterpower is so abundant in Norway that the Government has decided that no other power should be considered. The outlay for the construction of the generating stations will be very large, but the expense afterward will be trifling. An appropriation of \$12,000,000 has been made to start the system, and electrification has begun on the Drammen-Christiana road.

NURSERY STOCK**—European war effects**

One of the trades which improved owing to the European war was that of the seedsman and florist. Not only was the supply of bulbs and plants from Holland larger than ever, but their shipments were uninterrupted and the demand here broke all records. Though the United States was the largest buyer of Dutch bulbs, both Russia and Germany purchased large quantities.

As for seeds, especially those from Germany, the war up to Nov failed to cause any serious shortage. The best flower seeds come from Germany, and were imported by parcel post through Holland.

In France conditions were quite the reverse. It is from France that we get the best seeds for spinach, beets, carrots, and celery, but the crops were poor and the prices for these seeds were expected to jump 100 per cent. Here in this country the wax bean crop was almost a total loss last season, and ordinarily these seeds would have been imported from France for the coming season. But as the wax bean crop in France was 8 per cent lower than usual, there was expected to be a serious shortage in wax beans here in 1916.

The first shipment of nursery stock from Belgium to reach New York since the beginning of the war was received Nov 16. The consignment, consisting of palms and bay

trees, came by way of Rotterdam and was two months in transit.

While Germany was willing to permit exportation, the British government demanded that payment for goods shipped must be deposited in the London branch of the Bank of Belgium. Remittances directly to Belgium were not permitted, because the moneys would eventually pass into the hands of Germans.

NUTS

See

FRUIT AND NUTS

OATS

United States

—Production

The oat crop of the United States was 1,141,060,000 bu. in 1914, as against 1,121,768,000, 1913; 1,418,337,000, 1912. The value of the oat crop was \$499,431,000 in 1914; \$439,596,000, 1913; \$452,469,000, 1912.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

A bequest of \$3,000,000 to Oberlin College by Charles M. Hall, an aluminum capitalist, who died recently in Florida, was announced on Ja 12 by President H. C. King of the college. The bequest is in the form of \$2,000,000 cash endowment to be used for any purpose, \$500,000 to be used to build an auditorium, \$100,000 for the auditorium's maintenance, \$200,000 to be spent for campus improvements; all property in Oberlin owned by Hall, value not yet estimated, and an art collection worth more than \$100,000.

OBSERVERS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH

OCCUPATIONS

See

HEREDITY

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Education of both employers and employees in the health hazards of industries rather than a great volume of legislation is necessary in prevention of what are known as "occupational diseases," says Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, in a report filed with the Eighty-first General Assembly at Columbus, O., Feb 7. The investigations were in progress two years and covered every field of industrial activity in Ohio. Discussing the necessity of information upon the subject, Dr. Hayhurst says: "There is no question that much of the preventable disease rate among occupied persons, perhaps over half of it, is due to the ignorance or misinformation, or sheer lack of interest of the workers themselves. For poisonous trades and the principal dusty occupations and others, placards of instructions on the avoidance of such hazards can be posted in work quarters."

It is recommended that there be instituted an arrangement for instruction of foreman and overseers, with practical talks to workmen by competent physicians, arranged through local health boards. Public health exhibits have an important place in this work.

Dwelling upon the enormous economic waste, Dr. Hayhurst asserts that from one-fourth to

one-third of the medical afflictions of trades workers are due to industrial health hazards. Specific occupational diseases are not recognized in more than one out of three or four instances.

The enactment of a model law for disease reports and the measure to increase the powers of the State Board of Health are urged as the most practical steps at this time.

See also

ANTHRAX

CLOTHING TRADES

HATTERS' TRADE

PETROLEUM—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

O'CONNOR, Major-General Sir Luke

Major-General Sir Luke O'Connor, who rose from the ranks after winning the Victoria Cross at Alma in the Crimean War, died in London, Feb 2, aged 83.

O'DONNELL, James

James O'Donnell, Ex-Congressman of Mississippi, pioneer advocate of rural free delivery, died Mar 18.

O'DONOVAN, Jeremiah ["O'Donovan Rossa"]

Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known as O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot and revolutionist, died in New York City June 29. He was born in 1831.

OHIO.

Frank Bartlette Willis (Rep.) became governor on Ja 11, having resigned his seat in Congress on the 8th. His inaugural address promised retrenchments.

Decentralization of the taxing and saloon licensing systems and placing the issuance of saloon licenses in the hands of county officials already elected, instead of appointed boards, were recommended by Gov. Willis in his first message to the General Assembly, Ja 12. He suggested a number of methods of effecting economy. He recommended that the maximum death award under workmen's compensation be increased, that a system of registering and voting by mail be established, and that the Anti-Student Voting law be repealed.

The Republicans, Nov 2, elected mayors in Cleveland and Cincinnati (George Puchta). Charles M. Milroy, a Progressive, was chosen mayor of Toledo. The city of Toledo voted against a twenty-five-year street-car franchise and favored taking over all lines controlled by the Toledo Railways & Light Company.

See also

STORMS

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

It was announced on Ja 18 that Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, professor of sociology at Ohio State University, had been elected president of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

OIL LANDS

See

PETROLEUM

OKLAHOMA

See

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—OKLAHOMA

OLEOMARGARINE.

Suit for \$9,015,029.07 was filed in the United States District Court at Columbus, O., on Jan 6, against the Old Capital City Dairy Company. The Federal government asks for that amount, which, it is alleged, is due as taxes on colored oleomargarine. This suit asks also for appointment of a receiver for the company, a New Jersey corporation. A new company of the same name has been organized and incorporated in Delaware.

Denis Kelly, Columbus capitalist, and his business associates, who in June, 1915, were convicted of defrauding the Government of more than \$1,000,000 in revenue tax on artificially colored oleomargarine, were sentenced to serve two years each in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., and fined \$1,000 each by Federal District Judge J. E. Sater. Before sentencing the defendants, Judge Sater overruled a motion for a new trial. Notice of appeal was immediately filed by attorneys for the four defendants and a stay of execution until Dec 6 was allowed to permit them to complete their bill of exceptions.

The Internal Revenue Department had already received about \$575,000 through a civil suit against the old Capital City Dairy Company. Of this sum, \$275,000 was obtained from the confiscation and sale of the company's plant here and the payment of \$300,000 by the Kelly interests in a partial settlement of the civil action in which they were joint defendants. According to the terms of the settlement, another \$100,000 must be paid by them within six months. Negotiations are under way for a settlement with the Henry C. Pirrung estate, which held half interest in the company.

—Frauds

The Treasury Department, following months of work in co-operation with the Department of Justice, announced, June 20, that in the thirteen years since a tax was imposed on oleomargarine the Government had been defrauded out of about \$27,000,000 in stamp and special taxes.

It was estimated that since 1902 more than 200,000,000 lbs. of colored oleomargarine had been sold as uncolored oleomargarine or butter, with a loss of taxes to the Government of 9¾ cents a pound in the first case and 10 cents a pound in the second. It is believed that most of this oleomargarine, which is more than twice the average yearly consumption of both colored and uncolored oleomargarine since the tax became effective, reached the ultimate consumers as butter.

The law imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine and ¼ cent per pound on the uncolored product. In perpetrating these frauds, oleomargarine manufacturers have paid only the ¼ cent per pound tax on colored oleomargarine, when they should have paid 10 cents per pound, or, in the case of butter manufacturers who sold the product as butter, no tax was paid, when the Government should have received 10 cents per pound.

This statute was designed to permit oleomargarine, as such, to compete with butter,

but to prevent the public from being deceived into the purchase of oleomargarine as butter.

The report stated that the commissioner had recovered and deposited in the treasury \$851,000, with the prospect of further very large collections. Forty-two violators had been convicted since Jan 1, 1915, twenty-nine of whom had been sentenced to terms in prison ranging from thirty days to three and a half years. Total fines of \$148,000 had been imposed. These fines were exclusive of the recoveries above mentioned. Ten others of the more flagrant violators of the law were under indictment and awaiting trial. In addition, there were many smaller criminal cases pending in the courts.

The activities of the bureau during the two full fiscal years (1914 and 1915) of the present administration resulted in the detection of a total of approximately \$6000 frauds or illegal practices of this character. As a consequence of this rigid enforcement of the statute, the receipts of the Government from oleomargarine taxes during these two years were the greatest in the history of the law, as shown by the following tables:

Collections, 1914.....	\$1,325,219
Collections, 1915 (months of May and June estimated; figures not yet available).....	1,715,821
Average yearly collections, 1902 to 1915....	974,592

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Comité National des Sports, governing body of amateur athletics in France, held a special meeting Mar 9 and decided that on account of the war it would be impossible for France to participate in any Olympic games in 1916.

Baron de Coubertain, President of the Olympic Games Committee, which recently chose Lausanne as its international headquarters, stated May 3 that according to the rules and regulations, the fixed venue for the next Olympic games, namely, Berlin, could not be changed nor the event postponed from 1916. On the other hand, Germany had no authority to hand over the event to another country. Several towns in France and America would have been glad to hold the meeting, but permission could not be granted, as the committee was hedged in with regulations formed many years before. It may, therefore, be concluded that the Olympic games of 1916 will not take place.

OPERA*Canada*

The National Grand Opera Company of Canada went into bankruptcy Mar 15. The National Grand Opera Company was organized in Montreal by Max Rabinoff of New York and was taken over and placed on a new financial footing in the fall of 1913 by Dunstan Collins and Jesse E. Baker of Chicago.

—Boston Opera Co.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Boston Opera Company in Boston, May 28 Referee Olmstead named Joseph A. Conry, Russian Consul at Boston, as trustee. His bond was fixed at \$5,000.

—Century Opera Co.

Milton and Sargent Aborn announced Ja 10 that they had broken with the Century Opera Company, of which organization they had for the last two years been managing directors, and would next season start a rival company to present opera at popular prices.

At a meeting of the directors of the Century Opera Company held after the Aborns had issued their statement, they were formally notified that, as they had given it out without the knowledge of the directorate they had broken their contract with the company. In their reply the Aborns denied a breach of contract and signified their willingness to continue. Thus far the company has come to no definite decision in the matter.

Clarence H. Mackay, Thomas W. Lamont and Harry Payne Whitney resigned from the board of directors.

It was learned Ja 28 that the Aborns were willing to continue as managers of the Century Opera Company if it decided to adhere to its previous plan for raising money and continued its activity next season. The Aborns said that their statement of a new plan was made on their understanding that the company, to all intents and purposes, disbanded after discontinuing the season in Chicago a month ago.

The directors of the Century Opera Company, which gave up a season of grand opera in English at the Century Theatre in 1915 because of lack of support, filed a petition in the New York Supreme Court, May 18, asking for the appointment of a receiver pending the dissolution of the corporation.

—Chicago Grand Opera Company

The Chicago Grand Opera Company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Mar 1 in Chicago, scheduling liabilities of \$264,400, and assets of \$61,500. The principal creditor was Harold F. McCormick, of Chicago, who held promissory notes from the company for \$260,000, representing currency advanced.

A new grand opera company to take the place of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, was announced Mar 17. Harold F. McCormick, president of the defunct company, declared that enough money had been subscribed to guarantee against a deficit of \$110,000 for two years. Cleofonte Campanini and Bernard Ulrich general director and business manager respectively of the defunct company, will hold these respective places in the new organization. The season will begin in November, 1915, and continue for ten or twelve weeks, according to Mr. McCormick's statement. The property of the old Chicago company will be sold March 20, including scenery and costumes for which the company paid \$400,000. It is likely these will be purchased by the new company.

—"Fairyland"

Horatio Parker's \$10,000 prize opera, "Fairyland," received its first performance in Los Angeles, Cal., July 2. An audience of 3000 persons who paid \$8000 for their seats heard the opera. Alfred Hertz, former conductor of German opera at the Metropolitan, conducted an orchestra of fifty. In the principal rôles

were Kathleen Howard, who sang the part of Myriel; Marcella Craft, Wade Hinshaw, Albert Reiss, and Ralph Errolle. Albertina Rasch was the prima ballerina.

—L'Oracolo

A new one-act opera was added to the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House, Feb 4, when "L'Oracolo," by Franco Leoni (Camillo Zanon, librettist), was performed for the first time in this country. The opera is made from C. B. Fernald's play, "The Cat and the Cherub." Its background is the bustling day and night life in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. "Win-Shee" is the central figure, whose domination is felt to be that of a moral force. His son, "San-Luy," loves "Ah-Yoe," the niece of "Hoo-Tsin." "Chim-Fen," the keeper of an opium den, wants to marry the girl for her money. "Hua-Quee," employed by "Hoo-Tsin" as nurse to his infant son, "Hoo-Chee," leaves the child alone for a moment while she runs to look at a festival procession. "Chim-Fen" steals the child and hides it in his cellar. Presently, "San-Luy" suspects and tries to enter the cellar. "Chim-Fen" battles with him and both roll into the cellar. The younger man prevails, and almost exhausted, carries forth the child. But "Chim-Fen" follows and murders him with a hatchet. Then he puts the child back in the cellar. "Win-Shee" subsequently hears the child's cry, recovers him and takes him home. Then he waits for revenge on the slayer of his son, and when "Chim-Fen" returns home, half intoxicated, the old man slays him. The music is Italian. Its Chinese characteristics are marked only in choruses and in the music which accompanies the procession of the dragon.

—Mme. Sans Gene

The world premier of Umberto Giordano's opera, "Mme. Sans-Gene," was given in New York City on Ja 25, the cast including Farrar, Amato and Martinelli.

—"Mona Lisa"

The first production of Professor Max Schilling's new opera, "Mona Lisa," was held in the Royal Theatre at Stuttgart, according to a message from Berlin Sept 27.

OPIMUM

See

CHINA—OPIMUM REFORM

—Opium regulation law

By act of Congress, approved 17 Dec., '14, "all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations," must register with collectors of internal revenue and pay a special tax. The act provides a fine of \$2000 or imprisonment for not over five years for non-compliance. It does not apply to preparations "which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth grain of heroin," etc.

—Traffic in

The protocol of the Anti-Opium Convention of 1912, which aims at the suppression of the opium traffic and international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs,

was signed at The Hague, Feb 12, by Henry van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands; Tang Tsing Fou, the Chinese Minister and M. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs. The convention was thus put into immediate force for the signatory countries, which have approximately 475,000,000 inhabitants—China with an estimated population of 350,000,000; the United States, 100,000,000, and the Netherlands and her dependencies, 45,000,000.

The International Opium Conference held a series of meetings at The Hague in June of last year, forty-four nations being represented. Before adjourning, the conference requested Foreign Minister Loudon to obtain ratification from the adhering powers.

United States

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, Feb 1, ruled that there is no loophole in the federal law which makes it a penal offense to be caught with opium in one's possession. The test case was brought by Max. Steinfeldt, sentenced under the act of 1909 to nine months' imprisonment. He attacked the statute as an invasion of the police powers of the states and therefore unconstitutional. Eleven similar cases are now before the Supreme Court.

OPPENHEIM, Mrs. Josie Greve

Mrs. Josie Greve Oppenheim, pioneer in the woman's club movement in the Northwest, died Sept 6.

ORDER POUR LE MERITE

Forty prominent figures in the present war had been, up to Aug 1, decorated with the Order Pour le Mérite, the highest military service medal within the gift of the German Emperor. Eight of those forty received the additional gold oak leaves, with which the order is sometimes decorated as a mark of special favor. The following received the decoration:

Emperor Francis Joseph, General von Emmich, General Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Zewel, Lieutenant von der Linde, General von Beseler, General von Quast, Lieut. Gen. Ludendorff, Captain Otto Weddigen, Col. General von Woyrsch, General Field Marshal von Mackensen, General Litzman, General Scheffer-Boyadel, Lieut. Gen. von Morgen, General von Mudra, General von Falkenhayn, General Otto von Below, Lieut. Gen. Kosch, General von der Marwitz, Col. General von Einem, General Riemann, General Fleck, Prince Eitel Friedrich, General Field Marshal von Buelow, Col. Gen. von Kluck, Archduke Frederick of Austria, General Conrad von Koetzendorff of Austria, Major General von Szeekt, General von Linsingen, General von Francois, Archduke of Saxony-Altenburg, General von Plettenberg, Lieut. Gen. von Kreuzel, Captain Kersing, Major General von Zieten, General von Bothmer, General von Gerok, General von Stolzmann, General von Gallwitz and General von Claer.

The extra oak leaves were conferred on Hindenburg, Beseler, Mackensen, Emmich, Falkenhayn, Marwitz, Linsingen, and Ludendorff.

It was announced, Aug 20, that as a result of what he termed "German's increasing submarine successes," the Kaiser had decorated Grand Admiral von Tirpitz of the Germany navy with the Order Pour le Merite.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent stated Sept 4 that Emperor William had bestowed the Order Pour

le Mérite on Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, on the occasion of Enver's birthday. This was the first time this order has been bestowed on a foreigner other than Austrian officers, according to the correspondent.

OREGON.

Miss Katheryn Clark, Democrat, appointed Ja 3 by Gov. West, was elected State Senator Ja 20, over two men opponents, at a special election held to fill a vacancy. She was the first woman elected to the Oregon Senate.

It was reported, Ja 23, that ex-Gov. West, in the last thirty days of his administration, conditionally pardoned fifty-nine convicts, including six murderers and two men convicted of manslaughter.

See also

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—OREGON
EDUCATION—OREGON
IMMIGRATION—ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION—OREGON
OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.
PROHIBITION—OREGON
SUNDAY CLOSING LAW—OREGON

—Compulsory suffrage

Permanent registration of voters and what amounts to compulsory voting are provided for in a bill passed in the House, Feb 1. Under its provisions, the clerks are required to keep a card index system for registered voters. When once a person registers the record becomes permanent. County clerks are required to remove any person's name from the registration lists who has not voted within two years.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

Attorneys for the Oregon & California Railroad Company asked the U. S. Supreme Court Mar 29 to reverse the decision of the Oregon Federal District Court forfeiting the railroad's title to 2,300,000 acres of land, worth, according to one estimate, \$50,000,000. The government claimed forfeiture because of a clause in the grant requiring the railroad to sell the land to "actual settlers" at not more than \$2.50 per acre. Counsel for the railroad argue that all rights of the United States to forfeit have been waived by inaction on the part of the government.

The United States Supreme Court June 21 enjoined the Oregon & California Railroad Company from selling the undisposed portion of its Congressional land grant. Sales to actual settlers in 160-acre tracts at \$2.50 an acre are permitted under the decision after Congress has had six months in which to enact further legislation on the subject. The lands involved are valued at more than \$30,000,000.

The court refused to forfeit the lands to the Government for the company's failure to comply with provisions as to prices and settlement, and also denied the application of actual settlers who have gone on the lands without permission of the railroads, and of applicants for entry, to have the property declared a trust in their behalf.

The suit was instituted by the Government

in conformity with a resolution by Congress. It dealt only with lands unsold. It appeared in the evidence that some of the land had been sold in 40,000-acre tracts for as much as \$7.50 an acre. The decision of June 21 preserved any right the Government may have to bring suit touching land already sold.

O'ROURKE, Jeremiah

Jeremiah O'Rourke, supervising architect of the Treasury Department at Washington under President Cleveland and designer of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York, died in Newark, N. J., Apr 23. He was 83 years old.

OSAGE ORANGE

See

DYES—OSAGE ORANGE WOOD

OSAKA, Japan

Pop. Dec, 1914, Japanese official est. 1,387,386 (1,226,590 in 1908).

OSBORNE, Thomas Mott

See

SING SING PRISON, N. Y. STATE

OSIRIS PRIZE

The Osiris prize, which amounted to 183,000 francs (\$36,600), because no award was made in 1912, was awarded chiefly for discoveries in medicine, according to an announcement by the French Institute May 5.

Dr. Chantemesse and Dr. Vidal, discoverers of anti-typhoid vaccines, will divide \$10,000, while an equal amount will go to Dr. Vincent, discoverer of other vaccines. Twelve thousand dollars is given to various ambulances and the remainder is placed in reserve.

According to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, Dr. Chantemesse devoted his share of the Osiris Prize to the preparation and gratuitous distribution of antityphoid vaccine in France. Dr. Vidal presented his share to the Assistance publique as a contribution to the construction and the maintenance of the laboratory of the Cochin Hospital.

OVERSEAS CORPORATIONS

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issued a statement Oct 26 in response to inquiries regarding the functions of the American Overseas Corporation, which is to be operated in co-operation with the Federal Government to assure under guarantees American shipments to the neutral countries of Europe.

This proposed corporation is the outgrowth of the organization of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company, which guarantees that all articles imported by it will be used or consumed only in Holland and the Swiss Society for Economic Surveillance.

It was announced, Nov 27, that Great Britain had informally asked the United States if it would unofficially approve the American Overseas Trust, and the State Department had replied that under no circumstances could any sanction be given to an organization which received preferential treatment over other American shippers.

By a royal proclamation published Dec 24 the exportation to Switzerland of virtually

everything that might be of service to Germany was prohibited unless it was consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique, which corresponds to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, with which the Government had a similar agreement.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN—EXPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, June 10, decided to withdraw the company's big fleet of steamships from the transpacific service after Nov 2. These ships, it was said, will be driven from the Pacific by the burdens put on American shipping by the La Follette seamen's law, which goes into effect Nov 4. The Pacific Mail company, one of the greatest of American steamship companies, capitalized at \$20,000,000, will probably wind up its affairs and sell all of its ships.

The company, Aug 13, announced the sale of five of its larger steamers—the *Manchuria*, *Mongolia*, *Korea*, *Siberia*, and *China*—to the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company. It was estimated the price probably was about \$8,000,000.

This transaction removes the Pacific Mail Company from the trans-Pacific trade and leaves one steamer to fly the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, the *Minnesota*, owned by the Great Northern Steamship Company of Seattle.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Sept 22 issued a call for a stockholders' meeting for Oct 13, to take a preliminary step to dissolve the company and liquidate its assets.

See also

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PAINTING

Great Britain

The committee appointed in 1911 to inquire into the retention in the British Isles of important pictures issued a report in London, Apr 28, showing the seriousness of the drain of famous works of art from Great Britain in the last few years, especially to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum and the National Museum in Berlin, and to private collections in New York and other American cities.

The report tabulates fifty-two Rembrandts, two Rubens, twenty-seven Van Dycks, ten Holbeins, twenty-nine Gainsboroughs, and thirteen Turners which have gone in recent years.

The committee advised against restrictive legislation like that adopted by Italy, and against an export duty on art works or a duty on sales, but recommended that the present annual government grant of £5000 (\$25,000) for art purchases be increased to £25,000 (\$125,000), and also that extraordinary grants be allowed in special cases. Failing this provision, the committee favored taxing the proceeds of auction sales of art works, and also favored adding death duties on art works to the purchasing funds.

Other recommendations made by the committee included the organization of a society of wealthy friends of art who were willing to contribute to national purchases.

See also

COROT, JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE
HOLBEIN, HANS
MORLAND, GEORGE
REMBRANDT VON RYN
REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua
TITIAN

—Blakeslee sale

Returns for the second evening of the sale of the Blakeslee pictures by the American Art Association, in New York City, Apr 22, brought \$64,985, making a total to date of \$111,985. The Rubens, "The Adoration of the Magi," brilliant in coloring, a large picture, 96½ by 120 inches, brought the high price of the sale, going to Bernet, agent, for \$13,000.

—Fragonard room

Announcement was made Feb 20 by Duveen Bros. that they had purchased from Mr. J. P. Morgan the famous Fragonard room in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The announcement of the sale contained nothing as to price, but it was said that the figure approximated \$1,000,000. On Feb 23 it was announced that Henry C. Frick had bought the Fragonard room from Duveen Brothers for \$1,425,000. The collection consists of 14 pictures.

—Marlborough Galleries, London, theft

A theft of considerable extent from the Marlborough Galleries, London, was reported June 18. Eighteen pictures were cut from their frames. They were chosen with expert discernment and many pictures of small value were left untouched. The missing canvases included two Lawrences, both portraits of women; a small exterior by Watteau, a small Gainsborough, a cottage door scene; a portrait of a woman by Hoppner; a Ruysdael, a waterfall; a Greuse, "Head of a Sleeping Woman"; a still life study by Fyt, "A Holy Family" by Lanini, and "A Woman and Child" by Andrew Geddes.

—Sidney, Earl, art sale

The chief incident in the Earl Sidney art sale in London, June 7, was the purchase by George Kessler of a portrait of Mme. Vigee le Brun by herself for £6930 (\$34,650). A painting of Miss Townsend's dog Jockey brought £3600 (\$18,000). A half length portrait of John Thomas, second Viscount Sidney, sold for £787 (\$3935). A portrait of the wit, George Selwyn, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, brought £735 (\$3675). A landscape portrait group in which the principal figure is Sir Robert Walpole by John Wootton, sold for £294 (\$1470). A portrait group of Lords Robert, Thomas, Vere, Montagu-Bertie and Thomas Ferrington, Esq., by Zoffany, sold for £273 (\$1365). A three-quarter length portrait of Thomas, first Count Sidney, by Gilbert Stuart, brought £189 (\$945). The total of the first day's sale was £15,300 (\$76,500).

—Stuart's Washington

On Feb 21 it was announced that West Point has at last obtained its long-desired Gilbert Stuart painting of Washington. Miss Anna Bartlett Warner, of Constitution Island, who died in 1914, bequeathed the painting to the Corps of Cadets. It is to be hung in the headquarters building. The painting is valued at \$25,000.

—Wigan sale

The highest price paid in London, Dec 8, at the sale at Christie's of the collection of modern pictures and drawings belonging to the late Sir Frederick Wigan, was \$5250, for the "Idyll of 1745," by the late Sir John E. Millais, P. R. A. "The Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon," by Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., brought \$840. "The Favorite Poet," by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, brought \$2415. "In a Rose Garden," by the same painter, went for \$3360. "Tide Coming In," by J. M. W. Turner, brought \$285.

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK

The wealthy quarry interests along the Hudson River, which are trying to prevent the condemnation of their property by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, have carried their fight into the New York State Legislature. Simon Adler introduced a resolution, Feb 15, asking the Attorney-General to pass upon the validity of all the commission's expenditures since Nov 8, 1912, and the validity of future expenditures. The resolution was adopted, and there are fears that the fight to preserve the Hudson River shores against quarry spoliation must begin again.

PALMER, Alexander Mitchell

Former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, was selected Mar 15 by President Wilson for Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims to succeed Judge Charles B. Howry, whose resignation is to take effect April 1.

PANAMA

See

PRISONS

PANAMA—California Exposition

The San Diego exposition was formally opened at midnight, D 31, by the touching of an electric button by President Wilson. Secy. McAdoo, President Wilson's personal representative, officiated at the formal dedication, Jan 1.

State days will be celebrated on dates given at the San Diego Exposition:

March 14, Maryland; March 22, Michigan; March 29, Minnesota; April 9, Ohio; April 12, Maine; April 13, New Hampshire; April 14, Vermont; April 15, Massachusetts; April 16, Connecticut; April 17, Rhode Island; April 21, Texas; April 26, Oklahoma; April 30, Mississippi; May 3, Nebraska; May 6, Missouri; Montana; May 10, New York; May 17, North Dakota; May 24, North Carolina; May 27, New Jersey; June 7, Pennsylvania; June 14, South Carolina; June 17, South Dakota; June 18, Oregon; June 28, Indiana; Iowa; July 10, Virginia; July 17, Utah; July 19, Tennessee; July 26, Illinois; July 30, Florida; August 2, Wyoming; August 4, Colorado; August 9, Kansas; Kentucky; August 16, Alabama; August 23, West Virginia; August 30, Wisconsin; September 9, California; September 11, New Mexico; October 18, Alaska; October 30, Nevada; November 11, Washington.

PANAMA, Republic of*January*

It became known on Jan 6 that the Republic of Panama has repudiated the award of Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court in the boundary line dispute between that country and Costa Rica. Chief Justice White made the award under the Porras-Anderson convention of March 10, 1910. Immediately the people of Panama raised a storm of protest. On Jan 17, 1914, Panama sent to Costa Rica a note saying it would regard the White award as null and void. Costa Rica sent a caustic reply.

February

The damage wrought by the storm of Feb 9 and 10 amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. Over half of the eastern breakwater in course of construction was destroyed.

The Panama National Assembly adjourned Feb 24. Since the beginning of the session in September the Assembly passed the budget, providing for expenditures for the next two years of \$11,500,000, which extends the estimated revenues from all sources by approximately \$1,000,000; sanctioned public improvements in various provinces to the value of about \$5,000,000, for which, however, the money has not been provided, and also sanctioned the national debt of \$3,000,000, the first the country has had.

The Assembly also adopted measures in an effort to provide new revenue by a stamp tax and by increasing import taxes from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., as well as an eight-hour law and a law providing for the deportation of pernicious foreigners.

April

Panama's finances were said to have reached a critical state, Apr 18, owing to a deficit in the treasury of approximately \$2,000,000, resulting from decreasing revenues and increasing expenditures. The refusal of the United States to permit the Republic to increase import duties was regarded as the worst blow the national treasury has had, as the proposed increases were counted upon to wipe out the deficit. Other newly adopted revenue measures were not yet in operation, and probably will not produce sufficient funds to meet the situation.

October

The President, on Oct 7, accepted the resignation of Dr. Aristide Arjona as Secretary of the Treasury, appointing in his place Señor Aurelio Guardia, who occupied the post in a former administration.

See also

EARTHQUAKES—PANAMA
FIRES—FOREIGN
JITNEY BUSSES—PANAMA
PRISONS—PANAMA
YELLOW FEVER—PANAMA

—Murder and Manslaughter

Corporal Langdon, of the United States Coast Artillery, was killed by a Colon police lieutenant Apr 2, 1915, and another soldier was shot subsequently in a fight in the restricted district of Panama. The assailant of neither of the Americans was ever arrested.

Investigation established the fact that it was an unprovoked murder of an American soldier as the result of attacks with revolvers, stones and missiles by the Panama police. President Porras summoned Editor Neumeyer of the *Panama Journal* and forbade the publication of the truth of the affair in his paper. President Porras said that the affair was an attempt by the United States, under the treaty, to assume police jurisdiction. Panamans, he said, would resist this till they had shed the last drop of their blood.

The United States Government through William J. Price, the American Minister to Panama, Sept 6, filed a protest with the Secretary of Foreign Relations relative to the alleged miscarriage of justice in the case.

A conference was held Sept 4 by the Foreign Secretary and the Minister of Justice with the purpose of finding out who was to blame for the fact that arrests were not made. The conference, it was said, developed that politics had operated to defeat justice in the case of Langdon's assailant. The Chief Justice and Attorney General, it was stated, promised to obtain immediate legal action against the offenders, providing backing was given them.

PANAMA CANAL.

Permanent government was assured through President Wilson's signature Jan 27, '14, and Col. Goethals was offered and accepted first governorship Jan 29, '14. The *Cristobal* made an initial trip through the Canal Aug 13, '14, in 11½ hours, and on Aug 15, '14, the passage of the *Ancon* opened the Canal to the world. On Jan 5, '15, Col. Goethals before House Appropriations Committee summarized effect of recent slides. Formal opening is deferred until President Wilson's visit, probably Jan 4, '15, (See Bishop's "Personality of Col. Goethals" in *Scribner's* Feb 15, por. and il.)

The Northern Pacific steamship *Great Northern* and the American line steamer *Kroonland*, the largest passenger boats yet to use the Panama Canal, passed through the waterway Feb 2 afternoon, both of them making fast time. The trip was without special incident. The ships used the new channel which had been dredged through the slide at Cusaracha. The *Kroonland* displaces 12,760 tons and *Great Northern* 8255 tons.

A slide took place at the Culebra Cut Mar 3. The canal was tied up and no vessels were able to go through. Another slide Mar 6 closed the canal to all but lighter draught ships. The slide in Culebra cut continued to fill up the cut as fast as the steam shovels could work, until twenty-two ships waited passage through the canal. The canal was again open to commerce Mar 10.

The Standard Oil tank steamship *Richmond* which reached New York City May 25 from San Francisco, brought barge No. 95, the first tow to pass through the Panama Canal.

President Wilson, Apr 28, signed an executive order changing the name of Culebra Cut,

in the Panama Canal, to Gaillard Cut, in honor of the late Colonel D. D. Gaillard, who died from disease contracted while a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

On June 28 the slide on the west side of the Culebra Cut section of the Panama Canal, north of Contractors Hill, closed the channel to ships having a draught of more than twenty-six feet. The slide, though only a temporary one, was regarded as the forerunner of an important earth movement along the entire west bank for a distance of 4000 feet north of Contractors Hill and 1500 feet back from the canal axis, including a large section of Zion Hill.

The Panama canal was used July 16 for the first time by large battleships of the United States navy when the *Missouri*, *Ohio* and *Wisconsin*, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco, made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Panama canal had been used by warships before. The Peruvian gunboat *Teniente Rodriguez* passed through the waterway on Aug 17, 1914, and a flotilla of American submarines on Feb 25, 1915, navigated the canal during battle practice.

Counting only the cost of operation of civil government, sanitary work and administration, and the handling of ships the Panama Canal was on a paying basis, according to official reports July 23. Receipts for May not only wiped out the deficit of \$39,480 which had grown up since the opening of the canal trade, but left a balance of \$177,799, which shows a profit of 4.79 per cent. on the expenditures. This, however, did not make any allowance for interest on the money expended in the construction of the canal.

During the first full year of operation of the Panama Canal, a total of 1317 vessels of 4,596,444 net tons passed through the canal. They paid tolls amounting to \$5,216,149.26 to the government, according to an analysis of the business published in the *Canal Record* at the end of August. The first year of regular commercial operation of the canal was completed at the close of business on Aug 14, 1915. Commercial operations began on the morning of Aug 15, 1914, with the start of the *Ancon* through the canal on the opening voyage.

During the year a total of 1317 ocean going vessels, in commercial or naval service and including yachts, passed through the canal. Their aggregate net tonnage, Panama Canal measurement, was 4,596,644 tons, and their aggregate gross tonnage, Panama Canal measurement, was 6,494,673 tons. The average net tonnage of the vessels was 3490. The average gross tonnage was 4931.

As divided between eastbound and westbound movements, 661 vessels passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic has aggregate gross and net canal tonnages of 3,227,757 and 2,286,144, respectively; while 656 vessels in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific had gross and net tonnages of 3,266,916 and 2,310,500, respectively.

The tolls earned during the year, including \$114,085.89 levied on the United States government vessels but not collected, amounted to \$5,216,149.26. The earnings by months were as follows:

	Net Collections
August 15-31, 1914.....	\$88,401.80
September	265,600.80
October	366,786.48
November	369,161.28
December	407,914.80
January, 1915	398,601.12
February	383,904.96
March	551,092.56
April	442,415.49
May	522,676.95
June	539,229.05
July	573,365.67
August, 1-14	192,912.41

Total \$5,102,063.37

If Suez and Panama Canal reckoning of net tonnage be taken to be practically the same in the aggregate, it is seen that about four and one-half times as much tonnage went through the Suez Canal in the year 1914 as went through the Panama Canal during the first year of its operation. The number of ships using the Suez Canal was about three and two-fifths as many as used the Panama Canal. The total receipts at Suez (125,121,273.54 francs) were four and five-eighths times the amount of tolls earned by the Panama Canal during its first year of operation.

The principal commodities passing through the canal, with the quantities moving in each direction, from Aug 14 to July 1, were as follows:

	Atlantic to Pacific	Pacific to Atlantic	Total
Nitrates	411	651,537	651,948
Sugar	21,088	277,776	298,864
Coal	279,064	7,500	286,564
Petroleum, refined.....	220,229	321,199	252,428
Wheat	7,533	222,689	230,222
Barley .....	.....	204,751	204,751
Manufactured goods of iron and steel.....	196,234	5,968	202,202
Lumber	2,325	179,341	181,666
Iron ore.....	2,200	83,904	86,104
Railroad material.....	56,106	.....	56,106
Flour	3,811	50,283	54,094
Copper	2,810	46,989	49,799
Cotton, raw.....	44,781	4,065	48,846
Canned goods.....	6,955	40,043	46,998
Machinery	32,788	954	33,742
Oils, crude	3,731	26,863	30,594
Tin	24,280	6,304	30,584
Coffee	2,718	27,168	29,886
Manufactured goods, miscellaneous	24,990	2,011	27,001
Cacao	203	26,725	26,928
Wool	5	24,531	24,536
Cement	22,637	.....	22,637
Iron	21,198	.....	21,198
Copper ore.....	.....	20,740	20,740
Coke	20,444	.....	20,444
Vegetable oils.....	5,221	13,396	18,617
Textiles	15,647	1,075	16,722
Wines	686	12,537	13,223
Creosote	12,851	.....	12,851
Chemicals	10,302	1,909	12,211
Skins and hides.....	3	11,369	11,363
Rice	1,037	8,643	9,680
Wire fencing.....	8,536	.....	8,536
Seed	22	7,160	7,182
Beans	237	6,877	7,114

The total of the foregoing is 3,056,382 tons, which is 61½ per cent of the total cargo, 4,969,792 tons, passing through the canal to July 1. The cargo listed as "general cargo" and the foregoing together constituted over seven-eighths of the total traffic. The remain-

ing eighth was made up to about 100 various commodities.

Vessels of fifteen nations passed through the canal in the period under consideration. According to nationality, the American vessels led in number, being 481, only seventeen more than the 464 British. Vessels of other nations using the canal were, in the order of their numbers: Norwegian, 41; Chilean, 35; Danish, 24; Swedish, 18; Dutch, 7; Japanese and Russian, 6 each; Peruvian, 4; French and Honduran, 3 each; Italian, Nicaraguan and Panamanian, 2 each.

The tolls collected during July were \$573,365, the record.

The excess of earnings for the year ending June 30 was \$230,833. The total operating expenses amounted to \$4,112,550, which does not take into consideration the interest on the capital invested, charges against depreciation, sinking fund and other like general items, nor about \$80,000 which was deducted from the earnings on account of government vessels using the canal.

The Panama Canal was reopened Aug 11, permitting the passage of ten ships. Altogether, twenty ships were delayed on account of the slide which blocked the Gaillard cut.

A serious slide in the canal occurred Sept 5 and another on Sept 18 north of Gold Hill on the east bank. There had been a previous slide at this point, but the new movement was much greater. The mass almost entirely filled the channel, so that the earth showed above the water where ships ordinarily pass. The yardage involved, amounted to more than 100,000 cubic yards.

Major General Goethals on Oct 7 issued orders to the dredging engineers to blast away the tops of the hills in order to bring into the channel all loose dirt, and thus permanently remove the source of the slides. He said that the Canal would remain closed until all danger of serious slides in the Gaillard Cut was passed.

The War Department issued formal announcement Oct 9 that there were no definite prospects of opening the Panama Canal before Nov 1, because of the earth slides at Gold Hill. Ships waiting at the Isthmus to go through would be permitted to transfer freight across the isthmus by rail at \$3 per ton, including all charges, and tolls not yet turned into the general fund would be returned if ships desired to turn back.

The chances for early reopening of the Panama Canal disappeared Oct 11 when Governor Goethals withdrew the date of Nov 1, set by Colonel Harding as the probable time when ships again could use the waterway.

A detailed account of the landslides was cabled to the War Department Oct 13 by Gen. Goethals. In it he reported:

"A mass of material involved in the break of Sept 14, 1914, which had been sliding gradually into the prism, moved precipitately. This, combined with a similar movement from the break which occurred just opposite on the west bank in Aug, causes present conditions.

The length of channel involved is 1300 feet, of which 200 feet has a present width of twenty-five feet and a depth of three to fifteen feet. For the week ending Oct 9, 209,000 cubic yards of material were dredged, but, as the movement continued the result has been to maintain only what the slides left in the first instance. The Canal is, therefore, physically closed temporarily. On the east side the bank is upward of 300 feet above the Canal level and on the west side it varies from 300 to 400 feet above. The material in settling and moving creates earth waves with deep depressions behind, these being some five or six hundred feet from the Canal prism with elevations of sixty to eighty feet above the water surface. These waves undoubtedly counterbalance the weight of the broken mass on either side and when removed may cause another similar movement. Hence the impossibility of making any prediction as to date of reopening until after the waves which now block the channel have been removed and the action of the remaining material is determined. Heavy rains materially affect the movement. Whether light draft ships can pass in advance of thirty-foot draft ships must depend on conditions when a reasonably secure channel is attained."

Announcement was made by Secretary of War Garrison, on Oct 30, that he had ordered withdrawn the new proposed classified rates which were to go into effect on the Panama Railroad Nov 1. The flat rate of \$3 a ton on all kinds of freight will be continued for the present.

That uninterrupted service through the Panama Canal must not be expected for several years was the summary of a statement issued Nov 27 by Prof. Benjamin Le Roy Miller, Ph.D., who made a lengthy examination of the slides at Gaillard and Culebra cuts.

The United States War Department, Dec 6, announced the appointment of a committee of ten engineers, geologists and scientists, headed by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, to investigate the earth slides in the canal.

The canal was opened Dec 20 to permit the passage of some small vessels, which had been waiting for several months. On the 21st the waterway was again closed to traffic by order of General Goethals, who said it was impossible to predict when it would be permanently reopened.

A detailed account of the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal during the first ten months and a half after its opening to commerce in Aug, 1914, was given in the annual report of Governor Goethals of the Canal Zone, made public Dec 26. Final construction work just prior to the canal's opening also was described in the report which embraced the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, prior to the earth slide which blocked the channel.

Between Aug 15, 1914, and June 30, 1915, 530 vessels, representing a net Panama Canal tonnage of 1,884,728 and a cargo tonnage of 2,125,735, were passed through from Atlantic to Pacific, and 558 vessels, representing a Panama Canal tonnage of 1,958,307, and a cargo tonnage of 2,844,057, from Pacific to Atlantic, making a total of 1088 vessels with a net canal tonnage of 3,843,035 and a cargo tonnage of 4,969,792. During this period three minor slides interrupted traffic, the channel being closed from Oct 14 to 20 and Oct 31 to Nov 4, 1914, and Mar 4 to 10, 1915.

Of the \$394,399,149 appropriated by Congress to June 30, 1915, the report stated that \$14,689,873 had been spent on fortifications; \$750,000 to cover three annual payments to the Republic of Panama; \$6,440,000 for the operation of the civil government of the canal zone for the fiscal year 1916; \$4,289,158 for the operation and maintenance of the canal to the end of the fiscal year 1915, while stock on hand aggregated \$2,225,000, leaving \$365,999,116 appropriated for the actual construction and its adjuncts.

Two million dollars of this was invested in colliers, and \$6,563,067 was returned to the Treasury Dept. up to the close of the fiscal year 1915 as miscellaneous receipts, leaving \$357,436,048 as the net amount expended for the canal, including the amount available for work still in progress. A dry dock, two coaling stations and terminal piers, not included in these figures, were yet to be constructed.

"The current expenses charged to operation and maintenance of the canal during the year amounted to \$4,112,550.48, while \$160,608.52 had been charged during the previous year, a total of \$4,289,159. Tolls collected for vessels of the United States—colliers, trans-year amounted to \$4,343,383.69; tolls for the prior year amounted to \$1,618.68; a total of \$4,358,002.37 to June 30, 1915. In addition, tolls amounting to \$80,872.79 were levied on vessels of the United States—colliers, transports, etc.—which passed through the canal, but under a recent decision of the Attorney General these will not be paid.

See also

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS

—Anti-trust legislation and litigation—Opinion of Attorney-General

Attorney-General Gregory rendered an opinion, Apr 22, concerning the closing of the Panama Canal to "trust-owned" ships, which virtually holds to be inoperative that section of the canal act forbidding passage to such vessel.

Under the law, passage is forbidden to the ships of corporations which violate the anti-trust laws, and it is provided that the fact of violation shall be established in a court of competent jurisdiction. The Attorney-General's opinion points out that it is necessary for a court to establish violation of the law before passage can be refused, and that a finding of a violation of the anti-trust act usually is accompanied by a decree designed

to prevent such violation in the future. If the guilty corporation is dissolved or enjoined, Mr. Gregory says, it is presumed that it is not any longer a "trust," and therefore its vessels could not be refused passage.

—Flag

The flag of the Panama Canal, according to notice from Washington, Apr 29, consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white, and will be used by all vessels in the marine equipment division of the canal. It will fly at the bows of launches when on official duty and on dress occasions and at the foremast head of tugs on duty.

—Postponement of opening

That President Wilson's intended visit to the Isthmus of Panama in March was postponed and the plan for the formal opening was to be rearranged became known on Jan 28 through an informal statement made by the President. Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced officially that the formal opening of the Panama Canal would take place Jan 4. He said that Col. Goethal's report, not the war, caused the postponement. Owing to the war, Japan (Jan 12), Norway (Jan 12) and Holland (Jan 25) decided that they will not send warships to the opening ceremonies. Spain also decided (Jan 21) not to send a battleship, the presence of Admiral Dewey at the celebration being understood to be the season for this decision. Chili decided (Jan 22) to send the cruiser *Esmeralda* to take part in the international parade.

—Railroad competition

A decision of far-reaching importance was handed down, Feb 13, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, when it denied the application of the Southern Pacific Company for permission to retain ownership of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company unless that company should discontinue its operation of its vessels through the Panama Canal. The commission held that it cannot grant any extension of time as to vessels operating between San Francisco and Colon, for the reason that such service by water must be through the canal. On the other hand, it is suggested that if it shall be made to appear that certain specified vessels will operate no farther than Balboa, at the Pacific terminus of the canal, the commission may, as to such boats, grant an extension of time. This exception is made on the ground that such service, other than through the canal, would be in the interest of the public and of advantage to commerce, and that its continuance would neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration. This decision is doubly important because it is the first case settled out of a half-hundred applications made by railroads operating steamship lines for permission to retain ownership of such lines under the terms of the amendment to the act to regulate commerce carried by the Panama Canal act.

An order was entered by the Interstate Commerce Commission May 28 under the Panama Canal act directing the Southern Pacific Company to discontinue by July 15 next its ownership and operation of oil steam-

ers between California ports and points in the States of Oregon and Washington. A conditional permission was granted the railroad to continue its ownership and operation of oil steamers to Alaskan and foreign ports. The Commission noted, however, in its decision that nothing said is to be construed, as a finding that the Southern Pacific Company's ownership in and transportation of its oil is not within the prohibition of the commodities' clause of the act.

See also

RAILROADS—WATER COMPETITION

—Receipts to Feb 13

The total of the tolls collected by the Panama Canal during the first six months, which ended Feb 13, amounted to a trifle over \$2,000,000. 2,192,856 tons of cargo passed through the canal from the date of its opening up to Feb 1. The trade between South America and the United States and Europe was the largest item, amounting to 112,695 tons, and the next was westward-bound coastwise traffic, amounting to 103,600 tons.

—Tolls

In a letter to Secretary Garrison, Feb 15, President Wilson ruled that no tolls should be demanded of ships passing through the Panama Canal which would aggregate more than \$1.25 upon net registered tonnage, as measured under United States statutes. He was passing on a question raised by lumber shippers over tolls on deckloads. By the President's ruling, present toll rates are to remain at \$1.20 per net registered ton, as measured by Panama Canal rules, but when tolls under such measurements would reach more than as if they were computed under United States statute rules at \$1.25 a ton, the excess will not be collected.

Following a decision by the Attorney General of the United States, General Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Mar 26 issued an order reducing canal tolls about 20 per cent on account of the difference between the tonnage measurement system up to now employed on the canal and that authorized by the laws of the United States. Under the new ruling the highest rate will be \$1.25 and the lowest 75 c. per ton of net registered tonnage.

The War Department made public, Apr 5, the complete text of the order of Governor Goethals, of the Canal Zone, relating to the rules for toll charges on vessels using the Panama Canal. The new rules limit the amount collectible on the basis of net United States registry.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

A meeting was held in Panama, Feb 3, of organizations of canal workers to protest against the proposal to charge employees for rents, fuel and light, as provided for by an executive order effective Mar 1. The contention of the workers is that charging rent is a reduction in their wages; and a promise had been made that no such reduction should be made during the construction period of the canal, which was extended to July, 1916, by Congress action.

It was announced at Panama on Feb 19 that the defence forces of the Canal Zone are to be separated. The Department of the East will organize the Department of the Panama Canal. Brig.-Gen. Edwards, ex-chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will be the commander of the new department. Secretary Garrison and Major-Gen. Wood are working out the details.

The government Commissary Department of the Canal Zone announced, Feb 21, that, owing to the high cost of flour, the size of government-baked loaves would be reduced by three ounces.

The modern system of waterworks, built by American engineers, which will supply 12,000,000 gallons of water daily to Panama, Balboa, Ancon and other canal villages, went into operation Feb 21. The supply comes from the Chagres River, which at one time was thought fatal even to bathe in.

Major General Geo. W. Goethals Oct 6 withdrew his resignation as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone by cable to Secretary of War Garrison on Oct 30 that he had on Nov 1. General Goethals' action was taken, he said, in view of the recent slides in the Gailard cut, which closed traffic through the Canal.

—Population

A census of the Canal Zone, published Feb 4, 1915, shows a loss of 14,136 inhabitants during 1914, the present population being 31,160. The greatest population since the American occupation was 61,279 in 1912. Since then there has been a steady decrease, which is expected to continue until the population is reduced to actual employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad on the permanent basis, and persons in the military service of the United States, as the government has adopted Col. Goethals' suggestion regarding the removal of the civil population from the zone as a military measure, except in the case of the terminal cities.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Responding to the touch of President Wilson's fingers on a telegraph key, the gates of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition swung open at noon, Pacific coast time, on Feb 20. Simultaneously the doors of the Palace of Machinery opened and the Fountain of Energy began playing, while signal bombs detonated.

Secretary Lane was present as the personal representative of President Wilson. He brought the greetings of the President to the people of California and to the exposition management. Secretary Lane, Governor Johnson and other officials of the State, county and city and representatives of other States, were escorted to the exposition grounds by a large detachment of United States soldiers and marines. They were welcomed by Charles C. Moore, president of the Exposition, and other executive officers. Mr. Lane, Governor Johnson and

Mr. Moore were the principal speakers at the opening exercises. Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, director-in-chief of the Exposition, delivered a brief dedicatory address. The dedication was made as short and brief as possible. The telegraph key studded with gold nuggets which the President used was the same key that President Taft had used to open the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Forty-five foreign nations, forty-three States and three Territories are represented at the exposition. The attendance at the Exposition for its first week was officially announced as 619,000, a daily average of 88,428. According to the official statement, the attendance at the Chicago Exposition for the same period was 257,036 and at St. Louis 325,144.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, representing the President of the United States, formally dedicated the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Mar 24.

For further information See "City of the Sun" by H. Whitaker, *Sunset Magazine*, 34:67-79 Jan '15; "Gardens of the Panama-Pacific Exposition" by George B. Furniss, *Garden Magazine*, M. 20:160-1 Dec '14; "Great fair and our country," *Delineator* 86:22 Feb '15; "Matter of millions" by R. Steele, *Sunset Magazine* 34:80-7 Jan '15; "Art exhibitions at the Panama exposition," *International Studio* 54: sup. 78 Jan '15; "Eight decorations for the east court of the Panama-Pacific Exposition" by Frank Brangwyn, *Scribner M.* 57:170-5 Feb '15; "World's exposition" by H. M. Wright, *Overland Monthly* n.s. 65:57-64 Jan '15; "World's most wonderful exposition is ready," by H. Wright, *Overland Monthly* n.s. 64:583-91 Dec '14; "Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915," *International Studio*, 54:99-105 Dec '14; "Religion at the Panama-Pacific," *Literary Digest*, 50:54 Jan 23 '15.

Attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition passed the 10,000,000 mark at 11 a. m. Aug 9, according to an announcement by the directors. The ninth million was registered July 25, and the daily average in rolling up the ten million was 76,923.

The total attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition had passed the 12,000,000 mark, it was announced Sept 6. One million persons had passed through the gates in the preceding fourteen days, the average being 71,557 a day for that period.

The total attendance of the Panama-Pacific Exposition which closed Dec 4 was 18,871,957, according to an official announcement. The closing day was the record day for admissions, 458,558 persons having passed through the turnstiles. The profit was expected to be \$2,000,000. A few of the amusement concessions would continue to operate for a short time, it was said, but for the most part the exhibitors began arrangements for an early departure from the grounds. A few of the exhibits were to be sent to the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego and some to the Panama Exposition in the canal zone.

See also

EDISON, THOMAS A.
FURNITURE
LIBERTY BELL

PAN-AMERICAN COIN.

See

CURRENCY—PAN-AMERICAN COIN

PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION CORPORATION

Announcement was made in New York City Dec 9 of the chartering of the Pan-American Commission Corporation, a \$20,000,000 concern, to engage in the commercial and financial development of Central and South American countries. The organization of the company was the outgrowth of negotiations which originated with Lynn H. Dinkins, president of the Interstate Trust & Savings Bank, and Sol Wexler, president of the Whitney Central National Bank, both of New Orleans. The company started with an issued capital of \$2,700,000, which it was expected would in time be increased to \$20,000,000. The permanent officers and directors were to be elected in a few days. Among them were to be Messrs. Dinkins, Wexler, Breckenridge Jones (president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis) and one or two bankers from Chicago and New York. Levy Mayer, of Chicago, was made general counsel.

PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

According to official cable advices received Apr 13 by Director Barrett, of the Pan-America Union, twelve of the twenty Latin-American countries had already named their delegates to the Pan-American Conference which Secretary McAdoo had called for May 24. These include: Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Uruguay. Five others—Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, and Cuba—had definitely accepted the invitation. The only countries which at that time had not definitely accepted were Brazil and Haiti.

The list of delegates by countries is as follows:

Argentina—Samuel Hale Pearson, director of the National Bank; Richard C. Aldao former Minister of Finance for the Province of Buenos Ayres; V. Villamil and John Zimmerman, of the Buenos Ayres Chamber of Commerce.

Bolivia—Ignacio Calderon, Minister to the United States; Adolfo Ballivan, Consul-General in New York.

Chile—Louis Izquierdo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Augusto Villanueva, director-general of the Bank of Chile, and Luis Alrunate.

Colombia—Roberto Ancizar, secretary of the Colombian legation; Santiago Perez Triana, prominent banker.

Costa Rica—Mariano Guardia, Minister of Finance; John M. Keith, banker.

Dominican Republic—Francisco J. Peynado,

former Minister to the United States; Enrique Jiminez, Minister to the United States.

Nicaragua—Frederick Albert Straus, banker; Pedro Rafael Cuadra, former Minister of Finance.

Panama—Aristides Arhona, Minister of Finance; Ramon Acevedo, manager National Bank of Panama; Ramon Arias, Jr., vice-president of Bank of Canal Zone.

Paraguay—Dr. Ayala, Minister of Finance. Peru—Isaac Alzamora, former vice-president; Eduardo Higgins, Consul-General in New York.

Salvador—Alfonso Quinones, Vice-President; Jose Suay, Sub-secretary of Finance; Roberto Aguilar.

Uruguay—Pedro Cosio, Minister of Finance; Dr. Gabriel Terra, member Chamber of Deputies.

Although not named in each case, the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers in Washington were to be *ex-officio* members of Congress.

Guatemala appointed the following delegates Apr 22: Guillermo Aguirre, Minister of Finance; Carlos Herrera, banker and one of the most prominent financiers of Guatemala; Juan Lara, a prominent banker of Guatemala.

Cuba, Apr 26, appointed Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State and formerly Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was advised May 7 of the appointment by Ecuador of the following delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference.

Juan Cueva Garcia, Vincente Gonzales Bazo, Serafina S. Winter, formerly consul general at New York and formerly secretary and charge d'affaires of the Ecuadorian Legation in the United States, and Enrique Gallardo, consul general of Ecuador at New York, who will act as secretary to the delegation.

In addition to Dr. Pablo Desvernine, the President of Cuba appointed in May the following delegates to represent that country:

Porfirio Franca, chief director of the National Bank of Cuba, and Octavio Zayas, prominent banker in Cuba and formerly consul general at New York.

Representatives of eighteen Central and South American republics joined with about 150 representative American business men and bankers in Washington, D. C., May 23 in discussing the general situation confronting the nations of the American Hemisphere in view of the war in Europe and the difficult and unusual conditions resulting therefrom.

President Wilson, speaking at the opening of the conference, expressed the hope that the Americas might show the world the path to peace. The President declared the people of the Americas were not trying to make use of one another, but were trying to be of use to one another. He spoke of the "handsome rivalry," which he said was good for nations. The lack of the physical means of communication between the Americas, he said, stood somewhat in the way of the development of commerce and friendship. In advocating more ships in Pan-American trade and the opening of new routes, the President

said that if private capital cannot soon establish such means of communication the Government must undertake to do so.

The first constructive result of the Pan-American financial conference came May 25 in the proposal by the Argentine delegation that a commercial arbitration code be arranged between the Chambers of Commerce and large commercial organizations in their country and similar bodies in the United States for the adjudication of individual business disputes.

The concluding business session of the conference was held on May 29 when three resolutions were adopted.

The first expressed "the sense of the conference that improved ocean transportation had become a vital and imperative necessity and that every effort should be made to secure at the earliest possible date such improved means of ocean transportation. It is of primary importance to the existence of trade and commerce and improved financial relations between the American republics."

It was noticeable that the conference refrained from indorsing any specific plan for Government ownership or other means of developing merchant transportation.

A second resolution, proposed by Professor John Bassett Moore, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the conference, to appoint the joint high commission to suggest uniform laws to the American nations as advocated by the committee of which Professor Moore is chairman.

The last act of the conference was to adopt a resolution of thanks to President Wilson, the members of the Cabinet, the secretary-general of the conference and the director of the Pan-American Union for their contributions to the success of the conference.

Preceding the adoption of this resolution, the chairman of each delegation made formal speech expressing the appreciation of his Government for the courtesies which have been extended by the United States.

Argentina, Brazil and Chili submitted a report on the transportation question, urging the establishment of a fast line of 10,000-ton steamers between the United States and Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, which should be exempted for three years from all fiscal charges from the countries served.

Prof. Moore gave out a comprehensive summary of the reports of the committees, which may be regarded as a statement of what has been accomplished by the conference. Excerpts from his summary follow:

"Chili recommends the adoption by the various countries of legislation, first, to facilitate the drawing of bills of exchange upon one another by the financial institutions of South American countries and the financial institutions of the United States; second, to make bonded warehouse warrants and receipts available as collateral security for the development of international commerce.

"It recommends the advisability of permitting the payment of such part of the export duties on nitrates from Chili to the United States, such parts as are now paid in ninety

day drafts sterling on London, in ninety day sight draft in dollars in New York, at such rates of exchange as may be periodically fixed by the Chilean authorities; also, that such changes be made in the laws of the United States as will enable bankers and rediscount facilities so as to conform to the trade customs and necessities of Latin America.

"The report of the Cuban group recommends that the high duties that hamper the importation of Cuban tobacco into the United States be ameliorated, and in view of the abolition by the United States of import duties on sugar the principle of the reciprocal reduction of duties be extended by treaty stipulations in addition to those that already exist, so as to preserve the principle of reciprocity as the foundation of trade relations between the two countries.

"The report of the Dominican republic reviews the present state of the public confidence in that country and suggests remedies for present inconveniences. Particularly it advises a reduction in the duties on Dominican tobacco in the United States and the making of an adequate reciprocity treaty between the Dominican republic and this country.

"The report of the Panama group makes recommendation in regard to the acceptance of coupon books issued by the Panama Canal Company and the purchase of commodities and certain changes in the practices of the commissary owned directly or indirectly by the United States. It also recommends the abolition of discriminatory freight rates of the Panama Railroad Company and that the use of the canal between the ports of Panama and Colon be secured freely.

"The report of the Salvador group emphasizes the lack of commercial treaties between that country and the United States.

"The report of the Uruguay group deals with the improvement of transportation, first by abolishing discriminatory duties, and second, by granting direct or indirect subsidies to shipping or both; that cheaper cable rates be secured, and that the governments undertake in co-operation the development of wireless telegraph systems.

"The Brazil report deals with the financing of transactions involving importation and exportation of goods and the question of local commercial banking and the various questions of trade and of commerce.

"It recommends the establishment of a reliable means whereby merchants and manufacturers of either nation can determine with reasonable accuracy the financial responsibility of the purchaser of the other nations; it strongly recommends that there be established between the United States and Latin-American countries a system of direct exchange based on the dollar unit of the United States of America in order to facilitate the interchange of products adapted to the needs of American countries."

Delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference started May 31 on a ten-day tour of the United States.

Definite steps were taken June 22 by Sec. McAdoo to continue the work of the

Pan-American Financial Conference. Mr. McAdoo made public the names of the representatives of the United States he had selected to serve on an international high commission on uniform laws, and membership of a committee to consider a visit of American business men and financiers to Central and South America. He also announced the personnel of the United States of eighteen permanent "group committees," which are to consider the special needs of each of the countries represented at the recent conference.

The international commission is to be made up of the representatives of the United States named by Mr. McAdoo and nine persons from each South and Central American nation to be named by the Finance Minister of each.

Much of the important work of the recent conference was done by the so-called group conference. All the committees are unofficial as Congress made no appropriation for further work along the lines laid out.

The representatives of the United States on the International High Commission are Secretary McAdoo, chairman; John Bassett Moore, Columbia University, vice chairman; John H. Fahey, United States Chamber of Commerce; David R. Francis, E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; A. B. Hepburn, Chase National Bank, New York; George M. Reynolds, Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Henry P. Davison, J. P. Morgan & Co.; Samuel Untermyer and Dr. Leo S. Rose, secretary general of the recent conference.

Among the subjects which the recent conference suggested should be considered by the high commission were the establishment of a gold standard of value, bills of exchange, commercial paper and bills of lading, uniform classification of merchandise, customs regulations, trade marks and patents, uniform rate of postage, money orders, parcel post and the extension of the process of arbitration for the adjustment of commercial disputes. Mr. McAdoo suggested that this commission meet in Buenos Ayres Nov 1.

The United States members of the International High Commission, appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as a result of the recent Pan-American financial conference, held its first meeting at the Treasury Department Washington, D. C., Sept 23, and considered plans for carrying forward the purposes of the conference for the establishment of closer financial and trade relations between the United States and Latin America.

Secretary McAdoo outlined the scope of the task of the commission, which was created to consider uniformity of laws relating to finance, trade and international commercial court. He strongly emphasized the necessity of close co-operation among the respective high commissioners of the American continent, so that the many existing obstacles to the free growth of financial and commercial relations may be removed.

Much data had been collected and many preliminary reports regarding present conditions prepared for the consideration of the

entire International High Commission at its first meeting to be held in Buenos Ayres. It had been suggested that this meeting be held Nov 1, 1915, but it was postponed until Apr 1916.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—COSTA RICA

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM AND TRANSPORTATION CO.

E. L. Doheny, of Los Angeles, Cal., announced Dec 10 plans for the organization of a \$100,000,000 petroleum and transportation company, to be the greatest enterprise of its kind in America. He said the capitalization already was provided for and there would be \$50,000,000 worth of convertible bonds attached to the corporation.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

Announcement was made Oct 23 that the preliminary arrangements were completed for the largest and most comprehensive international conference which had ever been held in the United States. From Dec 27, 1915, to Jan 8, 1916, or a period of two weeks, there will meet in Washington, D. C., the second Pan-American Scientific Congress in which all of the American republics will participate and for which preparations had been going on for nearly two years.

Each of the twenty-one American republics appointed delegations composed of its leading educators, economists, engineers, international lawyers and experts on mining, agriculture, health, transportation and finance. It was estimated that there would be in attendance over one hundred and fifty of the most representative men of Central and South America, or more than had ever participated in any other international conference held in America. From the United States, aside from its official delegation, there would be present over six hundred special representatives from its universities, colleges and scientific societies and organizations.

It was announced at the State Department Oct 28 that the delegates from Argentina were Rear-Admiral Juan A. Martin, Augustin Merceau, Cristobal Hicken, Juan B. Ambrossetti, Colonel Benjamin Garcia Aparicio, Emilio E. Dagassan, and Secretaries Ricardo Sarmiento Laspiur and Thomas S. Varela. The delegates from Peru, it was also announced, would be Dr. Jose Lavalle y Garcia, Engineer Ticao Tizon y Bueno, Dr. Pedro Oliveira, and Dr. Francisco Grana.

Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for the conference, and a committee has been named to take charge of all arrangements.

Of this committee, William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is Chairman; Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, Vice Chairman; William H. Welch, President of the National Academy of Sciences. Honorary Vice Chairman; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Secretary, and Professor G. L. Swiggett, of the University of Tennessee, Assistant Secretary.

Peru, Nov 20, appointed as delegates:

Federico A. Pezet, Minister to the United States; Eduardo Higginson, Consul General at New York; and Charles Morales Macedo.

At the opening of the Congress, Dec 27, Vice President Marshall welcomed the visitors after John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, had introduced Eduardo Suarez, Ambassador of Chili, president of the congress. Sec. Lansing spoke in the name of the government that had invited the scientists to meet here, and Ambassador Suarez in response emphasized the better understanding created between the governments of Latin America and the United States.

The scientific discussions began Dec 28 with the semi-formal openings of the 9 main sections of the Congress, at which arrangements were completed for consideration of the general subject assigned to each.

Section No. 1 had anthropology, with Dr. William H. Holmes, head curator of the Smithsonian Institution, as Chairman; No. 2, astronomy, meteorology, and seismology, Robert S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution; No. 3, conservation, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry, George N. Roppel, chief, animal husbandry division, United States Department of Agriculture; No. 4, education, P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; No. 5, engineering, Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, U. S. A., retired; No. 6, international and public law and jurisprudence, Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; No. 7, mining and metallurgy, economic geology and applied chemistry, Heenan Jennings, former President of the London Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; No. 8, public health and medical science, Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; No. 9, transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation, L. S. Rowe, President of the Academy of Social and Political Science.

The sections on Dec 29 split up into forty-five subsections, each with its special topics. From then on the Congress consisted of a large number of separate meetings. On the day before adjournment, Jan 7, the main sections was scheduled to meet again for the formulation of resolutions to be acted on at the closing exercises in Memorial Continental Hall on Jan 8.

There was a Women's Auxiliary Conference meeting four days each of the two weeks. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, presiding.

More than 650 of the leading colleges and universities of the country and upward of 350 scientific and commercial bodies were represented in the congress, while about 1000 papers were scheduled to be delivered in the course of the discussions. In addition, some 15 of the most prominent learned societies of the country arranged to hold their conventions in Washington at the same time in order to conduct joint sessions with the subsections discussing subjects in which they are particularly interested.

The membership of the United States delegation, appointed by the President of the United States, included the following:

Judge George Gray, member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration; William H. Welch, President, National Academy of Sciences; William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State; James Brown Scott, Secretary Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; John Barrett, Director General Pan-American Union; General W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., retired; Franz Boas of Columbia University; John A. Brashear, President American Society of Mechan-

ical Engineers; Richard C. Cabot of the Harvard Medical School; William W. Campbell, Director Lick Observatory; Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; Henry B. Fine of Princeton University; General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Henry S. Graves, Chief United States Forest Service; William H. Holmes, Head Curator Smithsonian Institution; Hennen Jennings, of the London Institution of Mining and Metallurgy; George M. Rommel, of the Department of Agriculture; L. S. Rowe, President American Academy of Political and Social Science; Alfred P. Thom, Chief Counsel of the Southern Railway; Charles D. Walcott, Secretary Smithsonian Institution; Robert S. Woodward, President Carnegie Institution of Washington.

For the protection of the weak nation against the strong the adoption of international rules of right conduct was urged by Elihu Root, Dec 23, in an address to the international law section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, the American Society of International Law and the American Institute of International Law.

He urged that a moral code be formulated by private societies of experts for adoption by the world.

PAPER

When the price of fuel went up because of the war, a citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, invented the so-called "paper bullets," the unique features of which are that they are cheap, that they burn slowly and that they retain the heat in the hearth for a long time. The manufacture of this novel kind of fuel is very simple: Soak paper of the ordinary quality in water until it forms a soft paste. With your hands you then press and shape this paste into balls, which have to be dried in the sun, or simply in the open air. When thoroughly dried they are said to burn well and supply splendid warmth.

—Zacaton grass paper

Bulletin 309, issued in Oct by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, calls attention to the possible use of zacaton grass in the manufacture of paper. Zacaton grass, it says, extends from California and Texas southward to the Argentine Andes. It grows most profusely, however, in the mountain regions east and west of the city of Mexico, where it is harvested for the sake of its roots. These are made into brushes of various sorts, and for this reason the zacaton plant is frequently known by the common English names of broom-root grass, wire grass, and rice-root grass. At the present time the tops of the plant are allowed to go to waste. It is from these that there is reason to believe that a satisfactory paper making material may be developed.

An acre of grass should yield at least three tons of tops. The plant is a perennial one, the growth being almost entirely from self-sown seed. Unless checked by fire, cultivation, or the harvesting of the roots, the grass will soon cover a field solidly, and it is not uncommon to find many square miles densely covered with the growth.

Laboratory tests of this grass conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture show that it can be chemically reduced to paper stock by the soda process more easily and with less expense than is necessary to produce poplar wood. The same processes

and methods which are employed for the manufacture of pulp from poplar wood are quite suitable for the treatment of zacaton, but in place of the wood-sawing, chipping, and screening machinery, a grass duster is necessary.

The paper manufactured from the stock has proved as satisfactory in physical tests as a first-grade, machine-finished printing paper. It has, moreover, a very satisfactory appearance and feeling. For bleaching, however, the experiments showed that more bleaching powder was required than with poplar stock.

The percentage of air-dry fiber obtained from the zacaton grass appears to be somewhat less than that from poplar wood, but practically equal to that of esparto. Forty-three per cent of the air-dry fiber was obtained in the government experiments from air-dried grass, while the fiber yield from poplar wood ranges from forty-six to forty-eight per cent. No estimate of the cost of manufacture is made in the bulletin.

PARAGUAY.

On Ja 2 Col. Escobar, who, resenting Pres. Scherer's economies in the Army Dept., recently resigned his portfolio as minister of war, led a revolt at the head of the artillery regiment at Asuncion. The rebels seized Pres. Scherer, confining him in the barracks. The loyal police force acting in conjunction with the gunboat *Constitucion* attacked the barracks, forced the mutineers to surrender and released Pres. Scherer after 12 hrs. confinement. The rebel leaders took refuge in the legations of Brazil and Uruguay. It is reported that about 75 were killed or wounded.

—Moratorium

The Paraguayan Congress, in extraordinary session, in December 1914 extended the moratorium (proclaimed August 2, 1914) to August 31, 1915, for obligations without date of payment, and for those which fell due before August 14, 1914. The payment of obligations falling due between August 14, 1914, and May 31, 1915, was extended 290 days. Exceptions are made as to obligations arising from bank deposits made after August 14, 1914; obligations arising from noninterest-bearing deposits; interest earned from July, 1914; wages and salaries; and obligations contracted after the promulgation of the law. The moratorium does not affect the right to present bills of exchange, or their acceptances, nor the formality of legal procedure necessary to preserve the validity of documents.

PARCEL POST.

See also

GIBRALTAR—PARCEL POST

United States

The May 1915 issue of the U. S. Official Postal Guide contains detailed specifications (p. 3-7) of such articles as are prohibited transmission by parcel post to all the various foreign countries.

Postmaster General Burleson July 13 ordered that the size limit of packages for parcel

post shipment be increased to a combined length and girth of 84 inches, which will permit the mailing of standard sized fruit and berry crates. The old limit was 72 inches length and girth, and there has been a widespread demand for its increase.

See also

POSTAL AFFAIRS

Argentina

A parcel post convention between the United States and Argentina was signed Oct 10.

Postmaster Morgan announced that on and after Oct 15 parcel post packages may be sent to the Argentine Republic. Such parcels must not weigh more than eleven pounds or measure more than 3 feet 6 inches and must be paid for at the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound.

Paraguay now is the only country of South or Central America with which a parcel post treaty has not been made.

Germany

The parcel post service to the United States was discontinued by Germany Oct 26 until further notice. No reason was given officially.

The two countries had been operating under a parcel treaty for approximately twenty years and the exchange has continued throughout the war. Early in 1915 thousands of parcels forwarded from Germany to American destinations by way of Switzerland were returned to the senders by the Swiss postal authorities because of notice given by the French and British that all parcels found on ships addressed to Germans in the United States would be seized. Parcels sent from Germany via Portugal and Spain were seized by the French.

Germany suspended the parcel post service to South America on Apr 7.

Postmaster Morgan announced Nov 15 that because of notice given that steamship companies, for fear of complications with the British authorities, had refused to accept parcel post mail for Germany, Austria and Hungary, the dispatch of parcel post mails to those countries was suspended indefinitely.

Holland

Postmaster-General Burleson announced Nov 19 that the Holland-American Steamship Line had notified the Post Office Department that only such parcel mail for Holland as was addressed in care of the Netherland Oversea Trust would be accepted. The ship line informed the department that the consignee in Holland could arrange with the Oversea Trust for delivery on arrival.

Italy

The Italian Post Office Department, May 25, notified the United States of the suspension of parcel post between the two countries. Packages then in the mails would be returned to the senders.

Postmaster Morgan announced, June 10, the immediate resumption of parcel-post service between the United States and Italy.

—European War effects

One of the marked commercial transformations wrought by the European war was the

almost complete change in the character of merchandise being brought into this country through the medium of the foreign parcel post service. This service was then effective between the United States and some fourteen foreign countries. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war the parcel post was used to a large extent by persons for the exchange of gifts, and, of course, for more or less limited commercial transactions.

During the first few months of the conflict abroad, except for temporary interference with steamship service when war was declared, the general character of imports sent here remained unchanged. This situation, however, began to undergo a transformation shortly after the announcement early in 1915 of Great Britain's embargo on non-contraband merchandise of German and Austro-Hungarian origin. The kinds of things formerly sent over by parcel post began to fall off, and in their place German and Austro-Hungarian shippers started in to use this service to make commercial deliveries of merchandise which, on account of the enemy embargo, could no longer be shipped in the regular way as freight.

As time has gone on, the parcel post has been utilized more and more for commercial delivery of goods until in Oct. the imports entered in this manner assumed the largest proportions in the history of the service.

These heavy consignments were chiefly furs, laces, and gloves, these three lines making a new record as parcel post matter. During Sept, for instance, parcel post packages received at the port of New York numbered 19,527, against 5,773 the same month in 1914. From Jan 1 to Oct 1 this office passed 162,959 packages.

—Improper packing

"Postmasters are sometimes led to accept for mailing parcels improperly packed or wrapped for safe transmission upon the assertion of sender that he is willing to take the risk of damage or loss. This should not be done. No parcel should be admitted to the mails unless it conforms to the provisions of the Postal Laws and Regulations and is, in the opinion of the postmaster or receiving clerk, so well packed and wrapped as to insure its reaching destination, with ordinary handling in good condition."—(*U. S. Postal Guide* Jan '15.)

—Liquids

Admissible liquids and oils and other similar articles may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Dutch Guiana, Hongkong, Leeward Islands, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, and Sweden under agreements approved by Postmaster-General Burleson with those countries and made public Oct 19. These include such articles as ink, perfumes, soap, medicinal preparations, mixed paints, oils, many prepared foods, and sauces and toilet preparations.

Conventions heretofore had been negotiated admitting liquids to the mails from the United States to Austria, Brazil, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Curacao, Danish West Indies, Denmark, France, Germany,

Great Britain, Hayti, Italy, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Norway, Salvador, and Trinidad.

Postmaster Morgan announced, Dec 16, that admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to Australia, Japan and the Republic of Honduras, and from those countries to the United States, provided said articles are packed in accordance with the requirements of the postal laws and the regulations for such articles in the domestic mails.

—Receipts

The Postmaster General July 13 authorized the establishment of areceipt system of parcel post packages similar to that employed by express companies. The new regulation provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth class mail a receipt therefor. A postage stamp to cover the charge of the receipt will be affixed to the parcel, and the name and address of the addressee shall be written in the receipt of the senders.

The United States Post Office Department announced, Aug 27, that on and after Sept 1 senders of parcel post packages might obtain receipts therefor by paying 1 cent each. The purpose is to provide senders with evidence that the package was mailed. The receipt does not insure against loss, and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Patrons who desire either of these latter facilities must insure their parcels.

PARDO, José

See

PERU

PARDONS

See also

PELLAGRA

—Non-acceptance of

The United States Supreme Court, on Ja 25, set aside the contempt sentences imposed on 2 members of the staff of the *New York Tribune* for having refused to disclose their sources of information in a case of customs fraud. The men were offered pardons, but refused to accept them. The court held that the pardon was not effective unless accepted.

A pardon need not be accepted, according to the Supreme Court, for "a pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance." The question arose in the case of a reporter for the *New York Tribune* who declined before a Federal Grand Jury to tell the sources of his information for articles in the *Tribune*, regarding an alleged customs fraud under investigation by the Grand Jury, claiming that his answers might incriminate him. He was again called before the Grand Jury and was given a pardon signed by the President for anything he might have done in connection with the publication of articles concerning the alleged frauds. He not only refused to accept this pardon for a supposed crime for which he had not been found guilty, but he also refused again to answer questions, and was fined five hundred dollars. for contempt. The Supreme Court reversed

the action of the District Court Ja 25. It made a clear distinction between legislative immunity and a pardon, in that the latter carries an imputation of guilt and the acceptance of the pardon a confession of guilt, whereas the former is non-committal; practically when the witness claims immunity he stands silent, not admitting guilt.

PARENTS

A bill under which the state of Massachusetts will hold children to strict account for the support of destitute parents was signed by Gov. Walsh Apr 15 and becomes effective in May.

The law, it is expected, will reduce the agitation for pensions and decrease the number of paupers. It provides that any person of 21 years or more, who, possessed of sufficient means, neglects or refuses to provide for the support of a destitute parent, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment or both. This provision is in the first section of the bill.

Section two gives the courts power to order, after conviction or a plea of guilty, conditions for the benefit of the destitute parent, such as the payment of a certain amount each week and the placing of the defendant on probation. Another section gives overseers of the poor in cities and towns or "any other public relief officer" power to bring complaint under the act.

PARKER, Dr. James Henry.

Dr. James Henry Parker, banker and former president of the Cotton Exchange, died of blood poisoning in N. Y. City, Ja 27, aged 72.

PARKER, Rear Adm. Joseph Benson

Rear-Admiral Joseph Benson Parker, former Medical Director of the United States Navy, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 21, in his seventy-fifth year.

PARKS, National

See

NATIONAL PARKS

PARRY, David MacLean

David MacLean Parry, a storm centre of industrial troubles ten and twelve years before, died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, at the age of 65.

PARRY, William H.

Mr. Parry, named by Pres. Wilson as a member of the Interstate Trade Commission, is treasurer of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He is 50 years old. He was editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, manager of the shipbuilding plant which built the battleship *Nebraska*, chairman of the finance committee for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, and treasurer of the city of Seattle.

PARSONS, John Edward.

John Edward Parsons, lawyer, financier and philanthropist, died of pleurisy on Ja 16, in N. Y. City, aged 85. His estate, estimated at several millions, was left to his family.

PASSPORTS

See

FRANCE—PASSPORTS

GREAT BRITAIN—PASSPORTS

PATENT MEDICINES

Supplementing the regulative provisions of the national Food and Drug Act of 1906 the New York City Department of Health has issued the following order:

"No proprietary or patent medicine, manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use, shall be held, offered for sale, sold, or given away, in the City of New York, until the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met. The names of the ingredients of every such medicine shall be registered in the Department of Health in such manner as the Regulations of the Department of Health may prescribe. The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purpose of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound manufactured, prepared, or intended, for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the name of each ingredient conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth, in English; on the outside of each bottle, box, or package, in which said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away.

"The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound sold or given away to or for the use of the persons for whom it shall have been prescribed or provided; also, that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away, in chronological order according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such an establishment or place.

"Every such prescription shall remain so filed for period of five years."

More than half a hundred legal actions had been terminated successfully under the Shirley Amendment to the food and drugs act, which prohibits false and fraudulent claims as to the curative or therapeutic effects of drugs or medicines, according to a statement issued in Sept by the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. Criminal prosecutions against the manufacturers were brought in 25 cases, but in 31 instances the falsely and fraudulently labeled medicines were seized while in interstate commerce. Claims made by the manufacturers for the curative powers of these preparations ranged from tuberculosis, smallpox and diphtheria to coughs, colds and scalp diseases.

The government, Nov 10, filed its brief against the Eckman Manufacturing Co. in two cases involving the question of the constitutionality of the Shirley amendment to the Food and Drug act. In the present instance not only was the issue based upon the constitutionality of the curative claim, but also upon the fact as to whether the law applied to a statement made upon the label pasted on the container of the drug and not to statements contained in a circular enclosed within an unbroken package together with the drug.

PATENTS

Federal Judge Hough in a decision rendered Nov 18 in New York held that the government had a right to make temporary use of any device on which it had granted a patent and that the patentee could not secure an injunction.

The decision was given in a suit brought by the Marconi wireless company of America for an injunction against E. J. Simon, a radio engineer of New York. Simon asserted that whatever infringements he had made or com-

mitted had occurred while he was constructing radio apparatus for the United States government under a contract with the navy department. Judge Hough said:—

The navy department has employed Simon to construct radio apparatus, without which certain war vessels now approaching completion cannot go into commission. If Simon does not complete his work an injury to the naval arm of the government will result. Therefore no injunction will issue."

See also

AERONAUTICS—PATENTS

PATTISON, James William

James William Pattison, painter, author, and lecturer of Chicago, died at Asheville, N. C., May 29. He was born in 1844.

PAUSINGER, Franz von

A despatch from Salzburg, Apr 7, announced the death of the Austrian painter, Franz von Pausinger. He was born in 1839.

PEACE

Denouncing the advocates of military preparedness as instigators of a movement tending to lead the United States into the path of militarism and eventually to involve this country in war, Henry Ford, in a lengthy statement made at Detroit, Aug 22, announced his intention of using his wealth in a campaign for universal peace.

Henry Ford announced in Detroit, Sept 4, that he had set aside a fund of \$1,000,000 to start an educational campaign for peace and against "preparedness," which he declares to be the cause of all wars.

"This campaign will be carried on in the United States and the other nations now at peace," said Mr. Ford in announcing the fund.

An increase in his endowment from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was announced on the 8th.

See also

AMERICAN LEAGUE TO LIMIT ARMAMENT

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

EUROPEAN WAR—INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS OF WOMEN

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

FORD MOTOR CO.

HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE, AMERICAN BRANCH

SWISS PEACE SOCIETY

PEACE AND PREPARATION CONFERENCE

See also

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

PEACE CENTENARY

See

BRITISH HONDURAS—UNITED STATES—PEACE CENTENARY

PEARL BUTTONS

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF FISHERIES

PEARSON, Fred Stark

Fred Stark Pearson, a distinguished mining and railroad engineer, went down with the *Lusitania* May 7, aged 53.

See also

TUFTS COLLEGE

PEGOUD, Adolphe

Official announcement was made Mar 5 that the Military Medal had been awarded to Adolphe Pegoud, the famous aviator, for services rendered the army during the war. Adolphe Pegoud first came into fame in 1913 as the originator of the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane while making experiments for obtaining safety in the air. A short time later he enhanced his reputation for daring by performing for the first time by any aviator the feat of looping-the-loop. For his experiments Pégoud received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Several times since the outbreak of the war Pégoud had come into notice. On Aug 20 he returned to Paris from the front to get a new aeroplane, his old one having been riddled by enemy bullets. He was mentioned in dispatches for valor in November and late in January was reported to have destroyed a German explosive depot by dropping bombs upon it. On Feb 2 he attacked and defeated two German aircraft.

Pégoud was killed Aug 31 by a shot from a rapid-fire gun on a German aviatik. Pégoud gained renown in 1913 when he originated the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane and looping-the-loop. On the outbreak of the war, he joined the French aviation squadron and had been mentioned several times in dispatches for valor. Possibly his most notable exploit was on Aug 20, 1914, when he fought a duel in which his own machine was smashed and he was obliged to descend and fell as if dead within the enemy's lines. When the victorious German approached, he shot him and then made his escape in the German aeroplane. Pégoud was 32 years of age.

PELLAGRA

Two or three years ago, Dr. Alessandrini, of the University of Rome, established the fact that pellagra is contracted only by drinking water flowing and stagnating on soil containing clay. Dr. Alessandrini's preliminary report so favorably impressed the State medical commission of Rome that financial aid was granted for further study. An exhaustive and final report appeared recently, in which the investigator says:

"The new and important fact is that the sickness is the effect of a chronic poisoning caused by silica in colloidal solution in water of a certain composition; in other words, it is a malady caused by mineral colloids."

According to Dr. Alessandrini rain-water, both at the surface and in the deep strata, reacts upon clay to form silicic acid and aluminum hydroxid, both of which, owing to the conditions in which hydrolysis occurs, may pass into the water in the colloidal state. As is well known, however, there is incompatibility between silica and colloidal alumina, so that they precipitate each other; and there remains

in the water only the excess of silica. This is partly in very fine colloidal suspension, causing the persistent opalescence which is frequently observed in the water used by those afflicted with pellagra.

This silica-poisoning, the doctor believes, accounts for all the pathological alterations observed in those suffering from pellagra. The malady, he thinks, is the immediate result of a forced retention of mineral salts followed by a liberation of acids in much greater quantity than that normally present in the organism.

Having thus established the fact of mineral acidity, Dr. Alessandrini thought that the poison could be modified by injections of some alkaline substance. Likewise, waters likely to cause pellagra could be corrected and deprived of their injurious substances by adding limestone.

This treatment has been successfully tried with trisodium citrate, which is a harmless alkaline substance. Results were in each and all cases excellent, without in the least changing conditions of life surroundings, or diet—Translation and condensation from the *Nuova Antologia* made for *The Literary Digest*.

That pellagra is not infectious or contagious has been demonstrated by the United States Public Health Service, after many months of experiment in attempts to infect all kinds of animals. One hundred and twenty-five monkeys on a farm near Savannah have resisted all the efforts to infect them, even injections failing to develop the slightest trace of the disease. As a result of the investigation, Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Kerr said, Apr 27, that it had been definitely demonstrated that pellagra is not a germ disease.

Complete success of the dietary treatment both in preventing and permanently curing pellagra was described in reports made public Oct 21 from federal Public Health Service officials who had spent the past year experimenting with hundreds of patients in Georgia and Mississippi.

More than a year before the service announced that preliminary tests had demonstrated that pellagra was caused by improper diet, and that elimination of this cause would cure the disease. Since then three experiment stations had been established, two at Jackson, Miss., and the other at the Georgia State Sanitarium, and in them a large number of pellagra victims completed a year's treatment. All soon were rid of the disease, and the reports showed that in only one case at the end of the year had there been symptoms of recurrence.

Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, on Nov 1 pardoned eleven convicts, six of whom were serving life sentences for murder, because they had allowed themselves to be made subjects of pellagra experiments, by which the United States Public Health Service demonstrated that the disease is caused by an unbalanced diet and can be cured by a proper ration.

Six of the pardoned men had pellagra in a pronounced form, and two others had shown symptoms.

Discovery of the cause of and the cure for pellagra was announced formally Nov 11 by the Public Health Service.

The announcement followed the publication of a report by Surgeon Joseph Goldberger on a year of experimentation in co-operation with Southern State health officials demonstrating the correctness of the theory that a one-sided diet, lacking in proteids, would cause the disease and that a well balanced diet would cure it.

"The spread of this dreaded malady, which has been increasing in the United States at a terrific rate during the last few years, may now be checked and eventually eradicated," said the service statment. "It is estimated that 75,000 cases of the disease will have occurred in the United States in 1915 and of this number at least 7500 will have died before the end of the year.

"In many sections only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceed it as a cause of death."

The final dietary tests were made by Surgeon Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler at the farm of the Mississippi Penitentiary.

PELLETAN, Charles Camille

Camille Pelletan, former Minister of Marine in France, died June 4. He was born in 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Martin Grove Brumbaugh (Rep.) was inaugurated governor for 4 years on Ja 19. His inaugural address urged the passage of a local option law.

The House May 4 passed finally sixteen appropriations bills, including the Panama-Pacific Exposition, State tuberculosis sanatoria, Huntingdon, Reformatory, State College and Spring City Institution bills, carrying more than \$6,000,000.

The free and continued use of "sneezing powders" and malodorous chemicals and the bombardment of members with pamphlets, books, newspapers and "spitballs" developed May 17, 18 as the latest and most effective means of halting the passage of legislation of unpopular character in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The officials of the chamber were unable to abate such performances and much important legislation as a result was delayed.

See also

CANCER—MORTALITY STATISTICS
CHILD LABOR—PENNSYLVANIA
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE—PENNSYLVANIA
"JITNEY BUSES"—PENNSYLVANIA
PROHIBITION
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

"PENNSYLVANIA" (battleship)

The largest and possibly the most formidable battleship in the world, the United States super-dreadnought, *Pennsylvania*, (31400 tons) was launched at Newport News, Va., Mar 16. She will cost \$7,260,000, and was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. She is 600 feet long and has a

beam of 97 feet. Her engines of 31,500 horsepower will develop a speed of 21 knots. The *Pennsylvania's* armor by Krupp is prodigiously heavy; from eighteen to eight inches thick on turrets and thirteen inches on barbettes. Her armament consists of twelve 14-inch (45 cal.) guns in four turrets on the centre line and twenty-two 5-inch guns for torpedo defense. She has four 21-inch torpedo tubes submerged broadside. The *Pennsylvania* will carry 65 officers and a crew all told of 1160 men.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Not a single passenger out of the 188,411,876 carried in 1914 on all of the 26,198 miles of track of the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system was killed in a train accident. Pennsylvania passenger trains traveled 67,389,381 miles in 1914. More than 3000 trains were operated every day—more than a million trains in the year.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced (Ja 20) that it would immediately take active steps to dispose of all its real estate holdings throughout the entire system not actually needed for transportation purposes to save expense in taxes and make available additional funds for improvements. Surplus property owned by the railroad in New York City alone is estimated to be worth between \$11,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Most of it is in the vicinity of the new station.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system completed, Dec 31, two years during which not one of the 361,572,114 passengers carried was killed in a train accident.

This meant the safe operation in all conditions of weather of more than 2,400,000 passenger trains, while in the same time about the same number of freight trains were handled.

The lines east of Pittsburg completed their third successive year without a single train accident fatality.

In five of the past eight years more than 520,000,000 passengers were carried by the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg without a single passenger being killed in a train accident.

See also

ACCIDENT PREVENTION — PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

—Finance

Announcement was made on Ja 27 that the Pennsylvania Railroad had sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$49,000,000 of its consolidated (now first) mortgage 4¼-per cent. gold bonds, due August 1, 1960. The bonds are authorized under the old mortgage of 1873, which permitted the issue of a total of \$100,000,000 of bonds. This new issue closed the mortgage.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Feb 10 decided to request the stockholders of the company for authorization to increase the indebtedness of the company at the next annual meeting on March 9, 1915, to the extent of \$40,000,000. The authority already exists under the action of the stockholders taken in March, 1909, to increase the

indebtedness \$80,000,000 so that the total authorization, including the \$40,000,000, will then be \$120,000,000. The \$49,000,000 consolidated mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds sold recently by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were a part of this issue and authorization.

—Prohibition

It was announced F 3 that the Pennsylvania railroad would not renew its liquor licenses at the Broad-street station in Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania terminal in New York. The sale of liquor on trains was discontinued in 1912. On May 1, 1914, the road gave up its liquor license for the Pittsburg station.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.

Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Co. on Oct 15, acquired control of the Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s Steelton plant by buying stock owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The par value of the stock was \$7,092,200.

PENSIONS

See

GREAT BRITAIN—PENSIONS
MOTHERS' PENSIONS

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD

A group of trustees representing holders of mortgages against the Pere Marquette Railroad, now in receivers' hands, filed a petition in the Federal Court in Detroit, Mar 22, asking that the road be sold at public auction.

Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, of the Federal District Court, Detroit, May 24, issued an order that the Pere Marquette Railway system be sold at auction on Oct 1.

Judge Tuttle, July 22, ordered the sale of the Pere Marquette Railroad between that date and Nov. 15, 1915. He fixed the upset price at \$14,000,000, subject to the underlying bonds and interest, which virtually brings the price to \$42,000,000. The Pere Marquette had been in the hands of receivers since Apr 12, 1912.

PERETZ, Isaac Loeb

Isaac Loeb Peretz, the Jewish author, died Apr 3, aged 63.

PERISCOPES

The working parts of the periscope, says Dr. Weichert of the Goertz optical works giving a description of the instrument in the year book of the *Schiffsbautechnischen Gesellschaft*, are carried in a heavy steel tube fixed to the steering tower of the submarine and strong enough to withstand the pressure of the water against it when the boat is moving. When not in use, the instrument can be lowered into the hull. The head of the periscope, which projects above the water can be turned in any direction by a handle at the bottom of the tube. The image is received by a prism in the head of the periscope, and transmitted through a system of lenses to a prism at the bottom of the tube, by which it is reversed so that it is viewed in an upright position by the observer within the submarine who looks through an eyepiece at the side of the second prism. The magnifying power usually found in these instruments is 1.5. In very clear weather, satisfactory results may be obtained by

throwing the image on a ground glass screen, thus relieving the strain of long continued observation using but a single eye. Recently designed periscopes have compass and telescope scale (range finding) attachments.

In an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, June 26), Ernest Coustet describes no less than ten types of periscopes, and presumably this catalogue by no means exhausts the possibilities. The simplest form is a vertical steel tube about 20 feet long, with a reflecting prism at the top and the lenses of a telescope at the bottom. Mr. Coustet says, in substance:

"This periscope gives very clear images, but as it can be used with only one eye at a time it does not allow of distinguishing the different planes of vision very well, and tires the observer's eye rather quickly. Binocular periscopes have been attempted, but luminosity is lost by gaining the advantage of stereoscopic vision.

"The so-called combination periscope allows of vision with both eyes, though it is not stereoscopic. A real image is thrown on a ground-glass screen, much like that of a photograph camera; it may be looked at with the two eyes, but no impression of depth and space is given. The screen avoids excessive fatigue, but it can be used only in bright light. The size of the image is often insufficient to bring out detail. To obtain greater enlargement without diminishing clearness too much, magnifying lenses are sometimes added.

"The preceding periscopes do not enable a commander to take a rapid survey of the horizon; it takes five to ten seconds to make a complete circle. Again, the observer must himself move around with the eyepiece. If the image is to remain upright without moving the eyepiece, it is necessary to use a compensatory prism whose movement makes up for that of the eyepiece.

"This is the principle of the panoramic periscope whose tube is fixed and bears at its summit a glass bulb containing a reflecting prism mounted on a base that may be turned with a handle. There is a compensating prism that turns at half the speed and keeps the image straight.

"To observe successively all points of the horizon, it suffices to turn the crank, without its being necessary for either observer or eyepiece to change place.

"Nevertheless, however rapid the operation, it does not enable the observer to see the whole horizon at once. This is realized in the periscope with ring-shaped eyepiece. At the top of the tube is a ring-shaped lens which refracts toward the base of the tube rays that reach it from all sides. A panoramic image is thus obtained that includes all surrounding objects, though they appear smaller and more distant than with the naked eye. The observer also sees, in the center of the panoramic image, a portion of the field on a larger scale."

PERRY, Enoch Wood

Enoch Wood Perry, a well known artist, formerly United States consul at Venice, died in New York City, Dec 14, aged 84 years.

PERSHING, Brig. Gen. John Joseph

Mrs. Pershing, wife of Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., and her three little daughters were burned to death, early Aug 27, at their home at the presidio, San Francisco. Warren, her five-year-old boy, was rescued, unhurt, by soldiers. The dead children are Helen, aged 8; Anna, 6; and Margaret, 3.

PERSIA

Early in the year a number of sporadic anti-Christian outbreaks in Moslem lands occurred, the worst in Persia, where Assyrian Christians were said to have been attacked and massacred by Turkish regular troops, aided by Kurds. A cabled account of the trouble tells of the heroic services of Dr. Harry P. Packard, the American doctor of the Urumiah station, who risked his life to prevent a massacre at Geogtopa, where 3000 Assyrians made their last stand. After a three days' fight, when their ammunition was exhausted, Dr. Packard unfurled an American flag and advanced between the lines. His act resulted in the saving of all the Assyrians but 200, who had been burned in a church. It was reported that fifteen thousand Assyrian Christians had taken refuge under the protection of the American mission station, while 2000 were at the French mission.

The orthodox bishop, Mar Eli, and four clergymen were said to have been hanged, and 60 refugees were reported executed at Urumiah. At Gulpashan the inhabitants were barbarously killed. This was the last of 103 Assyrian villages to hold out.

The situation developed after the Russian troops that had given peace and security to Urumiah were withdrawn for service elsewhere. This gave the Kurds opportunity for plunder and revenge, in which the low class of Persian Moslems became partners.

The Turkish War Office told Ambassador Morgenthau that "no acts of violence have been committed at Urmia," and the Grand Vizier stated that the reported atrocities were "grossly exaggerated," but Turkish regular troops were sent thither upon the demand of the American ambassador to restore order.

Delayed dispatches from Tiflis May 21 told of an epidemic of typhus which was raging in the town of Urumiah, in Azerbaijan province, Persia, and the district surrounding the town. The staff of the American Presbyterian Mission at Urumiah were combating the disease, which had practically filled the town with sick, and several hundred patients were housed in the mission quarters. A number of the members of the mission staff, including Dr. Harry P. Packard of Denver, Col., were ill with the disease.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—PERSIAN OPERATIONS

PERU.

On Ja 8, ex-President Guillermo Billinghurst, who was exiled from Peru in 1914, having been deposed by Col. Oscar Benavides, and Dr. Augusto Durand, the Liberal leader who was exiled in Nov, 1914, were both ordered

to leave Chili, where they had taken refuge, within 8 days.

The Peruvian Senate, in a secret session held Ja 19, decided to reduce the army and to suspend the amortization of public debts during the European war.

The Chamber of Deputies on Ja 27 authorized a loan of 3,500,000 sols (\$1,680,000). Fernando Gazzani, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned, and was seriously wounded the following day in a duel with Juan Durand, brother of the well-known Augusto Durand. The quarrel was the result of Peru's recent request for the expulsion of Augusto Durand from Chili for alleged revolutionary activity. The President issued a call for Congress to convene in special session to consider the budget and to pass on the proposed foreign loan approved by the Chamber of Deputies Ja 27, the sanction of the Senate being necessary before the loan could be consummated.

The Ministerial crisis, which became acute at the end of Jan, when the introduction into Congress of the budget brought about a discussion of the country's finances, culminated Feb 14 in the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

The new Cabinet was sworn in Feb 20 by the President. Its members are: Minister of Marine and War, Colonel Abrill; Foreign Affairs, Señor Solon Polo; Government, Señor Victor Benavides; Justice, Señor Plácido Jimenez; Finance, Señor, Enrique Oyangueren; Public Works, Señor Francisco Alayza Noel.

A government decree published Feb 20 prohibits guano exploitation by Peruvian corporations.

Senor Don José Pardo was re-elected President of Peru May 18. The ticket headed by Senor Pardo led by a great majority. The election was conducted without any disturbances and was the quietest that had ever been held in this country. Senor Pardo was first elected President of Peru in 1904. After his first terms expired he was named as Peruvian Minister to France. He remained at that diplomatic post for five years, returning to Peru Nov, 1914.

The agent of a prominent Peruvian politician, who had been engaged in luring sergeants and corporals of the Tacna military garrison to cross Peru's frontier and head a revolution there, was arrested June 20 and placed under court martial in Valparaiso, Chile.

Colonel Oscar Benavides, Provisional President of Peru, resigned at a meeting of Congress, Aug 16. The new President, Dr. José Pardo, took the oath of office, Aug 18, for his second term. A public holiday was declared. The army was drawn up in the streets. Labor organizations and other societies paraded with Dr. Pardo to the palace. A new Cabinet was formed as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Enrique de la Riva Agüero.

Minister of Interior—Dr. Louis Julio Menendez.

Minister of Finance—Aurelio Garcia Lastres.

Minister of Justice—Wenceslao Valera.
Minister of War—Col. Benjamin Puehta.
Minister of Public Works—Dr. Belisario Sosa.

Part of the troops recently sent to quell an uprising in the province of Hararaz mutinied and killed their commander, General Fereccio, according to reports received Sept 26. The movement was quickly suppressed by loyal troops and the ringleader was captured.

By a vote of 69 to 12 the Chamber of Deputies, Oct 21, sanctioned a change in the constitution which would guarantee religious freedom.

As a result of the monster petition presented by the women of Lima asking the President to veto the constitutional amendment granting religious liberty, it was announced Nov 5 that the President had decided not to sign it, but he would not veto it. The amendment was returned to Congress to be automatically promulgated. The Cabinet voted five to one against signing it, Dr. Valera, the Minister of Justice, alone declaring that it was the President's duty to sign the measure.

Amid riotous scenes, Congress in joint session Nov 12 promulgated the constitutional amendment granting religious liberty. Father Diaz, a Deputy, seized the document from the Speaker's hands and tore it up, amid wild cheering on the part of the women who filled half the Congressional Chamber. Later Father Diaz was escorted through the streets in triumph by women. The police finally dispersed the crowds.

The Mineral Export Tax bill passed the Peruvian Senate Nov 7. It taxed petroleum 25 cents per ton flat and copper \$3.75 per ton when the standard grade was quoted in London between \$300 and \$325. The tax on copper was to be increased 50 cents with every \$5 advance in the London price. The reasonable rate adopted was considered a victory for the Anglo-American oil and copper interests.

See also

BILLINGHURST, GUILLERMO

—Treaties

The arbitration treaty between the United States and Peru of July 14, 1914, designed to cover all questions which may arise between the two countries, was ratified at Lima, Peru, Mar 5, by Foreign Minister Pola and the American Minister to Peru, Benton McMillin.

PETROGRAD

—Population

It was announced, Dec 12, that a census of the population of Petrograd that had just been taken showed a total of 2,300,000 inhabitants.

PETROLEUM.

United States

—Production

Production of petroleum in 1914 was the greatest in the history of the country, the aggregate being 290,312,535 barrels. Final figures as made public at Washington July 19 by the geological survey show that of the total output 265,762,535 barrels were either market-

ed or used in field development and 24,550,000 barrels were held in storage. The market output showed an increase of 17,316,305 barrels compared with 1913, but a loss of \$23,006,173 in value. California retained first place as an oil producer, with Oklahoma a close second, Wyoming and West Virginia, respectively, showed the greatest relative increase and decline.

A bulletin issued Dec 31 by the United States Geological Survey on the petroleum production in 1915 says in part:

"Preliminary estimates of the total yield of petroleum for 1915 indicate a slight increase over the record breaking yield in 1914.

"According to John D. Northrup, of the United States Geological Survey, the marketed production of petroleum in the United States in 1915 approximated 267,400,000 barrels and the total yield approximated 291,400,000 barrels, about 24,000,000 barrels of oil brought to the surface during the year being placed in field storage by the producers.

"The marketed petroleum in the five States was: California, 89,000,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 80,000,000; Texas, 26,000,000; Illinois, 18,500,000, and Louisiana, 18,500,000.

"The stocks of crude petroleum held by pipe line companies at the end of 1915 amounted to approximately 195,000,000 barrels, including the oil retained in storage by certain oil companies that conducted a pipe line business at the beginning of the year but which business was taken over and later conducted by separate pipe line companies. This reserve is approximately 50,000,000 barrels greater than at the end of 1914."

—Production of the world—New fields, 1914

The world-wide search for petroleum deposits which characterized 1913 continued during 1914. According to J. D. Northrup of the U. S. Geological Survey (See *Science*, Feb 12); In *Canada* the productive fields of Ontario and New Brunswick continued to furnish the declining output of the dominion; new production was found in the Belle River field, Ontario. Good gas wells continued to be found in the Tilbury district, Ontario, but attempts to retard the declining oil output were unsuccessful. A promising field was found in Northern Alberta though lack of transportation hindered development. In the Flathead River valley, British Columbia and at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, good oil showings were found. In *Mexico* operations were very active, especially at Panuco and Topila in the north until the exodus of workmen in April. Unstable governmental conditions prevented more than a nominal activity up to the end of the year. Examination of the petroleum indications in *Honduras* resulted in the formation of the Honduras Oil Co., financed by Honduras capital. By legislative decree the government of *San Salvador* granted to Alfredo Leon Schlesinger, a native of Austria-Hungary, the exclusive privilege of conducting geologic studies of the mineral resources of San Salvador for one year and of exploiting them for a period of 30 years, subject to

a 25 per cent. royalty and to the reversion of all property to the government at the end of the concession period. Drilling for oil in *Cuba* continued in the vicinity of Cardenas. The testing of promising structure and oil indications in *Barbados* was retarded by the failure of legislative aid. Developments at *Trinidad* resulted in a marked increase in production over previous years. The discovery of petroleum and natural gas at Tabura, *Columbia*, near the important Caribbean seaport of Barranquilla, indicates the development of an important field in close proximity to the Panama Canal. Investigations along the coast and in the mountains near Quito, by a Dutch syndicate, suggest the possible development of *Ecuador's* petroleum resources in the near future. Developments in the proved oil fields of *Peru* were without notable incident. Investigations in the area between the Incahuasi and Aguaraygua ranges, *Bolivia*, have shown the presence of a considerable area of prospective oil land south of Sucre. Several companies were organized in Santiago to test certain districts in *Chile*. In the Comodoro Rivadavia oil district, in southern *Argentina*, 12,355 acres of land has been reserved by the government, of which 350 hectares (865 acres) is being exploited by the state. Legislation providing for the exploitation of the petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia is now under consideration by the Argentine Congress. On *Apsheron Peninsula, Russia*, the oil fields in the vicinity of Baku showed a steady decline, development being retarded by a strike of the old-field workmen which lasted from June 11 to July 31; however, substantial headway was made during the latter part of the year. At Grosny, in northeastern Caucasus, extensions of productive area yielded an increase in production. At Maikop production decreased in spite of significant oil strikes in the Khadijenskaia district. In the relatively new *Ural-Emba* or *Ural-Caspian* area the Dos Sor field attracted the greatest attention, but minor activity was evident in some forty other fields scattered over an area of 300 square miles east of the mouth of Ural River. A refinery at Bolshaia Rakusha, near Guriey, commenced operations in January. On the east side of the Caspian Sea, in the Ferghana Valley, *Turkestan*, developments in the new Sel-Rokh field resulted early in the year in a production which surpassed that of the old Tchimion district, *Turkestan*. Despite notable western and southwestern extensions in the Bana-Moreni district and in the discovery of deeper-lying productive strata in the same area, the net production of *Roumania* registered a decline. This decline was not in any sense due to the exhaustion of the productive fields, but to the European War. In the Galician fields in *Austria-Hungary* active development early in the year resulted in establishing a southern extension of the Boryslaw field which clearly indicates the ultimate connection of that field with the development at Mraznica. In *Hungary* the discovery of oil was reported in the village of Moryaor, district of Szenice, Nyitra county. In *Spain*

promising surface indications near Cadez were examined by the government. In *Palestine* prospecting was active at Makarim. The European War caused the postponement of the plans to further develop the fields in the Tigris and Euphrates valleys near Mosul and Bagdad. Interest in *Persian* developments was greatly stimulated by the decision of the British government to acquire a majority interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and thereby secure for the admiralty undisputed access to oil lands adjacent to the Persian Gulf. Wildcatting in *Burma* resulted in the opening of a promising new field at Indaw, Kindat Township. Under agreement between the *Chinese* government and the Standard Oil Co. of New York a joint investigation of the resources in and near Autin-fu, Shensi, Chengte and Chihli was undertaken. In *Japan* substantial gushers were reported in the Akita district in western Nippon. In the northeastern portion of *New Guinea* (Papua) petroleum deposits were reported near Etape, and in the southeastern portion of the island oil indications of great promise were found by Australian geologists on the western flank of the Albert Mountains, between the River Purari on the north and Yule Island on the south.

Interest in *New Zealand* was centered in the Taranaki district, New Plymouth, North Island, where late in the year four wells producing oil simultaneously were believed to indicate the presence of a considerable quantity of oil in the locality.

The activity of the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Ltd., *Egypt*, resulted in the completion of a number of creditable wells during the year in the Gensah and Hurgada fields. Promising oil indications were found in *British Somaliland* on the south side of the Gulf of Aden.

The amount of petroleum produced in the United States during 1914 reached the unprecedented figure of 292,000,000 barrels, as against 248,446,230 in 1913; 222,113,218 in 1912, according to John D. Northrup of the United States Geological Survey, in a report made public Jan 18. This indicates an increase of 13 per cent. over 1913.

Deeper drilling in the mid-continent and Gulf regions, the development of new prolific pools in Oklahoma, northern Texas and northwestern Louisiana, increased area in Wyoming and many new gushers in California contributed to the increase.

The following table gives an estimate of the production in 1914 compared with the actual production in 1913:

State.	1914.	1913.
California	103,000,000	97,788,525
Oklahoma	98,000,000	63,579,384
Illinois	21,000,000	23,893,399
Texas	20,000,000	15,009,478
Louisiana	15,000,000	12,498,828
West Virginia	11,000,000	11,567,290
Ohio	7,500,000	8,781,468
Pennsylvania	7,000,000	7,963,282
Wyoming	4,600,000	2,406,522
Kansas	2,700,000	2,375,029
Indiana	700,000	956,095
New York	800,000	902,211
Kentucky	500,000	524,568
Colorado	150,000	483,799
Other States	50,000	10,543
Total	292,000,000	248,446,230

Oklahoma furnished the most spectacular as well as the most demoralizing feature of the year. In that state the daily output of the Cushing field rose from 23,000 barrels the first week in January to more than 225,000 barrels in the latter part of December. In Carter county, southern Oklahoma, the development of the Healdton pool, though overshadowed by Cushing, was sensational.

See also
CONSERVATION

California

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Associated Oil Company, the Union Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of California, were made defendants, with thirty-six other corporations and individuals in a suit filed at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb 17, by the United States Government to recover lands in Kern county, California, valued at more than \$100,000,000.

Ten sections of California oil lands near the town of McKittrick, Kern County, valued at \$15,000,000, were declared to have been fraudulently patented by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in a decision by Judge Robert S. Bean, of the United States District Court, of Oregon, filed in Los Angeles, Cal., June 11. The land is in the Elk Hills district of Kern County.

Another suit involving oil lands in the same area and valued by government experts at \$320,000,000, was pending in the United States District Court, Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe having denied a motion by the railroad company to dismiss the action on the ground that the statute of limitations had supervened.

—Occupational diseases

An article by Dr. Gräf in *Prometheus* (Berlin) of Nov. 21, 1914, gives some facts regarding the occupational diseases of industries connected with petroleum refining. The vapor of benzol, he says, is seriously poisonous when inhaled, the toxic action being marked by vertigo, trembling, loss of consciousness, cramps, etc. The writer quotes a typical case of such poisoning, in which the workman was rendered unconscious in five minutes. After the light oils have been removed from coal-tar there remains a residue containing the phenols cresols, pyridin bases, etc. This residuum, called (in Germany) "fat broth," is dangerous for the eyes, because of its sharp, corrosive constituents. If any of these enter the eye they cause violent irritation, first catarrh of the connective tissue, then irritation of the cornea, even to the extent of suppuration. Sometimes the cornea between the lids looks as if tattooed. If a spray of this residuum strikes the face, it causes wartlike growths, which, in receding, leave small ulcers. The final residuum, which consists practically of pitch alone, is comparatively harmless to eyes and skin. However, under certain circumstances the coal-tar pitch may have an injurious effect. This phenomenon is related to the photographic action of light on certain dyes. Workers in an industry which involved the handling of coal-tar pitch complained, after

the introduction of certain additions to the mass of tar, of burning and itching of the skin. The itching was only on parts accessible to light, and in many cases it ceased at night or in the shade.

Of 103 patients, 88 had the itching only when light, especially sunlight, fell on the parts affected. Furthermore, of those who suffered from the itching 89 were light-haired blonds, and only 14 were dark-haired. The affection can be caused not only by direct handling of the tar, but by inhaling its vapor. The treatment recommended is anointing with some sort of grease and washing with a very dilute solution of medicinal soap. Washing with pure water made the symptoms worse in some cases. Though annoying, the affection is not considered dangerous. Much more serious are the tumors or swellings to which those who handle anilin dyes are liable. These occur not only in workmen who manufacture the dyes, but in the cloth-dyers who use them. Dr. Gräf writes in conclusion:

"According to Leuenberger, various aromatic chemical substances are capable of inducing tumors, such as anilin, toluidin, naphthylamin, etc. . . . Some persons appear to be especially susceptible."

—Rittman process

Two discoveries were announced Feb 28 by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. They are chemical processes developed after years of research by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines. One is expected to enable oil refiners to increase their output of gasoline by 200 per cent, the other makes possible the production from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, bases for dyes and high explosives, for which in the past the United States and the rest of the world has depended almost exclusively upon Germany. Dr. Rittman has applied for patents upon his processes to prevent the possibility of any monopoly in their use, and will dedicate them to the American people.

Dr. Rittman thus describes his process: "The oil is passed in the form of vapor into a tube which is under a pressure varying from 90 to 500 pounds a square inch and is at a temperature of about 450 degrees centigrade. This 'breaks' the kerosene molecules up into small gasoline molecules. The process is similar to the popping of corn and very simple. The old way was to distill off the gasoline from the liquid, and when that was done no more gasoline could be obtained. By my process we break up the residue—the big molecules that were not used heretofore to get gasoline. It virtually begins where the old process leaves off. Double the amount of gasoline is obtained by the breaking up process. The residue solids, which sell for about 3 cents a gallon, are converted into gasoline, which sells for about 12 cents a gallon." Dr. Rittman explained that the same process was used largely in obtaining toluol and benzol.

Secretary Lane announced Mar 12 that the United States Bureau of Mines had entered into a co-operative arrangement with the Aetna Explosives Company of New York for

the development on a commercial scale of the process discovered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, for the manufacture of benzol and toluol from petroleum.

Under the agreement the Aetna company undertook to devote the sum of not less than \$200,000 to the construction of apparatus and machinery necessary to make exhaustive tests of the commercial feasibility of the new discovery. The development work will be carried on in Pittsburgh, where the company has acquired a small refining plant. The contract expressly provides that all devices, improvement, processes and inventions of any kind evolved in the development of the process shall be subject to patent by the Bureau of Mines for the benefit of the public. The work will be carried on under the direct supervision of Dr. Rittman, who will have exclusive control and direction of the experimental work.

Details concerning Dr. Rittman's methods were given in *The Scientific American* of March 20. These methods are in the nature of improvements in the process known to oil-refiners as "cracking," employed commercially for at least half a century. This process is the decomposition of hydrocarbons by high temperatures, to cause a greater yield of low-boiling substances, such as gasoline, than that obtainable by simple distillation. In Dr. Rittman's process, the intense heat is not applied until the petroleum has been converted into vapor. Says C. H. Claudy:

"By treating vapor of petroleum instead of the liquid itself, Dr. Rittman is able to go much further than can be accomplished by the use of the still. In the still pressures of 100 pounds are high, and an undue increase of heat after that pressure is reached is usually dangerous. Gas, however, is compressible to a much greater degree than a hundred pounds without danger of explosion in apparatus of the type described, and, in experiments, Dr. Rittman has succeeded in working with a pressure exceeding 500 pounds. With such pressures as this, and with a degree of heat perfectly controllable by the means described, the Rittman process not only delivers gasoline to the amount of from 50 to 75 per cent., but permits him to obtain benzol and toluol at will. . . . There seems to be no question in the minds of those practical chemists who have looked into the matter that a new principle of petroleum treatment has been made commercially possible, but, as Dr. Rittman himself points out, there is only a belief to go upon, practical applications as yet not having been made."

Secretary Lane cancelled a contract, Sept 11, made by the Department of the Interior with the Aetna Explosives Company of New York, under which the company had agreed to expend \$200,000 in the development of the process discovered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman for the manufacture of benzol and toluol from petroleum.

The action was taken by Secretary Lane on receiving information from A. J. Moxham, president of the Aetna Explosives Company,

that the results obtained from the production under the Rittman process had been so satisfactory that his company would start their plant on a commercially operative basis.

"The cancellation of the contract," Secretary Lane said, "is in accordance with the original understanding with the Aetna company to the effect that the Government would withdraw from the contract as soon as benzol and toluol were produced by means of the Rittman process in commercial quantities. The Department of the Interior is ready to issue permits or licenses to any person or firm that can furnish assurances of good faith and that is desirous of employing the process. The Aetna Explosives Company has also agreed to develop the Rittman gasoline process, and I expect to be able to make announcement as to the success of this other process in large scale operations within a short time."

—Snelling process

A process for making gasoline out of "synthetic crude oil" is reported to have been discovered by Dr. Walter O. Snelling, a research chemist of Pittsburgh, for many years in charge of explosive experiments for the United States Government, according to an announcement he made at the Feb 16 session of the one hundred and tenth meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in New York. Dr. Snelling resigned his Governmental position to conduct his experiments, and for two years was employed and financed by John T. Millikin, a rich oil man of St. Louis.

The Scientific American of March 20 gives an explanation of Dr. Snelling's application of the "cracking" principle whereby he converts natural hydrocarbons of all kinds, such as vaseline, red wax, fuel oil, etc., into "crude oil" capable of yielding gasoline. To accomplish this, the oil or wax is heated in a tight vessel, but it is apparently necessary that the ratio of the volume occupied by the substance to the empty space above it should not vary above or below certain limits. Not less than one-tenth of the vessel nor more than one-half must be occupied by the oil, otherwise the change does not take place. The reason for this remains yet undiscovered. Dr. Snelling says of his discovery:

When the conditions within the vessel, as to amount of filling and temperature applied, are as indicated above, the carbon and hydrogen atoms of the hydrocarbon seem to rearrange themselves to form crude oil and natural gas.

In this rearrangement, not only are low boiling-compounds produced from those of higher boiling-point, but even the reverse action takes place. . . . Apparently the entire process depends upon certain equilibrium reactions, in which constituents of different boiling-point tend to be present in a certain very definite ratio, provided the space relationship within the treating vessel is of the proper order. Solid paraffin, of course, contains no constituents that are liquid or gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but upon treatment by this process even this solid paraffin is resolved into synthetic crude oil and natural gas. . . . If, instead of starting with paraffin, we go to the other extreme, and start with kerosene, which is entirely free from heavy ends, we will obtain a synthetic crude oil which is much lighter in gravity than that produced from paraffin, but which nevertheless contains high boiling constituents whose boiling-point exceeds by many degrees the boiling-point of the heaviest product present in the untreated kerosene. . . .

It is, of course, evident that if putting any hydrocarbon through the process described makes it into a crude oil, it ought to be possible to take any hydrocarbon, and first convert it into crude oil by the process described, then remove the gasoline, for example, or any constituent, from this crude oil by distillation, and then to subject the residue to a repetition of the process. I have done this many times, and have converted paraffin and other petroleum products almost wholly into gasoline and natural gas. I have obtained from paraffin about 70 per cent. of water-white gasoline, the remaining 30 per cent. representing the natural gas formed by the repeated action of the process, and some free carbon. From fuel, gas-oil, vaseline, and similar materials I have obtained from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of water-white gasoline, and samples of this gasoline, even after standing for a year or two, do not discolor, nor acquire an offensive or "cracked" odor. I wish particularly to note that this gasoline, even when produced, was not treated in any way, and has never come in contact with either acid, alkali, fullers' earth, bone-black, or other related materials. In brief, the process which I have described produced from practically any hydrocarbon a material which resembles natural crude oil, and which gives a gasoline which appears equal in quality and appearance to gasoline from natural crude. Both the crude oil produced by my process and the gasoline produced from its distillation possess an odor which is somewhat different from the odor of natural crude oil and ordinary gasoline. This odor, while peculiar and distinctive, is not in the slightest like the odor of "cracked" products, and it is, in fact, a slightly milder and sweeter odor than that of ordinary oil-products. Upon mixing my synthetic crude oil, or the gasoline produced from it, with certain muds and clays, it seems to be altered, and the odor changes and becomes much more like that due to ordinary crude oil.

Mr. Snelling adds: "These experiments which I have described have been wholly of a laboratory nature, and much work remains to be done in the application of the principles which have been discovered to commercial work on a large scale."

PHELPS, Rear-Adm. Thomas Stowell

Rear-Adm. Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., Nov 3, at the age of 66 years.

PHILADELPHIA

—Piers

On June 15 Mayor Blankenburg signed two ordinances authorizing the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries to acquire the necessary property at the foot of McKean street for the first of the 10 municipal Moyamensing piers to be erected in the southern section of the city. This pier will be the largest yet built by the city and will cost about \$1,500,000. The whole group of 10 piers, which, it is said, will be superior to any municipal-owned piers in the United States, and the car storage yards and other facilities necessarily appurtenant to the piers will cost almost \$25,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY COMPANY.

Three indictments charging the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company with breaches of the Interstate Commerce law in the transportation of anthracite and bituminous coal were returned on Jan 6 in Philadelphia by a Federal grand jury. Failure to file tariffs for freight transported by barges from Philadelphia to New England points, extending shippers' privileges and facilities in transportation not specified in the tariffs filed, and the failure to collect demurrage on shipments from the

mines to Philadelphia, are among the charges upon which the indictments are based. There was a total of 120 counts in the three indictments.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

General Noriel the insurgent leader, and two accomplices, who were found guilty of having killed a political enemy at a cockfight in 1902, were hanged at Manila on Jan 27. Noriel was one of the most prominent natives in the province of Cavité. He was sentenced to die on January 12, but secured a stay. Influential Filipinos exerted every effort to obtain a mitigation of the sentence.

The insurrectos arrested on Christmas eve pleaded not guilty to brigandage at Manila Jan 30. The charge was changed to conspiracy against the constituted authorities, and again they pleaded not guilty. Denying criminality, they asserted that the attempt to liberate their country was inspired by love of fatherland.

Rufino Vicente, one of the leaders accused of instigating the Filipino raid on the governmental offices at Navetas on Christmas eve, pleaded guilty to the charge of sedition at Manila on Feb 6. Other Filipinos held on the same charge pleaded not guilty.

Eight other men who were arrested were arraigned Feb 15 and pleaded not guilty.

A constabulary detective arrested Ricarte, a Filipino exile, at Shanghai, Apr 3. He had carried on a propaganda of revolt for some time, and was charged with instigating the recent political trouble about Manila.

Twelve of the participants in the uprising on Christmas Eve were sentenced May 22. Three of the men were sentenced to six years in prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000; six to five-year terms and \$5,000 fines; the remaining three to four-year terms and \$4,000 fines.

The action of the Philippine Legislature in increasing internal revenue taxes on account of the war was legalized by Congress Mar 2, but a provision empowering the legislature to enact further emergency revenue legislation was defeated.

See also

CHILDREN'S LAWS—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

—Commerce

The effects of the European War on the commerce of the Philippine Islands have been felt chiefly in the copra export trade. As this crop is perishable, and Germany has been the heaviest buyer, the loss was great. France also has been a large purchaser, and that market was seriously affected. Prices fell from 4½ cents to 1¼ cents a pound. Some cargoes were sold in Spain, and 1000 tons were sold in California. The markets for manila hemp were almost wholly suspended. The usual supplies of cattle and refrigerated meats from Australia were cut off by the war embargo on foodstuffs, but a meat supply has been secured through action of the French authorities who permit shipments from Indo-China. The coal supply from Japan was severely restricted by the requirement of heavy bonds insuring that no delivery to German ships would be made. (Jan.)

—Jones Philippine Independence bill

On Jan 2, Ex-President Taft, formerly Governor General of the Philippines, appeared before the U. S. Senate Committee which was taking testimony on the pending Jones bill providing for the ultimate independence of the islands. He declared that the natives would not be prepared to govern themselves for 30 years, and that the granting of immediate self-government would result in a second Mexico. On the 5th Martin Egan and G. H. Fairchild, Americans with investments in the Philippines, opposed the setting of a date on which independence would be granted. Manuel Quezon, Resident Commissioner for the Islands, ardently supported the preamble which declared the United States would relinquish the Islands when a stable government should be established (Jan 7). On the following day the preamble was declared by Newton W. Gilbert, formerly a member of the Philippine Commission, to be misleading and mischievous. W. Morgan Shuster, also a former member of the Commission, spoke on Jan 8 favoring the bill. Sec. of War Garrison who was called (Jan 11) favored bill. The committee began the revision of the bill Jan 16, providing for the protection of pagan tribes on the 18th, and for the appointment of an auditor to scrutinize public accounts on the 19th.

With a recommendation for immediate passage, the revised bill for a greater measure of self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines was presented to the Senate on Feb 2.

Efforts to obtain passage of the administration Philippine bill failed in the Senate Mar 3. Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, made a strong appeal for the measure, which already had passed the House. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, objected, saying that under no circumstances should the bill be passed at this session. As the Senate was working under a unanimous consent agreement the objection prevented action.

PHILLIPS, Prof. Andrew Wheeler.

Prof. Andrew Wheeler Phillips, the author and editor and a member of the Yale faculty, known to every student of mathematics in the college since 1877, died in New Haven, Ct., Jan 20, from heart disease. Prof. Phillips was born in 1844.

PHILLIPS, Stephen

Stephen Phillips, dramatist and poet, died in Deal, Eng., Dec 9, at the age of 47 years.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

A gift of \$100,000 by William Thompson of New York, to be held in trust for the erection of a gymnasium at Phillips Exeter Academy, was announced Oct 9 at Founders' Day exercises, at which the new academy building was dedicated.

PHONOGRAPH.

The Aeolian Company announced on Jan 3 that it had entered the field of phonograph manufacturing on a large scale by placing on the market at a popular price an instrument em-

bodifying several novel features and improvements. Distinctive features of the Aeolian phonograph, which is termed a vocalion, are a sounding board held under tension similar to that of a piano's strings, a horn of peculiar construction and a sound-box unlike any hitherto used. But the chief feature is a contrivance known as the graduola, which enables the owner to regulate the tone and power in the playing of a record. The graduola is the invention of F. J. Empson, of Melbourne, Australia.

PHONOMETER

A device invented by Dr. A. G. Webster for showing the direction of signals, was demonstrated Nov 17 at the final autumn session of the National Academy of Sciences held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The phonometer translates the intensity of sound into terms of light, so that, as the inventor expressed it, the deaf may see what they cannot hear.

Professor Webster showed a resonator or "phone" which took up the vibrations of a tuning fork and emitted a sound of standard pitch. This instrument took the place of a regular fog signal. The receiving instrument, or phonometer, looked like a small round box on a tripod. From each end of the box projected a conical horn resembling a megaphone. The small ends of the horns were turned toward each other.

The device is placed so that the horns are at right angles with the course of the vessel on which it is installed. The vibration caused by the signal is concentrated by the horns and communicated to a metal diaphragm, which is held in place by small steel wires. The pulsation goes to a tiny electric light, and the effect upon it is registered by the reflections of a mirror on a scale which can be read through a glass attached to the instrument. The scale shows the intensity of the sound as the image of the light widens or contracts. The horns swing easily upon a pivot and when they have been so adjusted by the operator that they show the greatest intensity, a tube of the instrument is pointing in the direction from which the signal is being sounded.

Dr. Webster declared that the direction can be determined within a very few degrees. Experts who witnessed the demonstration said that if the device could show within five or ten degrees it would be of incalculable value.

PHONOSCOPE

See

DEAFNESS

PHOSPHATE ROCK

The production of phosphate rock in the United States in 1914, as shown by the quantity marketed by States, was 2,734,043 long tons, valued at \$9,608,401. The production of the preceding year amounted to 3,111,221 long tons, valued at \$11,796,231, so that there was a decrease in 1914 of 377,178 long tons, or 12 per cent. in quantity and of \$2,188,190, or 19 per cent in value. W. C. Phelan is authority for the statement made public by the United States Geological Survey Apr 28.

The output came, as usual, principally from Florida, Tennessee, and South Carolina, in the order named. In the western field the producing States were Idaho and Wyoming. Florida continues to be the leading producer, followed distantly by Tennessee, which in turn is followed distantly by South Carolina. The marketed output of the Western States is still small, amounting to about one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total production of the country.

The total quantity of phosphate rock—hard rock, land pebble, and river pebble—marketed in Florida in 1914, was 2,138,891 long tons, valued at \$7,354,744. Compared with 1913 this was a decrease of 406,385 tons in quantity and of \$2,208,340 in value.

Soon after the outbreak of the war the phosphate mining companies of Florida either curtailed production very materially or suspended mining completely. Of 51 plants operating in Florida during 1914, only 19 were in operation at the close of 1914.

Shipments of phosphate rock to Germany, which hitherto has been a large consumer, have almost entirely ceased, and those to the other European countries have been seriously interrupted.

PHOTOGRAPHY

—Color

A perfected process of photography by which the colors of nature are reproduced with absolute accuracy was said to have been demonstrated at the Brooklyn Hospital, when a color portrait of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, a noted surgeon, was taken by Dr. Nathan T. Beers of 97 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, the head of the Department of Photography at the Brooklyn Hospital.

This process, called kodachrome, was reported to have been worked out by Dr. Kenneth Mees, formerly of the Wratten & Wainwright Plate Company of London. The patents are held by the Eastman Kodak Company. The published details of the process are vague.

See also

PLANETS—PHOTOGRAPHY OF

PHOTO-KALEIDOGRAPH

According to a report in the *Scientific American*, Dr. C. Pulfrich, of Jena, Germany, has perfected an apparatus that facilitates the designing of artistic patterns. It is a combination of kaleidoscope and photographic camera. Whereas in Brewster's classical kaleidoscope images are generated by reflection on plane mirrors, Pulfrich uses the sides of a straight massive glass rod which is silvered throughout its length. Its two ends are ground plane and polished at right angles to the length of the rod. The whole is surrounded by a metal tube, allowing only the ends to project. The tube is situated vertically above a horizontal photographic plate, the objective being screwed to the lower end of the tube. The fundamental pattern from which the design is to be made is applied to the upper free end of the glass rod, photographs on glass being used exclusively for this purpose. The rod chooses from the photograph on glass a section of the size and shape of its cross-section.

and by reflection produces the most varied juxtapositions of this section so as to form an endless variety of patterns.

PHYFE, William Henry Pinkney

William Henry Pinkney Phyfe, the authority on orthology and pronunciation, died Mar 7, aged 58.

PHYSIOLOGY

See

NERVES

PINE, Charles H.

See

YALE UNIVERSITY

PINEAPPLES

According to statements of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., Feb 1, Hawaii produced one thousand times as much canned pineapples in 1914 as it did in 1901; in round numbers, 2,000,000 cases in 1914, compared with 2000 cases in 1901.

PITOU, Augustus

Augustus Pitou, retired theatrical manager and playwright, died at Hobe Sound, Fla., Dec 4. He was born in 1843.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

See

SINGER, WILLIAM H., RESEARCH LABORATORY

—Chemical plants

Announcement was made June 10 of the early completion in the Pittsburgh district of three chemical plants to manufacture a wide range of chemical products heretofore imported from European countries now at war. One plant will produce twenty-five tons of synthetic alcohol daily, another sixteen tons of nitric acid, and the third will be confined to the production of the more refined chemical products of benzol. The initial manufacturing units represent an investment of some \$2,000,000, which it is stated will later be increased to \$12,000,000. The plants are located at Carnegie, Oakdale, and Noblestown, all Pittsburgh suburbs.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS

See

BANKS AND BANKING—BANKRUPTCY

PLANETS

—"93-Ambrosi"

On Oct 6 Prof. Sola, director of the observatory at Barcelona University, announced that he discovered on Sept 15 a new planet in the Pisces constellation. The planet is distinguished by a somewhat rapid retrograde movement. Prof. Harold Jacoby of the Dept. of Astronomy in Columbia University said that the new planet was in all probability one of the asteroids or minor planets of which several hundreds are known—some only a few hundred miles in diameter.

Professor Digoudan, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences, Oct 19, announced that calculations made by Fabry and Blondel at Marseilles showed that the new planet was really "93-Ambrosi," which had been lost sight of thirty-six years.

—Photography of

It was announced Nov 28 that by using the 60 inch telescope at Mount Wilson observatory, at Pasadena, Cal., the largest of its kind in the world, Dr. Robert Wood, professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University, obtained remarkable results in photographing the moon, Saturn and Jupiter by yellow light and ultra violet and infra red rays. The planets showed remarkable differences when photographed by the different lights. On Saturn a broad dark belt about the equator was plainly visible on the proofs of the ultra violet photographs, but totally lacking on the others. The polar caps and the rings of the planet also showed differences. Jupiter showed even more marked differences than Saturn, the markings being very much more complicated and intricate in one than the other.

PLANTS

See

NURSERY STOCK—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

—Forcing

It appears that acetylene gas is being utilized as an adjunct to the sun in the cultivation of plants, says the *Popular Science Monthly*. Plants subjected to the light of this gas are reported to attain twice the size of those left to the rays of the sun only, and vegetables are said to have attained dimensions double those unassisted in the manner of illumination.

The experiments were conducted during a period of three months and in a hothouse. This house was divided into two parts by means of a curtain, the curtain being hung in such a way that each half of the house received the same illumination from the sun. The beds on each side were exactly alike, not only in size but in location and contents.

Inside the curtain an equipment consisting of thirty-five candlepower acetylene lamps was erected on one side of the curtain. Ordinary tin reflectors over each light threw their rays downward upon the soil. The lights were operated whenever it was dark, the length of time varying from nine to fourteen hours, according to the period of daylight.

The plants on the acetylene side were found, in many instances, to mature with twice the rapidity of those on the other side of the partition. Radishes, onions and several other species that develop their edible portions below the surface of the ground were found to have pursued their usual course, except that they grew twice as fast as those not placed under the influence of the acetylene light.

PLATTSBURG CAMP

See

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

PLAUT, Albert

Albert Plaut, a prominent New York drug manufacturer, died June 18, aged 58.

PLOTZ, Harry, M.D.

Dr. Plotz, whose discoveries may mitigate the menace of typhus, was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1890. He attended the schools in Newark, and for a time was a pupil at the Boys' High School in Brooklyn. Later he

entered Columbia University and took a combination course which gave him his academic degree from Columbia College and his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was graduated in 1913, at the head of his class. Upon his graduation he took a competitive examination for pathological interne at Mount Sinai Hospital, and was first among 200 contestants.

See also

SERBIA

POE, John Prentiss, jr. ["Johnny Poe"]

John Prentiss Poe, Jr., soldier, adventurer, and once famous as a football player at Princeton, where he was popularly known as "Johnny" Poe, was killed on Sept 25, while fighting as a private in the British Army in France. His death was announced Oct 29.

He was a son of John P. Poe, ex-Attorney General of Maryland, and belonged to the family of which Edgar Allan Poe, the poet, was a member.

POILPOT, Theophile François Henri

Theophile Poilpot, the noted military painter and an officer of the Legion of Honor, died in Paris Feb 6. He was in his 67th year.

POISON SHELLS

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—POISON SHELL ADVERTISEMENT

POLAND

A Russian law promulgated Apr 7 gave local municipal self-government to all towns in Poland, a substantial earnest of the promised emancipation.

The language question was settled on common-sense lines. Correspondence with state departments, as also with public bodies or private persons outside Poland, must be in the common language of the State, namely, Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russia must be in Russian. Municipal placards and similar notifications must be in both languages in parallel columns. Debate in either language may be at the speaker's discretion, but the President is obliged to explain the substance of a speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and other official proceedings must be recorded in both languages. It is provided that any cases of disputed interpretation where both languages have been used shall be decided according to the State language, namely, Russian.

The municipal autonomy granted is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care has been taken to give the Jewish population of Poland, which is larger than is to be found anywhere else in the world, some degree of representation.

The Rockefeller Foundation received word May 21 from its War Relief Commissioners that they had made a careful review of the situation in Poland east of the fighting line, including Galicia, and that they had personally inspected the Warsaw district. The number

of refugees there was very large and their need great, but was being met by the Central Citizens' Committee, which had been well organized for work and was in close touch through various local committees with Galicia. Expenditures for relief amounted to about 1,000,000 rubles, or approximately \$500,000 a month. The commissioners stated that, while it was impossible to reach this territory with supplies from America, money was much needed to carry the work along. They consequently recommended that Polish Relief Committees in America forward their funds to the Central Committee of Warsaw as the best method of helping that part of Poland.

For the care of Jewish refugees in the same region, the chief burden was being borne by a committee of representative Jews of Warsaw. This committee, of which Stanislaw Nathanson was chairman, had official recognition and was taking care of 80,000 refugees at the time of the writing. These were chiefly refugees from smaller communities who had fled to Warsaw. The committee handled the problems of shelter, food, and employment with efficiency, drawing its funds from the Central Jewish Committee in Petrograd, which acted as the source of supply for the local relief committees of other centers. The chairman of the Jewish Committee in Petrograd is Baron Alexandre de Ginsburg. The Rockefeller Commission recommended that all in America wishing to relieve destitution among the Jews send their money to Baron de Ginsburg's committee.

The Russian Council of Ministers June 25 decided to appoint a commission composed of six Russians and six Poles, under the presidency of Premier Goremykin, to deal with the preliminaries necessary to the carrying into effect of autonomy for Poland which was proclaimed by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, on August 14, 1914.

—Postage stamps

The Germans have issued stamps for Russian Poland similar in character to those issued for Belgium. They are the ordinary German stamps overprinted in two lines of Gothic characters: Russich Polen. There is no surcharge altering the face value, which remains in pfennigs. The stamps are said to be in use at nine German post offices established at Bendzin, Czentochau, Kalisch, Kolo, Konin, Lodz, Tabianice, Sierdz and Wloclawek for the correspondence of the German Government and its staff, but not yet for the use of the public in general.

POLAR EXPLORATION

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

POLICE

On warrants issued from grand jury indictments at Muncie, Ind., Mayor Rollin X. Bunch, Chief of Police M. A. McIlvaine, and Police Commissioner Herbert S. Maddy were arrested Apr 5 charged with having conspired to extort and demand "protection money" from gamblers, resort keepers and blind tiger opera-

tors. Police Commissioner Xene Y. Smith, John S. Coffman, and Sec. of Police J. Wilbur Sims were charged in the same indictment with conspiracy.

POLICEWOMEN

United States

The 62 policewomen of the United States (December 1, 1914) are distributed as follows: In Chicago, 20; Los Angeles, 5; Seattle, 5; Baltimore, 5; Pittsburgh, 4; San Francisco, 3; St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 2; Denver, 1; Colorado Springs, 1; Salem, Mass., 1; Aurora, Ill., 1; Rochester, N. Y., 1; Syracuse, N. Y., 1; Fargo, N. D., 1; Grand Forks, N. D., 1; Racine, Wis., 1; Sioux City, Ia., 1; San Antonio, Tex., 1; Omaha, 1; Superior, Wis., 1; Topeka, Kan., 1; Bellingham, Wash., 1. In Canada, Toronto has 2, and Ottawa, 1.

New Jersey

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey, Mar 2, signed the bill to allow the appointment of women as police officers.

New York City

The Senate Apr 20 passed the Jones bill providing for women patrolmen in New York City by a vote of 28 to 17.

POLITICAL PARTIES

See

NON-PARTISAN LAW

POLK, Frank L.

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF STATE

POLYVALENT

Polyvalent, an anti-toxin discovered by Professors La Chaincheand and Vallée, is said to be proving so effective in war hospital experiments in France that it is likely to supplant other antiseptics in preventing infection of wounds. Antiseptics weaken and numb tissues, thus delaying cicrization of the wound, whereas the new serum—called "polyvalent," because it is effective against all malignant germs—is said to actually stimulate the tissue surrounding the wound and promote rapid healing.

The discoverers, who are in charge of the Alfort National Veterinary School, had twenty-five horses under treatment in March, from which to get 40,000 five-cubic-centimeter doses monthly. Extensive experiments showed decreases in pain and fever in a few hours after the injection, accompanied by a rapid cessation of inflammation and supuration. Where the injection was made before the infection developed the wound healed without complication.

What are described as remarkable cures of wounded French soldiers have been effected by the new polyvalent serum, it was announced Aug 10. Complete recovery was announced of men who were terribly mutilated and for whom all hope had been given up before the serum was employed, so badly infected were their wounds. Drs. Leclainche and Vallée, the discoverers of the serum, had been unable up to date to make more than 2000 flasks of it daily, most of which goes to the base hospi-

tals, where the worst cases are to be found. When it can be made in sufficient quantities to supply the firing line, where it could be used preventively, as anti-tetanus serum is now, it is believed that thousands of lives can be saved.

"PONCE DE LEON" (gunboat)

See

SPAIN—NAVY—ACCIDENTS

PONSONBY-FANE, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon

Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane died in London, Dec 1, at the age of ninety-one. He was an attache of the British Embassy at Washington in 1846-47.

PONTOPPIDAN, Henrick

Henrick Pontoppidan, winner of the Nobel prize for literature, was born in Fredericia, Denmark, on July 24, 1857. He was the son of a clergyman, and was brought up in the doctrines of Grundtvigianism,—a theology which aimed to substitute the "living word" for the apostolic commentaries. When his father was transferred to Randers in 1863, Pontoppidan entered the Randers School. In 1866 he was studying Latin, and in 1873 he passed examinations for admission to the Technological Institute. In 1876 he made a trip up the Rhine to Switzerland and in the following year passed the first part of examinations in engineering. Three years later, when he came up for his "finals" he failed.

Pontoppidan had begun to write when he was at college, and in a story called "Kirkeskudden," written at the age of twenty-two, had attracted some attention. This sketch appeared with others later in a book called "Staekkede Vinger" ("Clipped Wings"), published in 1881. Two years later, a little book called "The Sandinge Congregation" ("Sandinge Menighed") showed the author's aversion for Grundtvigianism, and in the same year appeared the "Landsbybilleder," containing some very remarkable pictures of peasant life. Among the first to recognize the merit of the book was Henrik Ibsen.

Pontoppidan has written many short stories, books and plays, but the "Promised Land" trilogy, so-called, is the work upon which the Danish master's reputation will almost certainly rest.

In its general aspects the trilogy, which is composed of the volumes "Soil," "Promised Land" and "Doomsday" is a profound study of Danish rustic life, external and internal, showing how the lives of the lower and middle classes are affected by the religious, political and economic conditions under which the people live. Specifically it is the life-story of a radical parson named Emanuel Hansted who marries a peasant wife, and after sacrificing himself to various ideals, finally goes mad and dies.

Although Pontoppidan has not yet been published in America, fiction lovers in England have had the privilege for some years of reading two admirable translations by Mrs. Edgar Lucas, and another by G. Nielson. Nielson's translation of a story from "Mimoser," called "The Apothecary's Daugh-

ters," was published by Trubner in 1889, and made only a slight impression. In 1896 appeared the Lucas translations, both published by Dent. The first of these was a translation of "Mult," the first volume in the trilogy, and was called "Emanuel, or Children of the Soil." The second translation was "The Promised Land."

POOR, Henry William

Henry William Poor, banker, broker and president of "The Poor Railroad Manual" Company, died in New York City Apr 13. He was born in 1844.

POPPEMBERG, Felix

Dr. Felix Poppenberg, widely known German essayist and historian, died in Berlin, according to an announcement of Sept 1. Felix Poppenberg was born in Berlin on Oct 13, 1869. After graduating from the Gymnasium there he entered the university and took a degree as Doctor of Literature. He also studied at Goettingen and Heidelberg universities. He was best known as an art critic and literary reviewer, in which capacity he was connected for years with several of the leading German newspapers and periodicals. Dr. Poppenberg was a voluminous writer on art and "kultur" subjects. His best known works are "Zacharias Werner" and an essay on "Maeterlinck." He had occupied the chair of literature in Berlin University for several years.

PORCELAIN

—Morgan collection

The Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains, for more than twenty years at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, was closed to the public Feb 6. Two days later J. Pierpont Morgan announced that the entire collection had been bought by Duveen Brothers, of 720 Fifth Avenue. The collection, which consists of about 500 pieces, was said to have brought \$3,000,000.

It became known Mar 28 that the dispersal of the collection had already begun, and that Henry C. Frick had been the first purchaser. For approximately \$1,000,000, he bought twenty-five of the finest pieces in the collection. The gem of the collection, the great black hawthorn beaker, estimated to be worth from \$125,000 to \$150,000, was not sold to Mr. Frick.

It became known Apr 5 that Henry C. Frick had bought in addition to his earlier selection from the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, the superb green hawthorn beaker, No. 17, Case I., in the old catalogue, the most beautiful single piece in the galleries, aesthetically more satisfying than the black hawthorns and of the highest quality. Its value is considerably more than \$100,000.

PORTLAND CEMENT

United States

—Production

The total production of Portland cement in the United States in 1914, according to Ernest F. Burchard, of the U. S. Geological Sur-

vey, was 88,230,170 barrels, valued at \$81,789,368; the production for 1913 was 92,097,131 barrels, valued at \$92,557,617. The output for 1914 represented a decrease in quantity of 3,866,961 barrels, and in value of \$10,768,249. The shipment of Portland cement from the mills in the United States in 1914 amounted to 86,437,956 barrels, valued at \$80,118,475, compared with 88,689,377 barrels, valued at \$89,106,975, shipped in 1913. This represented a decrease in quantity of 2,251,421 barrels, and in value of \$8,988,500. The average factory price per barrel in bulk for the whole country in 1914 was 92.7 cents, compared with \$1.005 in 1913, a decrease of 7.8 cents a barrel. Pennsylvania and Indiana held first and second places respectively, as cement producers, as for many years, but suffered an appreciable reduction of output. The output of California in 1914 dropped from third to fifth place. New Jersey dropped from seventh to ninth place, having been passed by both Michigan and Iowa in 1914.

PORTMANTEAU THEATRE

See

DRAMA—PORTMANTEAU THEATRE

PORTO RICO

See also

CHILDREN'S LAWS

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—PORTO RICO

—Flora

A scientific expedition, under the supervision of Dr. N. L. Britton, which for several months had been making a botanical survey of the waters of Porto Rico under the direction of the New York Academy of Sciences and the New York Botanical Gardens, returned Mar 28, bringing back more than 200 specimens of water plants from the gardens.

PORTUGAL

January

The Portuguese Cabinet, of which Victor Hugo A. Coutinho was Premier, resigned on Jan 25, and General Pimenta Castro was selected to form a new ministry. On Feb 5 José Rodríguez Monteiro, a colonel of artillery, was appointed Foreign Minister.

March

A resolution denouncing as outlaws the President of the republic and his associates in the Government was adopted Mar 5 at a convention of the Democratic Party presided over by ex-Foreign Minister Manuel Monteiro.

A congress of Democrats of the northern provinces, in session at Lamego, seceded from the Lisbon Government and set up a Government of its own under the name "Republic of Northern Portugal," with Gen. Antonio Zaovler Correia Barreto as President, according to reports Mar 6. The Portuguese Republic had been having serious trouble since the start of the European war and the military operations in Portuguese West Africa (Angola). The Royalist faction and the Radical Democrats were opposed to the existing government. The government assumed a warlike attitude in conformity with the ancient treaty obligations by which it was bound to assist Great Britain in war if asked to do so,

and this aroused the opposition of the anti-military faction.

The Minister of Finance in the Portuguese Cabinet was said to have resigned Mar 7, his department being taken over by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

João Chagas, Portuguese Minister to France, resigned Mar 11 asserting that he could not serve under the present Portuguese Cabinet, which he called extra-parliamentary—virtually a dictatorship. He declared there was no necessity for placing the power in the hands of Pimenta Castro and the abandonment of constitutional rule.

May

Serious dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs, in Portugal had made itself felt since the end of the year 1914, the government being freely characterized as too drastic in its methods and arbitrary in its acts to an impossible degree. The President and his advisers had been called outlaws; political assassinations had not been unknown; there had been bread riots in Lisbon, followed by the proclamation of martial law throughout the republic; there had been much plotting on the part of the monarchists, with arrest and incarceration of numerous monarchist leaders; the army and navy had been suspected in their allegiance and officers of each branch arrested; there had been established the so-called "Republic of Northern Portugal" under the presidency of General Barreto, and there had been labor disorders of a serious nature.

The smouldering revolution burst into flame May 14 in an attack on the city of Lisbon by Portuguese warships. Simultaneously serious disturbances broke out in many places. For two days Lisbon was in the hands of the mob, two hundred persons being killed and five hundred wounded.

The project for the revolution was said to have been formed three days after the constitution Mar 1915 of the Cabinet of General Pimenta Castro. Dr. Alvaro Castro took charge of the military arrangements, Antonio Maria Silva undertook to organize the civilians, and Captain Leote Rego of the navy agreed to command the naval forces. The uprising was not a monarchical movement but one organized in protest by the party of Dr. Alfonso Costa, former premier, against recent measures of the government.

The Lisbon newspapers said that General Pimenta Castro, the President of the Cabinet, declared that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the Ministry to President de Azevedo. It is added that General Castro later assured the new Cabinet of his loyalty.

Admiral Xavier Brito was imprisoned on a charge of having ordered the submarine *Espadarte* to sink the warships bombarding Lisbon.

When the cruiser *Almirante Reis* caught fire and began to sink, the crew escaped to shore and sent an ultimatum to the Government, giving it until 11 o'clock that night to resign.

Senor Cunha, ex-Governor of Madeira, was killed by a shell which entered his house.

Jaime Castro was at the head of a division which marched on Lisbon to support the Government troops.

Civilians went to the Artillery Museum in Lisbon and helped themselves to all kinds of weapons. A large body of them, headed by a customs officer, attacked Republican guards posted around the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry buildings and those of the Museum were badly damaged.

General Pimeta Castro, Premier and Minister of War, and Goulard Maderios, Minister of Public Instruction, were taken from a garrison in Carmo Street and turned over to the new government. They were at once conducted on board the warship *Vasco de Gama*. B. Machado, Minister of the Interior, and Santos Lucas, Minister of Finance, members of the Cabinet of President Arriaga, were held in the garrison.

The success of the revolutionary forces was assured May 16. The new Government, presided over by Joao Chagas, was proclaimed from the windows of the City Hall in Lisbon. The announcement was received with enthusiastic manifestations.

The Revolutionary Committee, not wishing to create difficulties, concluded that, in so much as Senor Arriaga, President of the republic respected the revolutionary movement, he would be continued in office, conforming absolutely to constitutional law, until the expiration of his term, Oct. 5, 1915.

Joao Chagas, was shot four times with a pistol while on board the midnight train from Oporto, May 16. His assailant Senator Freitas, former leader of the opposition party in Parliament was immediately shot and killed by a gendarme. Senor Chagas was not seriously wounded but was taken to a hospital.

A new Portuguese cabinet was definitely formed May 18. It was composed as follows:

Minister of Interior and President of the Council during the illness of Joao Chagas, Jose Castro; Minister of Finance, Barros Queiroz; Justice, Paulo Falco; Foreign Affairs, Teixeira Queiroz; Colonies, Jorge Pereira; Public Works, Manuel Montiero; Marine, Fernandez Costa; Public Instruction, Magalhães Lima.

An absolutely neutral attitude toward all political parties would be maintained by the new Cabinet, according to an announcement May 19.

The revolutionary committee was dissolved May 20, general quiet prevailing in the capital.

Joao Chagas resigned the Premiership of Portugal May 25 on the advice of his physician. He had lost the sight of one eye, and was still suffering from the wound in his arm.

President Manuel de Arriaga officially informed Congress of his resignation May 27, and Theophilo Braga was elected President May 29 by Congress. The election was practically unanimous, there being ninety-eight votes for him and only one against.

Braga received an ovation when he appeared in the Congressional Hall. He handed to the President of Congress a message in which he expressed devotion to the ideals of a democratic and parliamentary republic,

pledging himself to take no steps of an autocratic nature.

After his message was read, Senor Braga went to the Presidential Palace, where he formally assumed the Presidency. José Castro, acting Premier, then presented the resignations of the Cabinet members, but President Braga refused to accept them, declaring he had entire confidence in the Ministers.

June

The general elections held June 13 passed without disorder. Returns from Lisbon assured a majority to the Democrats over the Revolutionists. Reports from the provinces gave similar results.

It was announced June 19 that the new Portugal Cabinet, which will succeed the Ministry which resigned June 16, will consist of the following:

Atose Castro, Premier, Minister of War and Minister of the Interior, *pro tem*.

Catano Menezes, Minister of Justice.

Augusto Spares, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Norton Mattos, Minister of the Colonies.

Manuel Montero, Minister of Public Works.

Lopez Martins, Minister of Public Instruction.

The posts of Minister of Finance and Minister of Marine had not at that time been filled.

August

Bernardino Machado was elected by Congress, Aug 6, President of the Republic of Portugal. Senhor Machado, who was supported by the two principal parties, was elected on the third ballot by a majority of 134 of the 379 members present.

Dr. Silva, Minister of the Interior, announced, Aug 27, in the National Council, that a monarchical movement had broken out in northern Portugal. The barracks of a regiment of infantry at Guimaraes, twelve miles southeast of Braga, had, he said, been attacked, and many persons had been wounded. Dr. Silva said that the government had taken various precautions. Arms and bombs had been seized. The railway bridge at Trofa had been dynamited, but trains were still able to cross it.

Parliament, Aug 29, passed a resolution stating that the government, in view of the grave events in northern Portugal, would employ most rigorous measures to preserve order. It was reported that the fermenter of the disturbances was Captain Henrique de Palva Couceiro, a Royalist leader.

September

Dispatches from the Portuguese frontier on Sept 2 reported an insurrectionary movement at Braga and Caxias. A new insurrectionary movement had broken out not only in Lisbon, but in the principal provincial cities of Portugal, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

October

Dr. Bernardino Machado, the new President of the republic of Portugal, took the oath of office at a joint meeting of Parliament Oct 6.

November

The President on Nov 30 received the new cabinet, which was composed of members of the democratic party. The Ministry

which would assume office Dec 1 was made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Dr. Afonso Costa.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. Almeida Ribeiro.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Catanho Menezes.

Minister of War—Major Norton Mattos.

Minister of Marine—Captain Azevedo Coutinho.

Minister of the Colonies—Dr. Rodrigues Gaspar.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Augusto Soares.

Minister of Instruction—Captain Siga.

See also

MACHAD, Bernardino

POSTAGE STAMPS

See

STAMPS, POSTAGE

POSTAL AFFAIRS

All transatlantic mail would be held hereafter by the French postal authorities for two days before being forwarded in accordance with an order issued Sept 1. It applied also to English, French and Swiss mails. The purpose of the order was to delay the forwarding of letters which might contain military intelligence. Letters posted in the zone immediately behind the fighting line had long been held for four days.

The order was canceled by the French Ministry of War, Oct 3, upon the suggestion of the Foreign Office. It was readily seen, on being pointed out by the American Embassy, that no adequate military purposes would be served by delay of American mail when the Swiss mails, although held back the same length of time, would reach their destinations within a few hours after the time the American mails left port.

An official note issued in Rome, Italy, Sept 2, confirmed the forty-eight hour delay for foreign mail, both incoming and outgoing.

Parcel post service with Germany having been stopped, an attempt was made to send "milk for German babies" as first-class mail. Great Britain, however, announced, Dec 31, that parcels, whether sent by parcel post or by letter post, would enjoy no immunity further than that given to ordinary merchandise. They might be searched and, if found to contain contraband, confiscated.

First class letter mail carried by neutral steamships which voluntarily stop at English ports comes under the English municipal law and is thus liable to be opened and subjected to examination by the censor as ordinary mail entering and leaving England is censored.

See also

BAHAMAS—POSTAGE

BRITISH HONDURAS—POSTAGE

CANADA—POSTAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS

GERMANY—POSTAGE

PARCEL POST

RAILROADS—MAIL PAY

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS

Great Britain

The money order department of the London Post Office issued a circular Nov. 4, ad-

vising the public that thereafter no individual or firm would be permitted to send more than £100 (\$500) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

It had been found that thousands of pounds were being shipped to avoid exchange rates.

Greece

Suspension of postal money order exchanges between the United States and Greece was ordered by Postmaster-General Burleson Oct 26 pending the negotiation of a new postal convention between the two countries. More orders are drawn in the United States for payment in Greece than are received in the United States for payment, and a balance is paid Greece monthly. The war has made it impossible to make these payments in gold through Paris exchange, as required by the present convention.

To meet the situation caused by the suspension of postal money order exchanges between the United States and Greece, it was announced Nov 16 that the National Bank of Greece, whose correspondent in New York was the Irving National Bank, had made arrangements with Greek postal authorities, which enabled it to assure remitters that funds sent through them would be paid out through any money order office in Greece.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

United States

More than 100,000 persons have been added to the list of postal savings bank depositors since the European war began, according to figures published Feb 1, increasing the total deposits of the system at the rate of nearly \$3,000,000 a month. Officials think this means that thousands of foreigners working in this country are holding on to their earnings instead of sending money orders to their native lands, as in past times.

Every person in the United States ten years old or over may open an account in a postal savings bank after July 1, according to a leaflet on the postal savings system issued May 16 by Postmaster General Burleson. This important extension of the service will be made possible by permitting persons living in communities so sparsely settled as not to justify the designation of their local post offices as regular postal savings banks to open accounts by mail.

Postal savings deposits in the United States showed an increase of \$2,150,000 in Oct, according to an announcement of Nov 22. This was one of the largest gains in the history of the service and clearly reflected the tide of prosperity and commercial activity, in the official view. The increase was confined to no special locality.

Scores of small cities and towns accepted more savings in Oct than in the previous year and postmasters in reporting postal savings business for the month frequently referred to large orders and overtime hours in the local manufacturing plants. Here are some of the offices with the highest deposits:

New York, \$14,822,020; Brooklyn, \$4,590,623; Chicago, \$3,469,964; Boston, \$1,732,920; Detroit, \$1,390,440; San Francisco, \$1,150,095; Portland, Ore., \$1,042,743; Pittsburg, \$855,305; St. Paul \$774,830; Philadelphia, \$767,895; Cincinnati, \$761,929; Milwaukee, \$757,531; Newark, \$734,260; Buffalo, \$341,280; Bridgeport, Conn., \$215,530; New Haven, Conn., \$179,113; Rochester, \$124,871; Paterson, N. J., \$124,742; Long Island City, \$120,935; Passaic, N. J., \$115,855; Hartford, Conn., \$112,511.

Postal savings deposits on Oct 31 aggregated \$71,500,000. Individual depositors numbered 552,000.

POTASH

See also

KELP

—Production from alunite

Production for the first time in the United States of commercial mineral potash, for which in the past Americans had spent millions of dollars abroad annually, was announced, Oct 17, by Sec. Lane of the Interior Department. A report had just reached the department from a special agent of the Geological Survey telling how by a simple process potash had been produced from alunite found in a great vein in Piute County, Utah.

As alunite is known to exist in large quantities in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, and Arizona, Mr. Lane believed that the discovery assured the country of an adequate supply of potash for agricultural purposes, and for use in the manufacture of explosives. Statistics show that imports of potassium salts from Germany amounted to \$15,000,000 in 1913, the last year for which figures are available.

The Utah alunite experimented with is in a vein 10 feet wide, which had been traced for about 3500 feet. Its depth has not been ascertained. Reports showed that more than 200 tons of the mineral had been milled, producing two tons of 99 per cent pure potash. At the time of writing there were 100,000 gallons of alunite containing large amounts of potash salts in the course of evaporation.

—Production from feldspar and distillery waste

Several new methods of increasing the supply of American potash had recently been brought to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, said *Dun's Review*, Oct 30. One of the most promising of these efforts to find a substitute for German fertilizers was a patent taken out by a Canadian for a method of using the potash in ordinary feldspar.

The process was a simple one, consisting of heating the feldspar with limestone and iron oxide at a temperature of about 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, which produces a partly fused mass that is easily decomposed by a weak acid. From this product the potash salts can readily be extracted for further purification. The inventor had been in consultation with Dr. Norton, the expert, who had been looking after the potash and dyestuff situations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and it seemed very possible that a greatly simplified method of transforming feldspar into fertilizer would soon be available.

A practical try-out for another method of obtaining potash fertilizer was soon to take place at a New Orleans distillery, where molasses was used in large quantities. It is a fact that 106 tons of potash are wasted daily by the twenty-five or more distilleries in this country that subject molasses to processes of fermentation. The New Orleans company was planning to install the process of saving the potash in distillery waste recently brought to the attention of the public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It should be possible to make fertilizer from this otherwise worthless material at a price that would meet competition even after the end of the war.

—Texas deposits

As a result of a preliminary investigation made near Simmons, Tex., by experts of the United States Geological Survey of the alleged existence of deposits of potash salts, the department of the government early in Nov shipped machinery and other equipment to conduct a practical underground search for the product. Attention was first attracted to the possibilities of certain localities of the Panhandle region containing potash deposits of workable and commercial size in the spring of 1915 by the finding of the salts in solution in water that was bored for north Simmons. Since then a systematic investigation of the possible existence of the product in other localities of the Panhandle was conducted, with the result that there was discovered what was believed to be an enormous deposit in the vicinity of Simmons.

The Texas State University, through its geological department, planned to make a survey of the so-called bad lake region of Lynn County, where it was believed potash deposits might be found.

—World supply

The potash hitherto used in this country has been chiefly derived from the enormous deposits of potash salts which occur near Strassfurt, in the north of Germany. These deposits have been systematically and economically worked and the trade so well organized that German potash, on account of its cheapness, became the almost exclusive source of the potash required throughout the world. The German source being no longer available, it has become necessary to take stock of other sources of supply, and these are considered in "The World's Supply of Potash," a pamphlet just issued by the Imperial Institute, says *Dun's Review*.

In this pamphlet, which forms a miniature encyclopedia of its subject, both the old and new sources of potash are described so far as details are available. Certain of these will probably be utilized only so long as the price of potash continues high, but others promise to become active competitors with the Strassfurt deposits, even when prices again fall to their usual level.

The chief use of poash, usually in the form of chloride or sulphate, is an artificial manure, for which purpose over 90 per cent of the world's output is employed. But potash is also

essential for numerous chemical industries carried on in this country and for the manufacture of the finest kinds of glass, and the present scarcity is having considerable effect on these industries. The increased production of potash in the United Kingdom from kelp and other vegetable sources referred to in this pamphlet is now under serious consideration.

POTTERY

A form of ancient pottery but meagerly represented hitherto in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the tomb ware of the Coreans, received an important addition in the gift by Samuel T. Peters of thirty-three pieces. They were placed on public view Mar 16.

POUR LE MERITE

See

ORDER POUR LE MERITE

POWDER

—Smokeless

The powder used in modern artillery varies greatly in size and general appearance, according to the gun for which it is intended. In the United States, according to the Feb *Technical World Magazine*, it varies from a grain of pin-head dimensions for the infantry rifle to a stick 3 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick for the largest coast-defense guns. Whereas American big-gun powder is cylindrical in form, that of Germany is in strip form, like tape, which is cut off in lengths and tied into bundles to fit into the breaches; that of Great Britain is made in long sticks which look like macaroni without the central hole, and French powder looks like flat pieces of chewing gum. At present there are no important powder secrets, though each nation keeps careful watch on the others in this respect. All the nations make their powder from the same materials—raw cotton treated first with ether and alcohol to break up the fibers and then with nitrate. The United States government uses annually about 4,000,000 pounds of cotton to make powder, and has about 40,000,000 pounds of powder ready for an emergency. France had 450,000,000 pounds in store at the outbreak of the European War. The United States powder is made in factories in Delaware and in the government plant at Indian Head on the Potomac River. In France, powder-making is a government monopoly, and that nation's product is considered less effective than that of some of the other nations. Germany secures its powder from private manufacturers, which puts it in the advantageous position of having many factories to draw from in war time. Every grain of American powder is perforated lengthwise; the very small grains have but 1 hole, the largest 7. These holes regulate the rapidity with which the powder will burn, and are the factors which fit a given charge to a given gun; they are the result of careful mathematical calculation, the secret of which belongs to the government and its powder-makers.

It is not intended that the charge of powder in a big gun shall exhaust its force instantly. The beginning of the explosion starts the pro-

jectile on its way. The explosion continues and, as the projectile gains speed, the force behind it continues to push. The powder is burning fastest and pushing hardest at the instant the projectile reaches the mouth of the gun. At that instant it burns up and exhausts itself.

Thus it will be seen that a quicker burning powder will be needed to push a projectile out of a five-foot gun barrel than one thirty feet long. The scientific principle of the holes through the grains is explained as follows: If one lights a scrap of paper all around the edge, it will burn toward the center, and the burning surface will steadily decrease. If one makes a hole in the center of the paper and starts the conflagration there, the flame will steadily grow and the most rapid burning will take place just before the fire has reached the outer edge. This is the exact principle which governs the arrangement of the perforations in the government's big-gun powder. The burning starts along the surface exposed by the perforations and spreads, always faster as the hole is enlarged, burning fastest at the instant it is consumed.

PRAEGER, Otto

See

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.

PRATT, Sereno S.

Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1908, and widely known as a financial writer and the author of "The Work of Wall Street," died Sept 14 at Troy, N. Y., in his fifty-eighth year.

PRAXITELES

See

SCULPTURE

PRECIOUS STONES

—Imports

William H. Treadwell, the government's diamond expert at the Appraiser's Stores, New York, estimated, Dec 31, that imports of precious stones during the year 1915 would reach \$25,000,000.

Since, under the practice of the Treasury Department, practically all precious stone imports are entered at the New York Appraiser's Stores, the port figures are substantially the entries of gems for the entire country. The figures for the 1915 showed a gain over the total for 1914 of \$6,000,000. While pearls were brought in in greater numbers than in 1914, particularly medium-grade goods, diamonds, as usual, predominated in 1915. Heavy imports of sapphires continued in 1915.

PREETORIUS, Col. Edward L.

Edward L. Preetorius, publisher of the St. Louis *Times* and the German newspaper *Westliche Post*, committed suicide in St. Louis, Mo., Nov 1, at the age of 49 years.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF RELIEF FOR DISABLED MINISTERS

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DE-
WITT

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church membership in the United States, according to reports issued at the end of July, stood at 1,513,046, an increase of 54,961 over 1914. This is the greatest increase ever made in a single year when no consolidations swelled the figures. More new ministers were ordained than in any previous year, and the number of Presbyterian ministers now stands at 9670, the highest number yet attained.

Finances kept pace with membership. The total gifts were \$27,784,000 for the year, or \$18.32 a member, the highest average of any religious body in America. Eight of the months covered by these reports were also covered by the European war period.

Presbyterianism in New York within the year included the acquisition of two large churches from the Reformed, and unprecedented growth in numbers and gifts of the large Manhattan and Brooklyn churches. Many of these are downtown, so-called, and yet their numbers and money grow steadily, some of them breaking all records in 1914.

The reports showed the largest Presbyterian Church in the world to be the Fifth Avenue. Its miscellaneous charities for the year amounted to \$403,500. The cost of maintenance was almost \$100,000. It gave to foreign missions \$42,000, and to home \$54,900.

—127th General Assembly

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Theological Seminary was elected Moderator of the 127th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States on the second ballot in Rochester, N. Y., May 20. He received 502 of the 835 votes cast. The Assembly opened its session with about 1,500 delegates in attendance.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, New York

See

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL CENTER
JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DE-
WITT

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARIES

See

BURTON, THEODORE ELIJAH
FORD, HENRY
HUGHES, JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS
SMITH, WILLIAM ALDEN
WILSON, WOODROW

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

By a vote of 33 to 10, the Indiana Senate passed the Clarke bill, which would prohibit a press association from refusing to sell its news service to anyone who applies for it, Feb 23.

See also

ASSOCIATED PRESS

PRESTON, James H.

See

BALTIMORE, MD.

PRICE MAINTENANCE

See also

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.
UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—AN-
NUAL REPORT

—Cream of Wheat Co.

In a decision filed May 18 by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court, New York City, the finding of the special master in the suit of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. against the Cream of Wheat Company was confirmed; which meant, in substance, that the case would remain as a New York district case and be tried there rather than in the Northwest, as the cereal concern desired.

The principle of price maintenance received strong support in an opinion filed by Judge Charles M. Hough in the New York Federal District Court July 20. Judge Hough denied an injunction sought by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company against the Cream of Wheat Company under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton commodity act. The tea company asked for the injunction pending a final decision in the courts. In the suit the chief charges of the complainant against the Cream of Wheat Company were those of monopoly of trade and restriction of interstate commerce. The claim of the defendant that it possessed a monopoly under the trademark law was sustained.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Sept 1 applied to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court, New York City for an appeal on the decision to refuse a temporary injunction against the Cream of Wheat Company. In asking the injunction, the Tea Company charged that the Cream of Wheat Company refused to sell them Cream of Wheat on the same terms offered to other dealers. The answer of the defendants was that the tea company sold the product below the established price and injured the company's trade by doing so. The decision was handed down on Aug 2. Judge Mayer granted the appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A decision on the suit by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to compel the Cream of Wheat Company to sell its product to them and to enjoin the defendants from requesting the trade not to sell the product to the plaintiff, was handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, Nov 10. The court decided that nothing in the Sherman law or the Clayton act prevents a manufacturer from refusing to sell a retailer who reduces prices of the goods.

Judge Lacombe, who wrote the opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Cox and Rogers, said: "We have not reached the stage where a selection of a trader's customers is made for him by the government."

Dismissing the Sherman law allegation, the judge said the defendant was not a monopoly, and had a right to make a rule for its own business that it would in future only sell to wholesalers.

—Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

Under a decree entered in Washington, D. C., Sept 28, by the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Michigan, by agreement between the Government and the Kellogg Toasted Cornflake Company, the company agreed to give up its former policy

of selling to retailers with the distinct understanding that the fixed retail price must be maintained and no packages sold at cut rates. The decree declared that the plan of selling toasted cornflakes used by the Kellogg company was in violation of the act of Congress against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

The decree takes effect after Oct 15, 1915, and was considered highly important because it established a precedent against the fixing of resale prices on food products.

—Keystone Watchcase Co.

The United States District Court in Philadelphia decided (Jan 2) that the Keystone Watchcase Co. was not a combination in violation of the Sherman law. The court declared, however, that it found evidence that the company showed a "definite purpose to restrain trade by attempting to fix and maintain prices by using a species of boycott, or blacklisting, in order to lessen the trade of its rivals." In 1910, the court said, the company issued a circular of prices of the cases which it manufactured, in which the company announced it would not sell goods to jobbers if its rules regarding prices were violated. The court declared that this circular "was not a request, but a threat, and not an empty threat, but a real menace from a strong manufacture" and a "direct and unlawful restraint of trade." With regard to the Howard watch, the court declared that, owing to certain patent rights, the Keystone company had the right to make an agreement with jobbers whereby a minimum price was fixed at which the jobber might sell, but it had no right to control the retailers' price.

By a decree issued in Philadelphia, June 4, by Judge McPherson in the United States Court, the Keystone Watchcase Company and its officials were enjoined from carrying out a boycott of wholesalers and jobbers who refused to deal exclusively in the wares of that company and to maintain their prices, under a threat of having their supply cut off. A defence was put in that boycott and intimidation had been abandoned as a policy of the company before the filing of the suit, but the court insisted on issuing the injunction because there was no proof in the record of the case that the unlawful acts had been discontinued.

—Victor Talking Machine Co. vs. R. H. Macy & Co.

Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court handed down a decision Mar 23 dismissing the suit brought by the Victor Talking Machine Company to prevent R. H. Macy & Co. from selling talking machines, records and their appurtenances. R. H. Macy & Co. had refused to become a licensed dealer in the Victor company's products and it was contended that to sell without such a license was in violation of the Victor company's rights under the patent laws.

After the decision in the Sanatogen case, which was that the owner of a patented article could not control the retail price of it, the Victor company devised a scheme by which it licensed wholesale dealers and these in turn licensed retail dealers. Under this arrange-

ment the purchaser of talking machines and records was licensed to use his purchases during the life of the patent and did not become the absolute owner of them.

Macy & Co. had been a licensed dealer, but a new agreement being offered, refused to accept it. Macy & Co. continued, however, to sell the Victor company's products at prices charged by dealers who were licensed.

A year ago Macy & Co. asked permission of the Victor company to sell certain old records at less than the original price. This permission was refused, whereupon Macy & Co. proceeded to sell not only old records but new ones at less than the prices charged by the licensed dealers. In November 1914 the Victor company brought suit to prevent such sales.

The Victor company charged that its patents were infringed in that the defendant company, though lawfully in possession of the patented articles, had exceeded the limited use granted by the Victor company's licenses in that the articles were sold outright. It was not contended that the Victor company was not getting the royalties to which it was entitled.

R. H. Macy & Co. moved for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that it had made no contract with the Victor company and that the Victor company's patent rights were not infringed so long as it received the royalties to which it was entitled; in other words, that the Victor company had no cause for action under the patent law. In the decision handed down yesterday Judge Hand sustained this contention of R. H. Macy & Co.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

Indiana

The Indiana legislature, Mar 4-5, adopted a primary measure which gave voters opportunity to express their preferences for all state candidates, including President and United States Senator.

Tennessee

The fifty-ninth general Assembly of Tennessee adjourned May 18 after killing the primary bill. United States Senator Luke Lea's forces fought hard for a primary in which the Senator would be nominated next year, but the Democrats killed all measures on the subject. The nomination will be left to the Democratic State committee.

PRIME, Frederick

Prof. Frederick Prime, geologist and metallurgist at Girard College, Philadelphia, died July 14, aged 69.

"PRINCETON" (gunboat)

In answer to a request of the Cuban government, Dec 14, that the United States sell a training ship for the use of Cuban naval cadets, the Navy Department announced that the gunboat *Princeton*, then undergoing repairs at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, would be offered to that country. The *Princeton* is of 1050 tons and has a speed of 10.64 knots.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, was inaugurated as president of Princeton Theo-

logical Seminary, Oct 13, successor to the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who resigned in 1913.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Princeton received \$250,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage, according to the announcement made to the trustees on Jan 14 by President John Grier Hibben. Mrs. Sage's offer is conditional on the university raising another \$250,000 by July 1.

The terms of Mrs. Russell Sage's gift of \$250,000 to Princeton were met, according to an announcement May 13. The \$500,000 will be used in the erection of a university dining hall, which will complete the present group of Sage buildings on the northwest corner of the campus. Plans are ready. The building operations will start immediately after commencement in June. It was hoped that part of the new structure would be completed for use by the sophomores and freshmen by Easter, 1916.

Gifts amounting to \$500,000 were announced at the regular meeting of the trustees of Princeton University, Apr 8. Mrs. William Church Osborn, of New York, gave \$125,000 to establish a professorship in mediæval history, while an anonymous donor gave \$100,000 to establish a professorship in economics. The committee appointed at the January meeting to raise \$250,000 to insure Mrs. Russell Sage's conditional subscription of \$250,000 toward the erection of new dining halls, reported that subscriptions amounting to \$200,774 had been obtained.

The trustees of Princeton University decided, June 14, to abolish compulsory attendance at morning chapel. This practice had existed for 168 years. The hour of the meeting was also changed.

In the annual rush between the sophomores and freshmen of Princeton University held Sept 24, Stockton Wells, of Madison, N. J., a member of the entering class, died of heart failure. After Wells was pronounced dead representatives of the Senior Council met with the officers of all four classes and decided to discontinue the rushes for the present year.

Gifts running close to \$500,000 were reported by the trustees of Princeton University Oct 28. The exact sum was \$463,928, of which Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$250,000 for the new dining halls. Mrs. William Church Osborn of New York contributed \$125,000 for the endowment of the Dodge professorship in mediæval history.

PRISONS

See also
SOCIAL SURVEYS

California

California has enacted a bill providing for the employment of convicts for the building of roads in mountain districts.

Idaho

Idaho has enacted a bill providing for the employment of convicts for the building of roads in mountain districts.

Illinois

Mrs. Edmund M. Allen, wife of the "Golden Rule" warden of the Illinois State Peniten-

tiary, was found dead in her bed, June 20, evidently murdered by one of the convicts for whom she and her husband had shown so much sympathy and help. The discovery was made after the prison volunteer fire department had put out a blaze in the bedroom. Mrs. Allen's skull was fractured and her body was badly burned. Warden Allen was absent from the prison. The only persons who had access to the warden's apartments were trusted convicts, who acted as household servants by virtue of the honor system which Mr. Arnold had instituted.

Gov. Dunne, on June 24, sent an official representative to Joliet to attend all hearings of the coroner's jury and aid in the search for the slayer.

Joseph Campbell, a negro, convict was found guilty, Nov 29, of murdering Mrs. Allen. The verdict fixed the punishment at hanging, and was returned after forty-four hours' deliberation by the jury.

The crime led to Allen's resignation as warden. The law did not permit a warden to live outside the prison, and he said life within his old apartments would be unbearable.

Iowa

The contract prison labor system has been abolished in Iowa.

Missouri

In his message to the Missouri Legislature, Jan 7, Governor Elliott W. Major urged the gradual abolition of the present system of contract prison labor, and recommended the purchase of a convict farm of 1000 acres.

Panama

Rioting convicts in the prison at Santiago, in the province of Verague, June 11, shot and killed two police lieutenants and three guards and wounded ten others. They raided the prison arsenal, armed themselves with revolvers, rifles and much ammunition and ten escaped into the town, where they created a reign of terror, severely wounding one woman and several men. They finally made their way to the jungles, with a detail of police in pursuit.

The convicts were found intrenched in the mountains June 16 and were attacked by the police and citizens of Santiago. Several on both sides were reported to have been killed. On June 25 it was announced that seven of the convicts had been captured and three killed. Two were injured.

PRIZE FIGHTING

See
BOXING

PROFIT SHARING

—Calumet and Hecla Mining and Associated Corporations

Officials of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company announced in Houghton, Mich., May 12, that on June 12 a bonus of over \$500,000 would be distributed among the 10,000 employees of the company and its subsidiaries.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and associated corporations, June 11, began disbursing to their 10,000 employees the half-mil-

lion dollar bonus which James McNaughton, general manager of the companies, announced a month before would be distributed.

—Dennison Manufacturing Company

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts early in April dissolved the old Dennison Manufacturing Company, and by so doing cleared the way by which a Massachusetts corporation worth at least \$6,000,000 purposes to turn over its property to its 2400 employees in a profit-sharing plan more radical than that of Henry Ford, of the Ford Automobile Company.

Henry S. Dennison, whose family started the Dennison Company in 1844, has been and still is the head of the company. Whether or not Mr. Dennison retains his position depends solely on whether or not the men who have been his employees think him the best man for the job.

Under the plan under which the new Dennison Manufacturing Company will operate it, the stockholders who have hitherto elected directors and run the company will be swept to one side. These old stockholders, with holdings amounting to some \$4,500,000, will have absolutely no voice in the affairs of the new company. They become preferred stockholders, entitled to draw 8 per cent on their investment and no more.

All the common stock is to be turned over to the men and women actually working in the plant. Not all of the 2400 employees may, however, become holders of common stock, although all share in the profits.

The workers who hold the common or voting stock must, however, receive salary or wages of at least \$1200 a year. Under this rule only 200 of the 44000 may become common shareholders, and so participate in the actual administration of the corporation.

Mr. Dennison believes that it is the brains of the organization which deserves first recognition. On the heads of departments, foremen, etc., depend the future of the corporation, and these are the ones earning \$1200 a year or more.

But these men are not to buy the common stock. It is to be given to them outright.

The workers who fell below the \$1200 mark are not left out in the new plan. They, too, will share in the profits, although they will have no voice in the administration.

—Ford Motor Co.

Jan 12 marked the first anniversary of the installation of the \$5 a day minimum wage by the Ford Motor Company and, as anticipated, the company during the past twelve months shared \$10,000,000 with its 15,000 employees at the Detroit factory and branches. "At the time the plan was put into effect it was decided to try it for one year and if it was a success to continue it," said Frank L. Klingensmith, secretary of the company. "The plan has been a success and will be continued." Protests from certain employees of the Ford Motor Company at Atlanta because their salaries under the profit sharing system were reduced were answered on Jan 29 by James R. Lee, chief of the sociological research depart-

ment of the concern. The Atlanta investigators cut certain salaries when they learned that the recipients were not properly sharing their pay with their families or were making no effort to save. "The policy of the Ford company is uniform all over its system," said Mr. Lee, "and the policy aims to be entirely constructive. The minimum wage scale at our plants for eight hours work is \$2.72. When an employee comes under the profit sharing plan \$2.28 a day is added to his earnings.

The Ford Automobile Company at Detroit, Mich., July 16, announced a refund of approximately \$15,000,000 to owners of Ford automobiles who purchased their machines since Aug 1, 1914. On Aug 1, 1914, the company announced that if 300,000 machines were sold during the ensuing year, each purchaser would receive a refund of from \$40 to \$60. The 300,000 mark was reached July 16.

The standard of living among the foreigners can be raised nearly to that of the Americans within seventeen months, according to the latest records of profit sharing and education of Ford employes, compiled by J. R. Lee, head of the Ford sociological department, July 28.

During the year 1914, Ford profit sharers living in poor conditions decreased from 23 per cent to less than 3 per cent, in spite of the addition of 3820 men. The report of the sociological department showed that Ford profit sharing employes had bank deposits of \$3,046,301 and life insurance totalling \$6,493,709; that the bank accounts showed a gain of \$138.50 a man since the profit sharing went into effect, and a gain of \$269.01 in life insurance. Fifty-three nations were represented among the Ford workers. The latest added were Chaldeans, Colombians and Caucasian Africans. All except 17 per cent of the employes spoke English.

Henry Ford announced, Apr 27, that his plan of profit sharing with his customers, first outlined contingently August, 1914, would be definitely carried out. Mr. Ford said that \$50 would be repaid to every buyer of a car in the year following announcement of the plan. The plan called for a rebate upon the purchase price of each car if altogether 300,000 cars were built and sold by the Ford Motor Car Company during the fiscal year. This production is now assured, with a month to spare.

—Hershey Chocolate Company

The Hershey Chocolate Company notified its employees on Jan 29 that a fund of \$125,000 would be distributed among them as bonuses. They stated that all that had worked for the company for six months or longer would receive 20 per cent. of their last year's wages. The Hershey fund was not the first of its kind, but was the largest.

—Locomotive Co. of America

A strike of 1200 machinists threatened at the plant of the Locomobile Company of America at Bridgeport, Ct., was averted July 31 by an announcement by the company that

a profit sharing plan similar to that of Henry Ford will be instituted at once. The wages of every man from floor sweeper to foreman will be increased from 8 to 13 per cent., according to the officers of the company, in proportion to the salary paid to each man. When an output of fifty cars a week is attained, \$60 per car or \$3000 in all will be divided among the employees. Thereafter if seventy cars are turned out each week the bonuses will be \$70 per car or a total of \$4900. If the workmen succeed in turning out 100 cars a week, \$10,000 will be split up.

PROHIBITION

United States

The increase in prohibition territory and in the number of local option zones has caused a reduction in 1915 of \$2,000,000 in the Federal government's income from taxes on alcoholic beverages. Nine states are to adopt prohibition in 1916. The belief exists that the 30 per cent of the government's income from the tax on alcoholic liquors will be reduced to 25 per cent in the next two years, due to the spread and the enforcement of prohibition and local option laws.

The largest liquor-producing states, with their approximate contributions to the Federal treasury, are as follows:

Illinois, \$50,500,000; Kentucky, \$31,870,000; Indiana, \$28,100,000; New York, \$24,800,000; Pennsylvania, \$17,200,000; Ohio, \$15,700,000; Wisconsin, \$8,200,000; California, \$7,900,000; Maryland, \$5,200,000; Missouri, \$5,100,000; Massachusetts, \$4,800,000; Louisiana, \$3,700,000; Michigan, \$3,300,000; New Jersey, \$3,900,000; Nebraska, \$2,500,000; Virginia, \$2,000,000; Minnesota, \$1,900,000.

The Committee of Nineteen, appointed by the temperance organizations of America, met in Washington, D. C., Dec 3, and virtually decided on the provisions of the Anti-Liquor Bill to be introduced in Congress. Representative Webb, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, as a member of the Committee of Nineteen, urged a conservative bill. He said the new measure would make it "unlawful to manufacture transport, import or sell" intoxicating liquors. The bill would give Congress and states separate and joint jurisdiction to enforce the law.

See also

ADVERTISING—LIQUOR

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—OFFICE
OF INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL REPORT

Alabama

Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1. Both Houses of the legislature on Ja 22, within a few hours after Gov. Henderson had vetoed the bills passed by the legislature Ja 14, and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to voters at a special election, voted down his proposal and repassed the bills by overwhelming majorities. The prohibition measures re-enact the prohibition law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 local option law, all but eight of the sixty-seven counties have voted dry.

Both Houses of the Alabama Legislature Feb 10 passed over the Governor's veto the Denson Anti Liquor Advertising Law to

prohibit newspapers published in the State from printing liquor advertisements, and to prevent circulation in the State of papers published outside of Alabama carrying such advertising.

The new act, which went into effect immediately, also prohibits liquor advertising by circular, bill board display or otherwise.

Proceedings were started Feb 12 by Attorney-General W. L. Martin to enjoin the *Montgomery Advertiser* from publishing liquor advertisements. This was the first step to test the constitutionality of the law.

The County Court of Jefferson county, Mar 5, ruled that the Alabama anti-liquor advertising law was not effective at that time. The decision, however, did not cover a period of time beyond July 1, when the state-wide prohibition law goes into effect.

The law prohibiting the publication in Alabama newspapers of advertisements of intoxicating liquor was upheld in a decision by Chancellor Chapman in Dothan, Ala., Mar 26. His decision was rendered in the case of the state against the Montgomery Advertiser Publishing Company. Chancellor Chapman said that the new law does not violate federal or state constitution or interfere with interstate traffic. Newspapers, he said, were lawfully excused from accepting liquor advertisements.

The petition of Solicitor Hugo Black, of Jefferson County, for an injunction to restrain W. C. Delaye, who owns a newsstand, from selling foreign newspapers publishing liquor advertisements, was denied by Judge John H. Miller, of the City Court, of Birmingham. Judge Miller holds that newspapers printed in other States and sent to Alabama by mail or freight become articles of interstate commerce and cannot be interfered with by State authorities. He adds, however, that they can prevent the printing of liquor advertisements in any paper published within the state.

The Alabama Supreme Court June 10 held the new anti-liquor advertising law constitutional in all details. The court further held that its decision abrogated all contracts for liquor advertising and prevented any agencies or firms from holding the newspapers responsible for damages resulting from the cancellation of contracts. The decision followed the entering of a test case by the *Montgomery Advertiser*.

Arizona

State-wide prohibition went into effect in Arizona Ja 1, under the constitutional amendment adopted N 3, 1914.

The State Supreme Court, confirming the conviction of Louis Gherna, Feb 13, upheld the Arizona prohibition law on all points. Gherna sold a pint of whisky after the law went into effect, Jan 1. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Arkansas

The Newberry statewide prohibition bill passed by the Arkansas lower house, 74 to 22, on Feb 1, prohibits the sale or giving away of liquor after June 1, 1915. It makes violation a felony, provides terms of not less

than one year in the State penitentiary and forbids suspended sentences.

On Feb 5 the Senate by a vote of 33 to 2 adopted the bill with an amendment that it become effective Jan 1, 1916. Gov. Hays signed the bill Feb 6.

Colorado

In Colorado state-wide prohibition became a part of the state constitution on Jan 1. Prohibition under the constitutional amendment adopted Nov 3, 1914, will become effective Jan 1, 1916.

The Administration state-wide prohibition bill was passed on third reading in the Senate February 9, 27 to 4. It contains provisions for the enforcement of the prohibition constitutional amendment adopted by the electors November, 1914. It prohibits interstate and intrastate shipment of liquor for sale or gift, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 63 to 0, finally passed the bill, Feb 24. The bill differed from the Senate measure by forbidding sale of liquor by drug stores or by any other agencies or individuals.

The legislature, Mar 1, completed the law to enforce the state-wide constitutional prohibition amendment effective Jan 1, 1915. The Senate and House adopted the report of the conference committee, which altered the administration bill in two essentials. One reduced from six to four ounces the quantity of liquor to be sold by druggists on a physician's prescription, and the other provided that a druggist can keep on hand liquor valued at 1 per cent of the value of his stock.

District of Columbia

The fight for prohibition in the District of Columbia failed in the Senate on Jan 18. The prohibitionists gave up the fight with the refusal of the Senate to suspend the rules of the Senate to permit the Sheppard prohibitionists' amendment to an appropriation bill to be offered. The vote was 40 to 38.

Florida

Florida's package law, which forbids drinking intoxicants upon the premises where publicly sold, went into effect Oct 1. Under its provisions liquor may be bought in containers of not less than half a pint. It further provides that saloons must remain closed from 6 p. m. until 7 a. m. The constitutionality of the law will be tested, principally upon the contention that, while regulation is attempted, prohibition is effected. The law applies to restaurants, hotels, and clubs, as well as saloons.

Georgia

The anti-shipment bill providing that a person may receive from outside the state only two quarts of liquor, one gallon of wine and forty-eight pints of beer each month, passed early in Nov, was succeeded by a measure passed Nov 15 preventing advertising liquor in any manner. Both are effective May 1, 1916.

The Southern Express Company, the only common carrier of liquids in small packages in Georgia, announced, Nov 21, that it would refuse to accept liquors for shipment into the state after May 1, 1916, because of the strin-

gent provisions of the Hopkins-Stovall anti-shipment bill.

The regulations regarding liquor shipments were so drastic that express officials said the rate which could be charged for transporting the small quantity of liquor permitted under the law would not justify the expense and trouble.

Idaho

With only one dissenting vote, the Idaho Senate, Jan 20, passed the Hart resolution, providing for the submission to the voters at the next general election of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors after May 1, 1917.

The Senate of the Idaho Legislature passed, Feb 25, the statewide prohibition bill which makes the manufacture and transportation for sale of intoxicating liquor unlawful after Jan 1, 1916. The vote of the Senate was 23 to 6. Gov. Alexander signed the prohibition bill Mar 1.

Illinois

Mayor Thompson of Chicago's closing order went into effect Oct 10 giving the city its first "dry" Sunday in 43 years.

"Dry" forces were victorious in most of the central and southern Illinois cities where local option elections were held Apr 6. The women divided their ballots almost evenly between the two issues. Centralia, Ill., wet for sixty years, was voted dry by a majority of about 300. Cullom is the only town remaining wet in Livingston County. Stanton Township, the only wet spot in Champaign County, was voted dry by the women's vote. The wets were victorious in Murphysboro by a majority of 715. The women's vote was 1059 dry, 1009 wet. The men voted 881 dry and 1645 wet.

Indiana

The Anti-Saloon League bill for statutory state-wide prohibition was introduced in the House Feb 4 by Representative Wright, Republican of Randolph County. The bill is drastic in its provisions.

Iowa

The Senate, Feb 12, passed the Clarkson bill providing for the repeal of the Iowa mulct law by a vote of 27 to 22, an amendment fixing the date for it to become effective on Jan 1, 1916, having been previously adopted. The purpose of the bill is to provide statutory prohibition, pending action on the Constitutional amendment adopted.

The Iowa House of Representatives, Feb 18 passed the bill by a vote of 79 to 29. The measure will now go to the Governor, who has indicated his intention of signing it. Under its provisions Iowa will return to state-wide statutory prohibition.

The Wilson bill for constitutional prohibition which came from the Senate, was passed by the House of the Iowa Legislature, Feb 23, by a vote of 92 to 14. This bill provides for submission to the people of the question of constitutional prohibition, if it is successful in the Legislature to convene two years hence.

Gov. George W. Clarke signed the constitutional prohibition amendment Mar 6.

Kansas

Two measures to strengthen prohibition were passed, one providing that the municipality where liquor is sold is liable for damage for injury to persons or property resulting from intoxication; the other, aimed at those who permit so-called "keg parties" to be held on their premises, imposing similar liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold or given away.

By a rule of the State Civil Service Commission, all state employees must, beginning July 1, be teetotalers.

Kentucky

Nine counties in Kentucky entered the Prohibition ranks on Jan 1, leaving only 15 out of 120 selling liquor.

Michigan

Complete unofficial returns from the sixteen Michigan counties in which local option was the issue in the election of Apr 5 showed that the "drys" were successful in fourteen counties and the "wets" in two.

Minnesota

The F. H. Peterson county option bill passed the Minnesota House of Representatives, Feb 24, by a vote of 66 to 62. It will become a law upon the Governor's approval.

Under its provisions wet and dry elections probably would be held in a majority of the counties of the state during the year.

Gov. Hammond, Mar 1, signed the county option bill. The law became effective immediately.

State-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment was defeated in the House, Mar 25, when an attempt to obtain the adoption of the minority report of the temperance committee, recommending a resolution submitting the issue to the people at the next general election, was defeated by a vote of 54 to 60.

In the county option elections in Minnesota, June 7, Otter Tail County went dry, Blue Earth County wet, Olmstead County wet, Pipestone County dry, Todd County dry, Dodge County dry, Renville County dry, Watonwan County dry, Redwood County dry, Traverse County dry, and Kandiyohi County dry. Close votes were recorded in several sections.

The option election in Hennepin county, Oct 4, was won by the "wets" by a majority of about 9000.

According to the Local Option law passed by the last State Legislature, the Prohibitionists can petition for another election in three years.

Montana

The lower house of the state assembly, Feb 1, adopted a committee report proposing to submit the question of prohibition to referendum instead of submitting a constitutional amendment, as provided in the senate bill. The house bill permits the importation of wine for sacramental purposes, and alcohol for the arts and mechanics, which the senate bill prohibits. Otherwise the measure pro-

vides for absolute prohibition in the state. The report was not adopted, however, until after one of the most extended debates heard in the house during the present session.

The State Senate passed the House state-wide prohibition bill, Feb 20, as a substitute for the Senate bill providing a constitutional amendment. The House bill provides a referendum vote in 1916.

The Senate amended the bill to make prohibition effective Dec 31, 1918, the House bill making it effective Dec 31, 1919.

New Jersey

The Gaunt local option bill passed the Senate, Mar 2, 11 to 9. The House of Assembly on Mar 23 defeated the bill by a vote of 44 to 13 in the presence of thousands of men and women, after one of the most stormy sessions in recent years. The spectators, many of whom were representatives of the liquor interests, greeted the result with shouts and applause.

New York

The Fish bill, providing for a state-wide referendum on prohibition, was killed in the Assembly, Mar 3, when, by a vote of 54 to 48, the young Progressive leader lost a motion to discharge the excise committee from further consideration of the measure. It takes 76 votes to discharge the committee. The committee had refused to report the bill again.

After considerable activity on the part of agents of the liquor interests, the eight local option and prohibition bills which suddenly were reported out from the excise committee of the Assembly, Mar 23, just as suddenly were sent back to the committee, Mar 25, by a bi-partisan vote. This action meant the end of liquor legislation for 1915, so far as the Assembly was concerned.

Senator Jones of Chenango in Albany, Apr 8, moved that the state-wide local option bill be taken from the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, so that it might be brought squarely before the Senate. The motion was lost, 27 to 10. The Senate's action buried the measure for the year.

Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health of New York City, June 11, sent to the Advisory Council of the Department of Health a mandatory letter calling for the immediate organization of a special committee to put into force a campaign against the use of spirituous liquors in New York City.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York State National Guard, on Oct 7 issued an order urging abstinence from liquor, to be posted on the bulletin boards of all armories for ninety days.

General O'Ryan first pointed out the beneficial results of prohibition at the School of Application for officers at Peekskill in 1913, and also during the field exercises at Fishkill Plains last Summer, where 5000 officers and men were on duty. The General then added:

The decision to prohibit the use of liquor, made, in the first instance, at the Infantry School of Application in 1913, was not based on a fear that there might be excesses, nor was the action intended as

a movement in support of the moral aspect of the non-use of liquor. But it was known that the course of instruction was such that the student officers would require the application of their physical and mental powers unimpaired by distracting conviviality, late hours, digestive disorders, and super-stimulation.

In addition to the educational and disciplinary advantages accruing from the non-use of liquor, there results a benefit to the individual which is now authoritatively recognized, and concerning which officers of the line charged with the physical welfare of the men intrusted to them should have accurate knowledge.

Extracts from recent bulletins of the Department of Health concerning the evil effects of liquor on the individual using it were then quoted.

Concluding his remarks on prohibition, General O'Ryan said:

The State military service now exacts from its soldiers a high standard of discipline and a vast amount of arduous training. No greater opportunity in this regard exists than for officers, by precept and example, to inculcate in the minds of their men an intelligent knowledge of the subject of this bulletin, looking to their own self-interest and to spread among them a high conception of the underlying principle of military service—self-denial.

North Carolina

North Carolina passed an anti-shipment act, known there as the "Anti-Jug" act, which forbids the shipment to and receipt by any one person of more than one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt beverage every fifteen days.

Ohio

There was general interest in the election in Ohio for the reason that state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic was an issue again in 1915, as it was in 1914, in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment which would forbid the sale or manufacture for sale of any alcoholic beverages. The "wets" countered this proposal with petitions under the initiative and referendum law by which the people also voted on another provision which would prevent the submission of any constitutional amendment more than twice in six years. Ohio was the only state in the Union which voted in the fall upon the liquor issue. In addition to the broader question of prohibition, the so-called liquor license decentralization law, passed by the last legislature, was subjected to referendum. The issue concerned largely the method of selection of license commissioners.

State-wide prohibition was rejected by a majority of 55,412. The 1914 majority was 84,152.

Oregon

In accordance with the electorate's views, expressed November, 1914, the lower house of the Oregon legislature by a vote of 58 to 2 passed on Feb 5 a bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquor within the state except for sacramental purposes. Physicians are permitted by the measure to administer liquor personally, and importation of two quarts monthly is allowed individuals for private consumption. The bill now goes to the senate.

Statewide prohibition, effective Jan 1, 1916, became the law of Oregon Feb 18, when Gov. James Withycombe signed the bill passed by the Legislature.

Pennsylvania

The iron and steel mills in Coatesville, Pa., which include Worth Bros. Company and Lukens Iron and Steel Company, issued a notice Apr 3 to their employees who live in the firm's houses that tenants will be prohibited from having whiskey, beer or any other intoxicating drinks delivered to their homes.

South Carolina

The General Assembly took up a large part of its session in discussing prohibition. Besides drafting a State-wide law for submission to a referendum at the election of Sept 12, 1915, the Assembly enacted a statute which made effective in the State the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon Federal act against the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory, South Carolina being now local option. The statute also forbade the shipment of more than one gallon of alcoholic liquors to any one person in the State during any one month.

South Carolina decided for State-wide prohibition Sept 14 by a vote of about two and a half to one.

South Dakota

The House passed, Mar 3, the Senate resolution providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition. The amendment will be voted on at the general election in Nov, 1916.

Tennessee

Tennessee, where the prohibition laws have not been strictly enforced in the larger cities, it is said, passed an ouster law, modelled after a Kansas statute, which provided for the removal from office of State, county, or city officials (other than holders of constitutional offices) who fail to enforce the laws of the State. The Legislature also enacted measures forbidding social and fraternal clubs to dispense liquor or maintain lockers for members; placing the supervision of soft-drink stands under the Pure Food and Drug Department, and forbidding them to sell beverages containing more than ½ per cent alcohol, and prohibiting drug-stores from selling intoxicants except on bona-fide prescriptions given to persons who actually are ill.

Utah

The Wooten state-wide prohibition bill, which has been passed by the Senate, passed the House, 40 to 5, Mar 2, but was vetoed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature. The Legislature, however, placed on the statute books a law modelled after the Webb-Kenyon law imposing heavy penalties for the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory in the State.

Vermont

Prohibition gained four cities in the city and town elections held Mar 2. Complete returns give sixteen cities and towns out of 246 wet.

Vermont's Legislature voted to submit a prohibition law to the people at the municipi-

pal elections in the spring of 1916. If passed, its effect will be drastic, as it makes no provision for the sale of liquor for medical purposes.

Virginia

The controlling "dry" element in the Virginia legislature at Richmond, Va., was strengthened in the general election, Nov 2, by half a dozen new members. The General Assembly, both Senate and House of Delegates, remained overwhelmingly democratic.

West Virginia

West Virginia has enacted amendments to the Yost Prohibition law, limiting shipments of liquor into the State, and forbidding a person to have liquor in a public place, even for his own use. It also forbade any one to give a drink to another, except in his own home, home being specified as a permanent place of residence, not a hotel or other public place.

Wisconsin

Early returns from the election of Apr 6 throughout Wisconsin showed a gain for the "drys" in 13 towns, while the "wets" gained one town. Thirty towns now "wet" remained in that column, while 23 "dry" towns remained dry. The larger cities voting on the license question were Ashland, Superior, Beloit and Madison, which went wet. Madison voted wet by 300.

Alaska

A bill submitting the question of territorial prohibition to the voters at the general election in 1916 passed the lower house of the Alaska Legislature Apr 7 by a vote of 14 to 2, and went to the Senate.

Should prohibition be adopted it would not become effective until January 1, 1918, under the terms of the bill.

Canada

Prohibition carried in Alberta Province in the vote July 21 by over 20,000 majority in a total vote of a hundred and twenty-five thousand. It was a direct legislation vote. The law goes into effect on July 1, 1916.

France

The Chamber of Deputies Feb 12 adopted a bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe.

The general commanding the Fifth Army issued orders, Mar 14, that troops will be allowed no more alcohol than that which is distributed as rations. Soldiers were forbidden to buy alcoholized liquors or to procure or accept them. They may buy hygienic drinks at wineshops between noon and 2 o'clock, and again between 5 and 7 under the supervision of non-commissioned officers. Civilians providing alcohol to soldiers will be expelled to the interior of the country. Wine sellers who sell alcohol to soldiers will have their establishment closed entirely on the second offence.

On Jan 6 the president signed a decree prohibiting the sale of absinthe and similar liquors in Paris.

Raymond Poincaré, the President of the French Republic, May 29 announced that he

would drink no spirituous liquors during or after the war.

General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, July 16, issued an order forbidding the purchase by, or sale to, soldiers or officers of whatever grade in the intrenched camp of Paris of any alcoholic liquor whatsoever. Offenders will be cited to appear before the police courts and military tribunals. Liquor dealers violating this order will be punished by a temporary suspension of their license on the first offense and the revocation of their license on the second offense.

Great Britain

March

The King's plea was added, Mar 30, to that of the shipowners and, in some cases, that of the labor leaders themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness which, it was urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war. The King volunteered, if it was considered advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal households.

April

Prohibition agitation was at its height in England during April, the *Spectator* being among the most prominent supporters of total prohibition, while the *Times* led the anti-prohibitionists. The fact that the drink bill of \$833,405,000 more than doubled the combined army and navy expenditures in 1913 was an argument used effectively by the prohibition agitators, while the antis urged that total prohibition would deal a severe economic blow to France, England and Australia.

On Apr 5 King George gave a definite abstinence pledge. Lord Kitchener and many officers also offered to abstain from alcoholic liquor during the war, while David Lloyd George (Apr 8) vigorously advocated prohibition. Billy Sunday was called to conduct a temperance campaign in England, but refused for the time being. 10,000 churches throughout England observed April 19 as "King's Pledge Sunday." Heavy liquor taxes were passed in Commons on the 20th, under strong protest from O'Brienites. It was generally supposed, therefore, that the measure would be modified.

May

The serious effect that drink was having on the repairs to the warship and transport services and in the output of munitions was disclosed in reports from firms and officers throughout the country, which were published May 2 in the form of a white paper. Vice Admiral Jellicoe and the officers responsible for the navy were of the opinion that the short hours worked by the men in private yards was due to drink. They described conditions as deplorable and urged on the Government the necessity of adopting the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks or restrictions on the sale of them.

The Allied Brewery Trades Association, composed of those trades which supply ma-

chinery and other materials and supplies to brewers, adopted resolutions at a meeting in London, May 3, bitterly condemning the plan of Lloyd George for restricting the liquor trade. All the retail liquor dealers in London, through their trade organization, united in a protest against the proposed increased taxation on spirits, wines and beers. They asserted that since the war began drunkenness had decreased in London.

The King's example in the matter of alcohol found but few followers among peers and public men. The King was led to believe that his self-denying ordinance would cause a tremendous revolution and he was said, May 4, to be bitterly disappointed at the meagre result.

The House of Commons, May 2, passed the second reading of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's bill to amend the defense of the realm act. The bill originally was designed to place a heavy surtax on wines, spirits and beer, but under pressure from the Irish party its provisions were amended, giving the Government control of the sale of liquor in areas where munitions of war were being made. Under the bill a central committee will be set up for Scotland and England. It will act on the recommendations of local committees of employers and workmen in the districts affected.

Mr. Lloyd George had promised to appoint a committee to inquire into the charges of drunkenness among workmen, and all parties, including the Laborites, expressed their satisfaction with the bill. The Government will absolutely control the sale of liquor in selected districts, including that dispensed in clubs and grocery stores. A commission under the chairmanship of Lord Dunedin will deal with the question of compensation to the liquor dealers for their losses.

The Central Board of Control, to deal with the drink problem, was named May 26. It consists of Lord D'Abernon, chairman; Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, E. R. Cross, John McAusland Denny of Denny & Co., engineers, Dumbarton; John Hodge, member of Parliament for Lancashire; Sir William H. Lever, Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education; Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament for Plymouth; Philip Snowden, member of Parliament for Blackburn; John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office; R. R. Scott of the Admiralty, and W. Towle, a well-known hotel manager.

October

A formal order was issued, Oct 1, declaring London and surrounding districts to be an area, under the Defense of the Realm act, in which the practice of treating is prohibited and a further dilution of spirits is allowed. No order was made regarding the hours of opening and closing public houses. The measure became effective on Oct 11.

November

In order to prevent evasion of the regulation by residents of London by driving a few miles out of the city, the whole metropolitan district and parts of Essex, Hertford and Kent were included in the prohibited area.

An order curtailing the sale of intoxicants in Greater London was issued by the British Board of Liquor Control, Nov 19. According to this order, after Nov 29 trade would be confined to five and a half hours on weekdays and five hours on Sundays.

Iceland

The Parliament of Iceland, thirty-four of whose forty members are elected by popular suffrage, passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, Jan 25. All the remaining stock in the Danish dependency has been exported.

Newfoundland

Final returns received, Nov 26, showed that prohibition had carried Newfoundland by 404 votes.

—Effect of prohibition legislation

T. H. Wentworth, secretary of the Distillers' Securities Corporation, Apr 12, issued a letter to bond and shareholders in response to inquiries respecting status of the country-wide prohibition agitation.

The statement says that the records of Maine, Kansas and Georgia, which have been working for some years under prohibition laws, show that the consumption of distilled spirits for non-beverage purposes, as well as so-called unavoidable beverage purposes, have shown but slight diminution per capita under those where beverage is unrestricted. It is declared that the records of the Internal Revenue Commissioner indicate that the consumption in the United States, including so-called dry territory, is maintained at about the same figure. Records of the principal producing States, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, for the last six months of 1914 show that 20,000,878 gallons were tax paid and withdrawn for consumption, a decrease of but 175,211 gallons from the corresponding period of the previous year, notwithstanding the depression in business. In addition to the distilled spirit industry, it is pointed out that the companies have a very large interest in profitable enterprises whose product is and can in no way be affected by prohibition laws.

—Interstate commerce

That a delivery service transporting liquor across a state boundary into "dry" territory is interstate commerce and cannot be interfered with by state judiciary was a decision given, Mar 1, by the United States Supreme Court. The court reversed the Supreme Court of Kansas.

The North Carolina Senate, Mar 2, passed the Grier anti-jug bill, already passed by the House, but amended it to provide for submission to the voters at a special election on Aug 1. The measure provided that no alcoholic liquor or any ingredient used in its manufacture should be delivered in the state. House and Senate conference committees agreed, Mar 4, upon the passage of the act.

PROSTITUTION

See also

MANN LAW

New York City

Encouraging results of the work of the Committee of Fourteen, Dr. John P. Peters, chairman, are presented in its annual report (Feb, 1915). Comparison with conditions which prevailed in New York in 1905 discloses a striking improvement. The committee has secured the passage of the Injunction and Abatement law to prevent the continued use of the same property for disorderly purposes. It investigated the store of R. H. Macy & Co., as a typical New York department store, and found that while marked freedom in conversation was indulged in by some employees, there was very little evidence of any actual immorality. It continued work with the police in suppressing attempts to open disorderly resorts, and with the police and other agencies in suppressing prostitution in the tenements, securing the co-operation of the State Excise Department, surety companies, breweries, and neighborhood associations.

PROTECTIVE COLORATION*See*

WARSHIPS—PROTECTIVE COLORATION

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM*See*

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

PSYCHOLOGY*See*

THINKING MACHINE

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following table shows the scope of commission rule over public utilities in the United States on Mar 1:

COMMISSIONS HAVING FULL JURISDICTION OVER ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

State.	Title.	Years of formation.	Scope of power.
Ariz..Corp. Com.....		1891-1912	C
Cal..R. R. Com. of the State of.....		1876-1911	C
Conn..Pub. Utilities Com.....		1853-1911	
Dist. of C..Pub. Utilities Com. of the, 1913			C
Ga..R. R. Com. of.....		1879-1907	C
Idaho..Pub. Utilities Com.....		1913	
Ill..Pub. Utilities Com. of.....		1871-1914	C
Ind..Pub. Serv. Com. of.....		1905-1913	C
Md..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1910	C
Mass..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1869-1873	C
Mass..Bd. of Gas and Elec. Light Com.		1885-1902	C
Mich..R. R. Com.....		1873-1913	C
Miss..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1875-1913	C
Mont..R. R. Com. of.....		1907-1913	
Nev..Pub. Serv. Com. (Elec. rya. exclusively).....		1907-1911	C
N. H..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1844-1911	C
N. J..Bd. of Pub. Utility Coma. for the State of.....		1911	C
N. Y..Pub. Serv. Com's (1st and ad districts).....		1855-1907	C
Ohio..Pub. Utilities Com. of.....		1867-1911	C
Okl..Corp. Com. of.....		1908	
Ore..R. R. Com. of.....		1887-1912	C
R. I..Pub. Utilities Com.....		1844-1912	C
Vt..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1855-1908	C
Wash..The Pub. Serv. Com. of.....		1905-1911	
W. Va..Pub. Serv. Com.....		1913	
Wis..R. R. Com. of.....		1874-1907	C
COMMISSIONS EXERCISING JURISDICTION OVER RATES AND SERVICE OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, AND IN SOME CASES OVER OTHER UTILITIES.			
Ala..R. R. Com.....		1881-1907	IT
Ark..R. R. Com. of.....		1899	
Colo..R. R. Com. of.....		1885-1913	I
Fla..R. R. Coms. for the State of.....		1887-1906	T

Ia..Bd. of R. R. Com's.....	1878-1897	I
Kan..Pub. Utilities Com.....	1883-1911	IC
La..R. R. Com. of.....	1898	T
Me..R. R. Com. of.....	1858-1913	R
Minn..R. R. and Warehouse Com's.....	1871-1905	
Miss..R. R. Com.....	1884-1906	T
Neb..State R'way Com.....	1885-1905	T CR
N. M..State Corp. Com. of.....	1910-1912	TR
N. C..Corp. Com.....	1891-1908	TR
N. D..R. R. Com.....	1885-1911	TR
S. C..R. R. Com.....	1878-1910	TR
S. D..R. R. Com.....	1885-1911	T
Tex..R. R. Com. of.....	1891-1897	C
Va..State Corp. Com.....	1877-1904	TR L

COMMISSIONS EXERCISING LIMITED SUPERVISION OVER CARRIERS ONLY

1880-1909.....	Kentucky.....	R. R. Com.
1883-1897.....	Tennessee.....	R. R. Com.

STATES HAVING NO COMMISSIONS.

Delaware. Utah. Wyoming.

*Outside corporate limits only.

†Modern utility law awaiting referendum (capitalization to be controlled.

I indicates interurban railways.

R indicates street railways.

T indicates telegraph and telephone systems.

L indicates lighting companies (electric and gas).

C indicates control of capitalization.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Purdue University was made defendant, Sept 18, at Lafayette, Ind., in a \$25,000 damage suit filed by Abraham L. Obenchain, of South Whitley, Ind., whose son, Francis W. Obenchain, was killed in the university "tank scrap" on the night of Sept 19, 1913.

The plaintiff alleged that the "university, through its officers and authorized employees, organized, conducted, tolerated and encouraged what was generally known as hazing, and what was known as the 'tank scrap.'" It was further alleged that the university was cognizant of the brutal character of the fight and that the boy had no knowledge of its brutal character. The plaintiff further averred that his son was induced by threats of losing his prestige as a student to enter the fight and was urged by the officials and employees of the university who made the threats. The "tank scrap" was abolished at Purdue after the death of young Obenchain.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT*See*

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES

PURE FOOD LAWS*United States*

The annual report of United States Attorney-General Gregory, issued during the first week of Dec, showed that during the past year the department received calls on 767 cases under the Federal Pure Food law, involving 826 violations of the statute. There were 276 cases involving 335 violations which were criminal and 491 civil cases. During the past year 957 cases were terminated, 501 of which were criminal and 456 civil. There were 386 decrees of condemnation and forfeiture, under which goods in 208 cases were ordered destroyed. Pending at the close of the year there were 436 cases, 233 of which were criminal and 203 civil. Fines amounting to \$10,831 were assessed during the year. In addition to the foregoing, various health officers, collaborating with the Dept. of Agricul-

tute, instituted 53 cases, 49 of which were criminal and 4 civil. This resulted in the recovery in fines of \$485.

California

Bills to amend the California weight or measure branding law adopting the regulations established for the law relating to guaranties under the food law have passed both houses.

A bill prescribing certain requirements in labeling boxes or other containers of raisins has also passed the legislature.

The legislature is still in session and many bills are pending that are of importance to members, including a bill to require the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or canner to be branded upon food products.

Colorado

A bill requiring weight or measure branding on all commodities and so worded as to apply to shipping cases was introduced but failed of passage.

Connecticut

Several bills of interest to members and their retail customers were introduced and are now pending.

Delaware

A new law taking effect June 1, 1915, establishes standard grades for apples grown in this State when packed in closed packages. Every closed package of such apples must be branded with certain information specified in the act, including a statement of the grade. This act does not apply to apples packed and branded in accordance with the national law.

Florida

The legislature convened on April 6.

Several bills of interest were introduced and are now pending.

Georgia

The regular session convened in June. Several bills relating to vinegar, condensed milk and other subjects of interest were introduced.

A bill requiring the date of packing to be branded on all package foods was introduced but failed of passage.

Illinois

In a decision upholding the Illinois Pure Food law June 21 the United States Supreme Court dealt a severe blow at manufacturers and dealers of deleterious food preservatives. Justice Hughes, in an opinion agreed to by the entire court, held that the conviction of W. T. Price of Minneapolis in the Chicago Municipal Court for selling "Mrs. Price's Canning Compound" in violation of the Illinois Pure Food law was entirely proper. The compound contained boric acid and it was agreed that it was not sold as a food but as a preservative.

The legislature is still in session, but no bill of importance to members has thus far been enacted.

Several food bills, however, of vital interest

to members and their customers are now pending, including a manufacturer's name on label bill.

Indiana

A bill that could be construed to compel certain food products when in package form to be sold by weight, instead of by the package was defeated. [After the convention was over, on May 28 it was announced that the Indiana State Board had abandoned its stand against benzoate of soda and sulphur dioxide.]

Iowa

Laws relating to bulk sales and the sale of butter and other milk products were also enacted.

A bill amending the law establishing standards for vinegar and regulating the sale thereof passed both houses of the Legislature.

Kansas

A bill containing an impractical provision requiring merchandise to be branded with the name of the city and state of manufacture was introduced but promptly defeated.

Bills relating to weight or measure branding, of ingredients on labels, and to other subjects of interest to members, were introduced, but failed of passage.

Maine

Chapter 110 establishes the standard bushel weight and the standard barrel weight of various commodities.

Chapter 266 requires manufacturers of standard apple barrels and boxes to affix thereto the words "standard barrel" and "standard box."

Bills relating to cold storage, the labeling of butter, bulk sales and other subjects of interest failed of passage.

Massachusetts

Chapter 158 requires cider vinegar, if diluted with water, to be labeled to indicate that fact, as, for example, "Diluted to Legal Strength." Takes effect, May 12, 1915.

The Legislature is still in session, and many bills of interest are still pending.

Michigan

New laws regulate the sale of butter under a State brand and also the sale of renovated butter.

A bill amending the weight or measure branding law and a bill amending the existing law requiring the name of the packer on canned foods so as to require the name of either the packer or distributor have passed both houses.

Several other bills of interest have passed both houses and are now in the Governor's hands.

Minnesota

Chapter 18 regulates the sale of cold storage eggs.

Chapter 335 amends the law relating to the sale of injurious canning compounds. Among other things, sulphurous acid is declared to be unwholesome and injurious.

Chapter 368 amends the law concerning the sale of butter and cheese.

Missouri

No law of importance was enacted.

A drastic cold storage bill which would apply to ice boxes maintained by wholesale and retail grocers was defeated. A bill requiring weight or measure branding of package goods, but allowing variations from the stated weight or measures only as to small packages, failed of passage.

Bills containing detailed standards for certain food products and relating to other subjects of interest failed of passage.

Nebraska

Provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to procedure in the enforcement of weights and measures law were amended.

A bill, which would require all food mixtures and compounds to be branded with a statement of the ingredients, was so amended that when finally enacted law, it related only to procedure in the enforcement of the food and sanitary laws.

New Hampshire

An act which took effect April 1, 1915, amends the existing law and expressly makes it unlawful to sell any article of merchandise or container thereof upon which is printed or placed any representation of the national or any other State flag ensign.

Laws relating to the sale of bread, food containing wood alcohol were also enacted.

The general food law was amended, in the interest of uniformity, by adopting the Sherley amendment to the national law.

A bill containing weight or measure branding requirements and other provisions at variance with the national law was defeated.

New Jersey

Chapter 73 makes weight or measure branding of package food compulsory in this State. Reasonable variations are permitted. The State Board of Health is required to adopt the national tolerances and exemptions as to small packages. This new law takes effect September 1, 1915.

Chapter 357 prohibits the sale of any non-alcoholic drink or beverages which contains saccharin or any of the other ingredients specified in the act. Contains provisions regulating the labeling of imitations.

A general weights and measures act establishes the standard bushel weight for certain agricultural products named therein.

The bulk sales law was amended.

A new law prohibits use of sulphur dioxide and other preservatives in meat and meat products.

A law relating to the enforcement of the food law was also enacted.

New Mexico

A bill that would require all food mixtures—for instance, pure jam—to be labeled with a statement of the ingredients and also containing other unreasonable features, failed.

Bills relating to weights and measures and other subjects of interest were introduced but failed of passage.

New York

Section 390 of the General Business Law, requiring canned foods to be branded with the place of packing, and certain other impractical information, was amended so as not to apply to goods packed in conformity with the Pure Food Law.

Chapter 233 prohibits the fraudulent use of the word "kosher."

Chapter 217 establishes standard grades for apples and regulates the sale and branding thereof.

A large number of unreasonable bills were introduced in this State this year, but all of them were either defeated or satisfactorily amended before passage.

North Carolina

Chapter 1187 amends the general food law and makes compulsory the weight or measure branding of package foods. The Board of Agriculture is authorized to establish rules and regulations permitting reasonable variations. The act takes effect June 1, 1915, but does not apply to goods on hand at the passage of the act (Mar 8, 1915) until after Jan 1, 1916, nor does it apply to packages retailing for six cents or less.

Chapter 1410 amends the law establishing the standard barrel and bushel weights for certain specified commodities.

Chapter 1497 regulates the sale of artificially bleached flour: among other things, flour artificially bleached with nitrogen peroxide or chlorine or other agent, must be branded "artificially bleached." Before selling such flour the manufacturer, dealer or agent, or the person who causes it to be sold by sample or otherwise, shall register with the Commissioner of Agriculture and shall during the month of July, 1915, pay a fee of \$25 for each brand of flour registered and also a similar fee during the month of Jan in each succeeding year and before such flour is offered for sale in the State. This act takes effect July 1, 1915, but flour on hand at the passage of the act (Mar 9, 1915) is exempt from its provisions.

Chapter 1314 makes it unlawful to sell or offer for consignment any barrel, crate or box or other receptacle containing fruit or vegetables to be shipped to any point within or without the State unless branded with the name of the grower or packer.

Chapter 555 of the laws of 1909 relating to the labelling of meal and flour was amended so as not to apply to packages containing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel.

North Dakota

The general food law was extensively amended. Among other things, food mixtures, compounds or blends must be labelled to show the true composition of the product in accordance with the regulations of the food commissioner, when essential to the public welfare and to prevent fraud and deception. All foods shall be deemed misbranded if they are not labelled with the designation prescribed by the food commissioner to indicate the grade of purity, quality and strength as

compared with the standard fixed by the commissioner.

Ohio

Although many bills of interest to members and their customers were introduced, none of importance to members has thus far been enacted.

Oklahoma

A law relating to procedure in the enforcement of the Pure Food Law was enacted.

Bills relating to the annual registration of merchants, to soft drinks.

Oregon

A general weights and measures bill requiring all commodities commonly sold by dry measure to be hereafter sold only upon the basis of net weight or by numerical count and establishing standard boxes or baskets for strawberries, raspberries and similar berries, passed both houses of the Legislature.

A lengthy measure amending the existing food law respecting the labelling of compounds and mixtures, the sale of fruit jelly, fruit butter, vinegar and maple syrup and in other respects was also passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor.

Chapter 272 requires containers of eggs to be branded with the name of the place where the eggs were produced and contains labelling and other requirements for the sale of imported eggs and food products containing such eggs.

Bills relating to cold storage and other subjects of interest were introduced, but failed of passage.

Pennsylvania

A new law regulates the sale of grapes, fruits and vegetables and establishes standard containers, baskets and measures therefor.

A large number of bills of interest have been introduced, some of which have passed both houses.

Rhode Island

An act taking effect Sept 1, 1915, provides that eggs which have been artificially cooled for thirty days or more at or below a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit shall be deemed cold storage eggs and containers thereof shall be so marked. Placards containing the words "cold storage eggs" must be displayed when sold at wholesale or retail without a container.

A law regulating the sale of commodities containing wood alcohol was also enacted.

South Carolina

A law was enacted giving the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries power to make regulations governing the inspection and analysis of all preparations, compounds or mixtures used or sold as a beverage.

South Dakota

A bill which as introduced would require shipping cases to be branded with the weight or measure failed of passage.

Tennessee

Nothing of importance has thus far been enacted. Bills relating to the use of the United States flag on labels, cold storage and other subjects of interest are now pending.

Texas

Nothing of importance to members was enacted.

A bill to regulate the sale of sugar and containing various labelling requirements, including the name of the manufacturer, and also bills relating to sanitation and other subjects affecting the interests of members, were introduced, but failed of passage.

Utah

Chapter 104 is a general weights and measures law. It requires both wholesale and retail packages of food to be branded with the weight or measure, but does not apply to shipping cases when the contents are properly marked. Other provisions regulate the sale of butter, process butter, oleomargarine and bread. After Aug 1, 1915, it shall be unlawful to sell berries or small fruits in any other manner than by weight or in certain containers specified by the act.

Vermont

Act 165 fixes the legal weight of maple syrup.

The uniform bills of lading law and laws relating to the enforcement of the food law and prohibiting the sale of beverages containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol was also enacted.

Act 227 establishes the standard barrel for apples. Non-standard barrels or containers must be labelled with the number of bushels contained therein. Standard grades are established for apples grown in Vermont when packed in closed packages. Various provisions are made as to the labelling of such packages.

Washington

Chapter 31 repeals an old provision of the statutes requiring canned salmon to be branded with the name of the place where caught, the name of the State and the name of the packer.

A bill based substantially on the Federal weight or measure branding law was introduced but unfortunately failed of passage.

West Virginia

A new law makes compulsory the weight or measure branding of foods in package form. Reasonable variations or tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages are to be established by regulations made by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures. Applies to both wholesale and retail packages, but does not apply to shipping cases containing smaller packages if such smaller packages are properly branded with the weight or measure. Goods in the hands of wholesale and retail merchants Feb 17, 1915, are exempt. This act contains other provisions regulating the sale and labelling of oleomargarine, and relating to the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and produce and the standard bushel

weights of various specified commodities. The act takes effect May 18, 1915.

A new law establishes a department of health and prescribes its duties with reference to the enforcement of the Pure Food Law and other laws.

Bills relating to oleomargarine, the packing and sale of apples and other subjects of interest failed of passage.

Wisconsin

Although several bills of interest have been introduced, none of importance to members has thus far been enacted.

Wyoming

Chapter 71 amends the General Food Law and makes it more uniform with the national law. The Sherley provision has been inserted and the dairy, food and oil commissioner is authorized to establish exemptions as to small packages under the weight or measure branding provisions.

Chapter 79 relates to procedure in the enforcement of the food law.

Respectfully submitted,

Theo. F. Whitmarsh, chairman.
Fred R. Drake,
D. H. Bethard,
Harry K. Huntoon,
H. R. Edwards,
B. D. Crane,
C. E. M. Newton.

—National Wholesale Grocers' Assn.

At the convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association at San Francisco, the week ending May 22 the following compilation of pure food laws enacted or introduced in the various states during the past year was given:

PUTNAM, Frederick Ward

Professor Frederick Ward Putnam, anthropologist and honorary curate of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug 14, in his seventy-seventh year.

PUTNAM, John Bishop

John Bishop Putnam, New York book publisher, died Oct 7, aged 67.

PYORRHEA

See

RIGGS' DISEASE

QUESADA, Senor Don Gonzalo de.

The Cuban minister at Berlin, and formerly the first Cuban minister to the United States, died suddenly of apoplexy at his hotel on Jan 9. Funeral services were held at St. Edwin's Catholic church, and the body was sent to Cuba for burial.

Announcement was made, last Oct, 1914, that the Cuban government had decided to act at once to obtain the release of the minister's son, reported imprisoned as a Russian agent, and had decided to close the embassy. Quesada was decorated by the Kaiser in Nov in recognition of his book "The German Fatherland."

QUICKSILVER

United States

—Production

The domestic output of quicksilver in 1915 was 20,681 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at \$1,768,225. Compared with the final statistics for 1914, which gave a production of 16,548 flasks, valued at \$811,680 (the smallest since 1860), the output of 1915 showed an increase of 4133 flasks in quantity and of \$956,545 in value. The production was the largest in value since 1881 and the greatest in quantity since 1912.

QUIGLEY, Archbp. James Edward

Archbishop Quigley of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, died at Rochester, N. Y., July 10. He was born in 1854.

RABI, Gen. Jesus

Gen. Jesus Rabi, a hero of both Cuban wars for independence, died, Dec 5, at Santiago. President Mefiocal decreed military honors and ten days' mourning for the general. Congress in special session made an appropriation to pay the funeral expenses. Gen. Rabi was of Indian descent and was illiterate.

RACE HORSES

See

HORSERACING

RACICOT, Bp. Zotique

Mgr. Racicot Bishop of Pogia, retired, died in Montreal, Canada, Sept 14. He was born in 1848.

RADIOGRAPHIC COMPASS

The means by which he extracted a shrapnel bullet from the right auricle of a French soldier's heart were described to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, Sept 14, by Dr. Charles Infroit. This surgical feat was accomplished by the use of a radiographic compass invented by the surgeon. This instrument, Dr. Infroit said, enabled him to locate foreign bodies in the tissues with mathematical precision and permits their extraction without injury to the neighboring organs.

RADIUM

Production of radium from Colorado carnotite ores by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with the National Radium Institute, has passed the experimental stage and is on a successful manufacturing basis. In making this announcement, July 28, Secretary Lane declared that statements made to Congress concerning the ability of the Bureau to produce radium at a greatly decreased cost over other processes had actually been accomplished, and that the costs were even less than predicted. The Secretary said he had been informed that the cost of one gram of radium metal produced in the form of bromide during March, April, and May, 1914, was \$36,050. This included all expenses incident to production. "When it is considered that radium had been selling for \$112,000 and \$116,000 a gram," said Mr. Lane, "it will be seen what the Bureau has accomplished."

Secy. Lane announced, July 28, that the ten carnotite claims being operated at Long Park, Colorado, by the National Radium Institute

had already produced over 796 tons of ore averaging above two per cent uranium oxide, said *Science*, Aug 6. The cost of ore delivered at the radium plant in Denver averaged \$81.30 per ton. This included 15 per cent royalty, salary of Bureau of Mines employees, amortization of camp and equipment and all expenses incident to the mining, transportation, grinding and sampling of the ore.

A concentrating plant for low-grade ores had been erected at the mines and was successfully recovering material formerly wasted. Grinding and sampling machinery had been installed at Denver and a radium extraction plant erected in the same city. The radium plant had a capacity of three tons of ore per day, having been more than doubled in size since Feb, 1915. Before that time that plant had been run more or less on an experimental scale, although regularly producing radium since June, 1914. To July 1, slightly over three grams of radium metal had been obtained in the form of radium barium sulfate, containing over one milligram of radium to the kilogram of sulfates. The conversion of the sulfates into chlorides and the purification of the radium therefrom is easily accomplished and with very small loss of material. Unfortunately, however, special acid-proof enamel ware, obtainable only in France, had not been delivered of sufficient capacity to handle the crystallization of the full plant production, so that a little less than half the output, or to be exact, 1304 milligrams of radium element had been delivered to the two hospitals connected with the National Radium Institute. The radium remaining can be crystallized at any time from neutral solution in apparatus already installed, but the greater rapidity and efficiency of production of this very valuable material by the methods used decided the Bureau of Mines to await the completion of apparatus now being built before pushing the chloride crystallization to full capacity.

The average radium extraction of all ore mined by the National Radium Institute was over 85 per cent of the amount present in the ore as determined by actual measurement. The amount present in the ore was found, in fact, to be essentially the same as the theoretical amount required by the uranium-radium ratio. The extraction figures for the last five carloads of carnotite treatment showed a recovery of over 90 per cent in each case.

Secretary Lane made public, Nov 21, the methods whereby the department had been able to produce radium at a saving of two-thirds over previous prices. The cost of radium at the Denver station of the Bureau of Mines, including the expense of the experimental work, was \$37,000 for each gram of radium metal. The market price of radium for the past two or three years, according to the Bureau of Mines, had been from \$120,000 to \$160,000 per gram.

Up to Nov, fifty grams of radium had been extracted from the carnotite ore sand and about half of it had been delivered in finished form to the Kelly Sanitarium in Baltimore and to the Memorial Hospital in New York.

The Bureau of Mines produced this radium in co-operation with the National Radium Institute, which was organized for the purpose of studying the curative properties of radium and not for private gain. These investigations had been under direction of Dr. C. L. Parsons, of the Bureau of Mines, funds being furnished under co-operative agreement between the National Radium Institute and the Bureau of Mines by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, and Dr. James Douglas, of New York.

The report of the bureau on this new and cheaper method of producing radium from carnotite ores was highly technical in its character and would only interest those chemists engaged on such work. The methods devised were entirely new and differed from former methods not only in detail, but in apparatus used. The time of operation was much shorter than in any other plant now producing radium, and the commercial recovery was much greater. Furthermore, it is believed that the cost of production was less than that in any method used heretofore. It should be remembered, however, that the methods apply solely to the treatment of carnotite ore and was not necessarily applicable to pitchblende or autunite. The methods of extracting the radium that had been evolved may be utilized under intelligent technical control by any firm, association or corporation that can obtain the raw material. Patented for the benefit of the people, the processes may be used freely by anyone within the United States.

See also

AGRICULTURE

CANCER—RADIUM TREATMENT

United States

Figures collected by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, indicate that the output of radium, uranium, and vanadium ores during 1914 was by far the largest yet made, amounting to about 4300 short tons of dry ore carrying 87 tons of uranium oxide and 22.4 grams of metallic radium. The value of the ore was about \$445,000. The ore produced in 1913 contained 41 tons of uranium oxide and 10.5 grams of radium, and that produced in 1912 contained 26 tons of uranium oxide and 6.7 grams of radium. It is thought that about nine-tenths of the contained radium is recoverable under improved processes. Although carnotite, a mineral of these rare metals, contains three times as much uranium oxide as vanadium oxide, the ores of these metals found in Colorado and Utah generally contain other vanadium minerals in such quantity that vanadium oxide is present in excess of the uranium oxide. However, little is paid for the vanadium, as its separation for uranium is difficult, and brokers or producers received only a few thousand dollars in 1914 for the vanadium in the ores sold. Sandstone impregnated with roscolite, a vanadium-bearing mica, is mined at Vanadium, San Miguel County, Colo., on the eastern slope of the carnotite field, by the Primos Chemical Co. The total quantity of vanadium in the carnotite and other ores mined during the year was about 432 tons. During the year the National Radium Institute con-

ducted, under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines, mining operations at Long Park, near Paradox Valley, in Montrose County, Colo., and a plant at Denver for the production of radium and investigation of processes. The work has been so encouraging that Director Holmes has announced the probable production of radium at one-third its present cost. Messrs. Lind and Whittemore, of the Bureau of Mines, state that their investigations show that carnotite carries, proportionally to its content of uranium, as much radium as pitchblende or other uranium minerals—that is, the radium has reached its maximum ratio to the uranium from which it is derived and is thus in equilibrium.

RAILROADS

The material on Railroads is distributed under the following subheads:

United States

*Alaska
Australia
China
Cuba
Mexico
Mongolia
Russia*

—Accidents

*United States
Great Britain*

—Baggage

- Cummins' act
- Bills of lading
- Cars
- Demurrage
- Eight-hour day
- Foreign investments in America
- Freight
- Car shortage
- Damages
- Embargoes
- Freight rates
- Back haul rates
- Eastern coal
- Petition of Western Railroads
- Refunds
- Full crew laws

*New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania*

—Government ownership

*United States
France*

—Labor relations—Hours of labor

- Western wage controversy
- Mail pay
- Mileage books—Redemption of
- Mileage of world
- Net income—Official definition of "Improvements" and maintenance
- Ownership
- Passenger Rates
- Family ticket
- Passes
- Petition of Western Railroads
- Proposed separation of freight and passenger expenses
- Rates
- Rolling stock

- Safety devices
- Sleeping cars
- Traffic halted by fires
- Trespassing
- Trespassing legislation
- Valuation
- Water competition

See also

ADVERTISING—RAILROAD

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.

BELGIUM

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

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WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

WABASH RAILROAD

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

United States

The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States were estimated to be \$3,073,000,000 in 1914, as against \$3,255,500,000, 1913; \$3,118,600,000, 1912. The net earnings were \$724,500,000 in 1914; \$785,000,000, 1913; \$822,000,000, 1912.

Figures compiled by Slason Thompson c.1 the operation of American railways in 1912 show the following results:

Revenue from operation.....	\$3,040,246,988
Revenue from outside operations	1,060,917

Total operating revenues.....	\$3,041,307,905
Operating expenses and taxes.....	\$2,221,334,746

Net income from operation..... \$819,973,150

For the first time in their history the revenues of the railways of the United States, for either a fiscal or calendar year, exceeds \$3,000,000,000. When the complete returns for November and December are in, Mr. Thompson says, the grand total is more likely to be above than below that mark. So out of proportion, however, have been the increases in operating expenses and taxes that the net operating income for the year was only \$40,000,000 more than in 1911, and was actually only \$7,000,000 more than in 1909, as may be seen from the following summary:

Calendar Year.	Operating Revenues.	Net Operating Income.
1912	\$3,841,307,905	\$819,973,159
1911	2,816,495,359	770,830,007
1910	2,843,386,047	802,676,733
1909	2,608,133,878	812,792,315

Such a phenomenal condition as is vividly revealed in this foregoing table—of an increase of nearly \$400,000,000 in gross revenues in three years, accompanied by an increase of only \$7,000,000 in net income from operation—is without parallel in transportation annals. Enormous as the increase in gross revenues appears, it means little more than a recovery from the recession of \$300,000,000 in railway earnings following the panic of 1907. The increase in expenses in the face of drastic economies adopted to meet that situation is due to the continuous advances in wages and in the cost of everything entering into the operation of railways, so Mr. Thompson declares.

Accompanying the recovery in gross revenues shown above, there has been a steady though retarded growth in railway construction and development, partly revealed in the following statement of mileage covered by the reports at the close of the several years:

	Miles Operated.
1912	249,350
1911	245,364
1910	241,364
1909	236,166
Increase in three years.....	13,084

The significance of this increase in mileage lies in the fact that it affords irrefragable evidence that during the three years at least \$800,000,000 new capital has been added to the irrevocable investment in American railways. By this is not meant to be understood that the newly constructed mileage has cost any such sum. But the record of the past decade shows that for every new mile of line laid with rails the additions and betterments of existing lines, especially in costly terminal facilities, equipment and additional tracks and sidings represent a capital investment of over \$60,000 per mile of new line.

Perhaps the best testimony to the increased investment in American railways during the years in question is that found in their tax bills for these years, as follows:

	Railway Taxes.
1912	\$125,910,635
1911	115,561,966
1910	109,527,204
1909	92,964,510
Increase in three years.....	32,946,125

Here is seen an increase of over 35 per cent. in three years, where there was an increase of only 15 per cent. in gross revenues, while net income has remained practically stationary.

The table which follows gives the revenues from operation and operating expenses for the year ending Dec 31, 1912:

	Rev. from Operation.	Oper. Exp. and Taxes.	Ratio to Revenues.
January	\$212,318,409	\$175,997,715	82.89
February	219,831,411	172,145,033	78.32
March	239,864,405	180,367,495	75.19
April	222,202,498	174,154,498	78.38
May	235,267,942	178,667,303	75.94
June	246,788,710	181,004,920	73.50
July	255,152,028	182,822,290	71.65
August	278,176,169	188,869,503	67.89
September	217,015,816	189,095,758	68.26
October	302,199,600	204,503,744	67.67
November*	279,739,000	198,325,000	70.90
December*	271,591,000	195,381,000	71.96
Totals	\$3,040,246,988	\$2,221,334,746	73.06

*Partly estimated.

The last column showing the ratio of expenses and taxes to operating revenues is the true barometer by which to measure railway prosperity. Roughly speaking, American railway years are divided into fat and lean halves, as indicated above, the second half having to make good the shortage of the first half. Experience has shown that in the neighborhood of a ratio of 70 per cent. is the line of demarcation between good and hard times for American railways as a whole. With less than 30 per cent. of operating revenues to meet fixed charges and reserves for depreciation, replacements, betterments and a reasonable return on invested capital, retrogression and obsolescence instead of progress are liable to set in.

Statistics of the railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1913, show that the total number of persons on the pay-rolls of the roads on that date was 1,815,239, or an average of 743 for each 100 miles of line. The total amount of wages and salaries paid to employees during the year was \$1,373,830,589.

There were 369,579 miles of track, an increase of 8628 over the previous year.

There were 63,378 locomotives in service, of which 14,396 were used in passenger service and 37,924 in freight service, the remainder being employed in the yards and in miscellaneous service. The roads were using 2,445,408 cars of all classes, an increase of 70,566 over 1912. Of these, 51,700 were used in passenger service, 2,273,564 in hauling freight, and the remainder in the service of the companies. The average number of locomotives for each 1000 miles of line was 259, and the average number of cars 10,005.

The par value of railway capital outstanding was \$19,796,125,712, which included capital held by the companies themselves as well as by the public. Of the total capitalization, \$8,610,611,327 represented capital stock, both common and preferred, and \$11,185,514,385 represented funded debts of various classes.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,033,679,680, an increase of 39,307,307 over 1912. The roads carried 2,058,035,487 tons of freight, an increase over 1912 of 239,239,857 tons. The average receipts per passenger were 2.008 cents a mile, and per ton of freight .729 cents a mile.

The revenues derived from operation were \$3,125,135,798 and the operating expenses were \$2,169,968,924. In 1912 the revenues from operation were \$2,826,958,266 and the operating expenses were \$1,959,094,658.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, \$2,836,023,744, or 32.94 per cent, paid no dividends during the year. The dividends paid upon the remainder of the total capital stock outstanding amounted to \$368,606,327, which was equivalent to 6.38 per cent upon the dividend paying stocks.

According to advance figures published by the Interstate Commerce Commission Apr 3 the aggregate net earnings of the leading railroads in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1914, were \$846,706,749. The total gross operating revenues declined \$78,116,000, while operating expenses were cut only \$30,-

345,000. These figures are based upon compilations of the Twenty-seventh Annual Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, made from the annual reports of carriers having operating revenues above \$100,000 for the year. These figures may be slightly modified by revision before final publication. The consolidated income account follows:

Rail operations—	
Operating revenues.....	\$3,047,019,908
Operating expenses.....	2,200,313,159
Net operating revenue.....	\$846,706,749
Outside operations—	
Revenues.....	\$64,376,514
Expenses.....	65,866,609
Net deficit from outside operations...	1,490,095
Total net revenue.....	\$845,216,654
Taxes accrued.....	139,591,520
Operating income.....	\$705,625,134
Other income.....	286,893,649
Gross income.....	\$992,518,783
Rents, interest and similar deductions from gross income.....	645,312,783
Net corporate income.....	\$347,206,000
Disposition of net corporate income:	
Dividends declared from current income.....	\$217,104,390
Appropriations for additions & betterments.....	29,226,675
Appropriations for new lines and extensions.....	39,622
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	12,916,177
Total.....	259,286,864
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....	\$87,919,136

On June 30, 1914, the roads covered by this abstract represented 247,397.59 miles of line operated, including 11,298.88 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by operating returns for these roads was 377,102.45 miles. It appears, from the annual reports submitted to the commission by the roads that there were 64,760 locomotives in their service on June 30, 1914, an increase of 1382 over corresponding returns for such roads for the previous year. The total number of cars of all classes in the service of such roads was 2,503,822 (or 58,314 more than on June 30, 1913), which equipment was thus assigned: Passenger service, 53,466 cars; freight service, 2,325,647; company's service, 124,709.

The number of passengers carried was 1,053,138,718. The corresponding number for the year ended June 30, 1913, was 1,033,679,680. The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried one mile was 35,258,497,509.

The total number of persons on the pay rolls of the steam roads of the United States on June 30, 1914, was 1,695,483, or an average of 685 per 100 miles of line. As compared with corresponding returns for June 30, 1913, there was a decrease of 119,756 in the total number of such railway employees. The total amount of wages and salaries paid to railway employees during the year for the roads under consideration was \$1,373,422,472.

On June 30, 1914, according to the annual reports submitted to the commission, the par value of the amount of railway capital out-

standing was \$20,247,301,257. This amount includes capital held by the railway companies concerned, as well as by the public.

Official figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics and made public Oct 10, showed that between 1905 and 1914 taxes paid by all the railroads in the United States increased 136.90 per cent. The roads paid in 1905 \$63,474,679 in taxes and in 1914, \$150,371,100, an increase of \$86,896,421.

Taking 1905 as a basis year, it was shown that taxes in 1906 were \$74,785,615, an increase of \$11,310,936, or 17 per cent.; in 1907 the taxes were \$79,640,013, an increase of \$16,165,334, or 25.47 per cent.; in 1908 the taxes were \$78,673,794, an increase of \$15,199,115, or 23.95 per cent.; in 1909 the taxes were \$85,139,554, an increase of \$21,664,875, or 34.13 per cent.; 1910 shows \$98,034,593, an increase of 54.45 per cent.; 1911, \$108,309,512, an increase of 70.63 per cent.; 1912, \$120,619,084, an increase of 90.03 per cent.; 1913, \$129,836,100, an increase of 104.5 per cent., and 1914 taxes were \$150,371,100, an increase over 1905 of \$86,896,421, or 136.90 per cent.

These figures show a startling increase in taxes imposed on the railroads, but the increase in taxes on the anthracite roads is even more impressive.

The anthracite roads paid \$5,590,214 in taxes in 1905, and in 1914 they paid \$17,226,165, an increase of 208.15 per cent.

These figures are made more interesting by a comparison of the increases in gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues. The gross revenue of all the railroads in 1905 is given as \$2,082,482,406. The gross revenue in 1914 was \$3,047,019,908. The 1914 figures show an increase of 43.3 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

The total operating expenses of all the roads in 1905 were \$1,390,602,152, and in 1914 the total operating expenses were \$2,200,313,159, or an increase of 58.2 per cent. The net operating revenue of all the roads in 1905 amounted to \$691,880,254, and in 1914 the net operating revenue was \$846,706,749, an increase over 1905 of 22.4 per cent.

Thus it is shown in a comparison of the figures of 1905 and 1914 that, while total operating revenues, or gross revenues, increased 46.3 per cent., operating expenses increased 58.2 per cent. and net operating revenues increased 22.4 per cent., taxes increased 136.90 per cent.

The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1905 was 66.7 per cent. and in 1914 72.2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase in operating ratio since 1910. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1906 was 66 per cent.; 1907, 67.5 per cent.; 1908, 69.7 per cent. In 1909 the ratio dropped to 66.1 per cent. in 1911, 66.2 per cent. in 1910, 68.6 per cent. in 1911, 69.3 per cent. in 1912, 69.4 per cent. in 1913 and 72.2 per cent. in 1914.

Fewer miles of railroad were built in the United States during 1915 than in any other year since 1864, and more miles of railroad

were in receivers' hands during the year than ever before, according to railway statistics compiled from official sources by the *Railway Age Gazette* and made public Dec 30. There have been only three other years since 1848 in which the increase in railway mileage was less than 1000, and those were the Civil War years of 1861, 1862, and 1864. In 1915 the total miles of new railroad constructed in the United States were 933.

According to the statistics, receivers held and operated 38,661 miles of railroad, with a total funded debt of \$1,607,895,500, and a total capital stock of \$747,004,801. The roads in the hands of receivers represent nearly a sixth of railroads of the United States. On Oct 1 there were 41,000 miles of railroads in the hands of receivers, the greatest ever recorded. Since then the receivership of the Wabash, 2515 miles, had been terminated and several smaller roads had been sold under foreclosure.

Statistics on the number of new cars and locomotives ordered during 1915 showed that there was an increase over 1914, but was smaller than any other year in recent times, except 1908. The new freight cars ordered in 1915 totaled 107,796, as compared with 80,264 in 1914 and 146,732 in 1913. New passenger cars numbered 3092, as against 2002 in 1914 and 3179 in 1913. Locomotives ordered during these three years numbered 1573, 1265, and 3467, respectively. The bulk of orders in 1915 was placed during the last three months.

Alaska

On Feb 1 Secretary Lane asked the House Committee on Appropriations for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enable his department to proceed with the work of building the Government railroad in Alaska. The Government has already expended \$1,000,000 on this project. Secretary Lane has not yet decided whether the Government should purchase the Copper River and Northwestern road, controlled by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, or the Alaskan Northern, which is owned by Canadians.

President Wilson announced Apr 10 the selection of the route of the Alaska railroad to be built by the Government. The road is to extend from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, a distance of 471 miles. This Northern road, already built, from Seward to Turnagain Arm. This road is to be bought by the Government from its present owners for \$1,150,000. A branch line is to be built from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal field, a distance of thirty-eight miles.

Two routes were considered by the Government, both leading to Fairbanks, one from Seward and the other from Cordova. In each case a nucleus existed in the form of a railroad already constructed. The line from Cordova, known as the Copper River & Northwestern, is controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. in conjunction with the Guggenheim syndicate. This line was rejected.

The two routes were of approximately the same length, and estimates of construction cost did not vary widely. The issue before the

President probably lay in the price at which the existing lines could be obtained. Neither route presented serious engineering difficulties.

From Cordova, on the eastern shore of Prince William Sound, the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., provides an outlet for copper mines at Kennicott and reaches Chitna, 132 miles distant, following the west bank of the Copper River. Not far out of Cordova the road runs for miles parallel to the coast line and crosses the Sheridan glacier flats.

Cordova Harbor, it had been reported, was more desirable for a terminal of the line because the great depth of water at Seward makes anchorage difficult. The Seward route, however, was closer to the coal fields and to the known mineral belts than the Cordova line, and it was argued that the route of the Copper River Railroad made it subject to the moods of the glaciers, among which it threads its way into the river mouth.

All reports looked to the eventual extension of the system to Yukon from Fairbanks, and also discussed additional branch lines to tap other productive localities.

The line adopted, the Alaska Northern, is shorter and not so fully developed. It was built as the Alaska Central Railway. Its properties were sold under foreclosure in 1909 and were bought in by Toronto banking interests that owned most of its \$4,000,000 bonds. The president of the Alaska Northern, which bought these assets and reorganized the road, is W. E. Stavert, and the principal office of the company is in Seattle.

The estimated cost of construction of the line from Seward to Fairbanks, including the Matanuska Branch, is \$26,800,000. The probability is that not more than forty miles of road can be constructed this year, owing to the fact that our appropriation is only \$2,000,000. We have something over \$500,000 remaining from the \$1,000,000 last year authorized, and this will be used as the first payment on the Alaska Northern Road. President Wilson's decision puts in motion the most extensive Governmental railway project since the linking of the East and the Pacific Coast by the transcontinental railway system.

The first rails for the Governmental railroad in Alaska were shipped on the steamer *Mariposa*, which sailed from Seattle for Cook inlet Apr 18. The shipment consisted of two carloads of steel to be used in building working terminals at Ship Creek, which will be the base for this season's operations.

Lieutenant Mears, of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, reported to Secretary Lane June 22 that he had established his base of operations at Ship Creek, Cook's Inlet, and was landing materials and supplies for the construction of the Government's Alaskan Railway. Building of wagon roads, one of the first requisites of the railroad construction, was under way, and the force on that work would be increased to 2,000 men as soon as facilities could be provided for bringing material to employ that number. Lieutenant Mears reported: "We have had no difficulty whatever in securing all the men

we need. In fact, they have been coming in much faster than we could place them."

To supply timber for construction of the Alaskan Railway and forestall extortion by speculators, President Wilson June 25 created a timber reserve 200 miles long and five to ten miles wide along the construction line. Only the timber was reserved, however, and the land itself remaining for settlers.

According to Thomas Riggs, Sr., a member of the Alaska Engineering Commission, Nov 6, the survey of the Seward-Fairbanks Railway was completed; 8 miles of steel had been laid, and 30 additional miles would be laid in Dec.

The first train over the government's Alaska railroad ran Nov 8 between Seward and "Mile Twenty-nine," carrying passengers, mail and freight. From "Mile Twenty-nine" the travelers went into the interior by dog team. The portion of the road operated was part of the line of the old Alaska Central, which had been rehabilitated.

Australia

A report of the chief commonwealth railway engineer, gave some details of the progress of construction of the east-to-west transcontinental railway of Australia, according to an abstract in the *Geographical Journal*, says *Science*, Oct 15. It stated that the western Australian division survey was complete, and the route had been permanently located to 280 miles. Thence to the border the permanent survey would proceed in advance of plate-laying. The South Australian survey was complete. It is estimated that the rails will be laid throughout before the end of 1916, although the rate of progress will be reduced by the very heavy earthworks soon to be taken in hand in the South Australian section. During the three months preceding the date of the report 240 miles had been laid. The line will be ballasted throughout, and arrangements had been made to select quarry sites and erect the necessary plant for rock-crushing. In view of the scanty water-supply on the route, reservoirs had to be provided at various points, and several were in course of construction. They included one at Karonia, W.A. (late Cardonia), with an approximate capacity of 7,000,000 gallons; one at Bookloo, S.A. (6,000,000 gallons); and one each at Windabout and Eucla (5,000,000 gallons). Boring operations had been carried on in both divisions.

China

It was announced, Nov 10, that the Chinese government had awarded to George Bronson Rea the grand prize for the best programme for a national system of railways.

"This announcement is of considerable importance to Americans interested in China," said Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Far Eastern Bureau. "Mr. Rea is an American engineer and journalist, who has been doing very valuable work for China and America through his publication, 'The Far Eastern Review.'"

"Mr. Rea's national programme of railways for China, being designed while he was hold-

ing an official position, is a government secret and cannot be made public. It provides for the construction of twenty trunk lines, aggregating some 11,000 miles. The Chinese government has spent two years studying and comparing the many schemes submitted. British, French, German and Chinese engineers, as well as Japanese, have submitted plans."

Mr. Rea received a commission from the Chinese government to enter into negotiations for the construction of 10,000 miles of railroad, and a contract was signed for the first part of the work, the revolution in China upsetting the plans. Another attempt was made, and an agreement to which English, French and German contractors were parties was made, but the European war ruined this plan also.

Cuba

The all-rail route to Havana is now open. Several years ago the remarkable 128 mile viaduct over the Florida keys to Key West was completed and now the building of the world's largest ferry-boat, the Henry M. Flagler, makes it possible to send a thirty car refrigerator train from Havana to Chicago without reloading. The 100 mile ocean voyage is covered in eight hours. It is in the shipping of grape-fruit, oranges, etc., which are liable to damage through transfer, that the all-rail route is most valuable. [See *The Scientific American Supplement*, Jan 16.]

Mexico

The pamphlet report of the National Railways of Mexico for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, was issued in Nov. The delay was due to the disturbed conditions of the past few years. The net operating revenues, in Mexican currency, was \$2,379,776, against \$21,126,335 the previous year. The income account compares as follows:

	1913-14.	1912-13.
Gross earnings	\$34,273,341	\$57,370,282
Operating expenses	31,893,505	36,243,947
Net earnings	\$2,379,776	\$21,126,335
Other income	3,445,349	1,445,165
	\$1,065,573	\$22,571,500
Misc. charges	4,249,456	1,225,887
Deficit	\$5,315,029	\$21,345,613
*Loss. †Surplus.		

Mongolia

It has developed that in September, 1914, Russia and the Unga governments signed an agreement in which Russia recognized the right of Mongolia to construct its own territorial railways, and the plans are to be passed upon jointly by the two nations, in consideration of the co-operation by Russia in finding the needed capital.

It is agreed also that the two Governments "at the time of building the railways that are to connect with the Russian railways on the (Russo-Mongolian) frontier will enter upon deliberations concerning the connecting of the joint Russian and Mongolian railways, and concerning the rights and revenues of the country. Mongolia engages that the projected railways shall not be prejudicial to Russia's economic and strategic interests."

Russia

The railroad circling the Gulf of Bothnia, the northern extension of the Baltic Sea, was virtually completed on Jan 6. Up to this time there had been a gap of ten miles over which passengers from Stockholm to Petrograd had to drive. Now this distance has been reduced to half a mile. The Russian line now runs to a point opposite the Swedish station at Karungi. Here passengers leave the train and go half a mile over the frozen river Tornea. Between five hundred and six hundred passengers make the trip daily. The uncertainties of steamship travel between the Swedish coast and Russian ports near Petrograd caused many travelers to select the land route. Heavy freight traffic is now moved over land with little delay.

Emperor Nicholas Feb 1 approved an appropriation of \$8,750,000 for a government railroad from Petrozavodsk, 185 miles north-east of Petrograd, to the White Sea. This would make a second line of communication with the outside world through this region, the other being to Archangel.

The Council of Ministers, June 3, sanctioned the construction of a railroad to cost 17,000,000 rubles (\$8,500,000), from Kandalaska, in the Province of Archangel, across the Kola peninsula, to the port of Kola, on the Arctic Ocean. This new line will connect the Arctic with the railroad system of Russia and give another outlet to a Russian seaport on the north. The port of Archangel is over 300 miles further south than Kola.

—Accidents.*United States*

During the year ending June 30, 1914, a total of 10,302 persons, including 265 passengers, lost their lives in accidents on railroads and in railroad shops reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission. In addition, 192,662 persons were injured, of whom 15,121 were passengers. In the preceding year, 10,964 persons, including 463 passengers, were killed, and 200,308 persons, including 16,539 passengers, were injured.

Trial of the suit of Mrs. S. Osgood Pell against the Long Island Railroad for \$250,000 in damages sustained in the death of her husband, who was killed on the night of Aug 3, 1913, when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a Long Island train where the Long Beach road crosses the tracks near the Wreck Lead Station, was begun June 14 before Supreme Court Justice Aspinall in Long Island City.

William Laimbeer, former husband of the late Clara Bloodgood, the actress, died as a result of injuries suffered in the same accident, and his then wife, Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer, suffered a fracture of the leg and other injuries. It was planned that as soon as Mrs. Pell's suit was disposed of the trial of one instituted against the railroad by Mrs. Laimbeer for \$250,000 suffered by her husband's death and \$50,000 for personal damages to herself would be begun. Mrs. Pell was awarded a verdict of \$25,000

June 24th. The court ordered that the sum of 5 per cent additional be added, bringing the total amount of the verdict up to \$26,250. The railroad company will also be assessed the costs of the trial which range between three and four thousand dollars.

See also

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

RAILROADS—TRESPASSING LEGISLATION ON

Great Britain.

Ten persons were killed and many others injured in a train collision on Jan 1 on the Great Eastern Railway, near Ilford, five miles from London. Some of the railroad cars were reduced to matchwood. The victims of the accident were mostly city clerks.

One of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of British railroading took place May 22 on the Caledonian Railway at Gretna Green, Scotland, where three trains came into collision.

One of the three trains was a troop train; another was a local, and the third was the express from London to Glasgow.

An official announcement stated that 158 persons were killed or missing. All except six of the killed were soldiers belonging to the Royal Scots Regiment, 500 of whom were traveling in the troop train. At least 200 persons, mostly soldiers, were injured.

—Baggage

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided, Feb 27, that railroads cannot exclude trunks from their baggage service on account of any peculiarity in shape.

—Cummins' act

On and after June 3 all persons who check trunks on railroad tickets are obliged under the provisions of the Cummins act amending the interstate commerce laws to declare the value of their baggage.

The railroads formerly carried trunks and other baggage not exceeding 150 pounds in weight free with tickets of transportation and assumed liability in case of loss or damage up to \$100. They declared they could not assume unlimited liability as permitted under the Cummins act, but would accept the alternative of assuming the \$100 liability on each piece of baggage checked and insuring the passenger for all over that amount on a basis of ten cents per \$100, the rate laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Two opinions were given June 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission construing the Cummins amendment imposing unnecessarily, annoying restrictions upon passengers with baggage. One conclusion held that "where tariffs of the carriers provide for declaration of value upon baggage or other shipments it is the duty of the person presenting the property for transportation to declare the true value thereof in order that the carriers' lawful charges may be properly determined and assessed." This upholds the present practice of the railroads.

The other ruling held that "one declaration of value for one person's baggage, even though it consists of more than one piece, is

sufficient." This opinion further held that "each passenger is entitled to check without additional charge the maximum free allowance of baggage belonging to himself regardless of whether the maximum weight is contained in one or more pieces of baggage."

The commission ruled also in the same connection that it was a matter for the carriers to regulate whether excess charges shall be exacted in advance or collected at the point of destination.

—Bills of lading

The United States Supreme Court, on Feb 1, declined to review the decision of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a test case involving more than \$2,500,000 in claims for damages against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad on alleged forged bills of lading issued by Knight, Yancey & Company, Alabama cotton brokers, who failed. The lower court held the railroad not liable.

—Cars

The Illinois statute of 1874, requiring every railroad within the State to furnish freight and passenger cars for service within a reasonable time after notice, was upheld as constitutional June 14 by the Supreme Court.

—Demurrage

A revised schedule of demurrage charges on refrigerator cars in which perishable freight is shipped was put into effect by all of the railroads of the country Feb 3. By raising the daily demurrage charge when the car is held beyond five days, the railroads expect to add greatly to the service offered shippers and at the same time increase the earning power of their equipment. The new schedule of demurrage charges on these classes of equipment allows shippers two days' free use of cars; following which there is a charge of \$1 a day for the third, fourth and fifth days, and \$3 a day for the sixth, seventh and eighth day that equipment is held. For the ninth day and for each additional day after that time the daily demurrage charge is \$5. The demurrage regulations governing the class of equipment which have been in effect have allowed two days' free use of the cars and a uniform charge of \$1 for each additional day.

Entering a supplemental decision upon the complaint of the McCaa Coal Company and others against the Coal & Coke Railway Company, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that coal cars which are partially loaded and remain over until the next day to be fully loaded shall be charged against the mine loading them, as if such cars were empty.

—Eight hour day

A session of the grand lodge and international officers of the five railroad brotherhoods in Boston, Oct 31 resulted in a launching of a countrywide movement for an eight hour day and double pay for overtime for every man who has to do with the movement of freight and passenger trains throughout the United States.

It was voted to start action at once toward pressing the demands for a shorter day in

the East, but as the agreement with the Western and Southern roads under the Erdman act does not expire until April 1 the latter roads will not have the demands made upon them until after that date.

—Foreign investments in American

An investigation made by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, given but June 25 indicated that the grand total of foreign holdings in our railroad stocks and bonds was not more than \$2,576,401,342.

Requests were sent to 145 railroad corporations, being all the railroads in the United States above 100 miles in length.

Replies were received from 137 companies. One hundred companies furnished statements of securities held abroad, while 37 replied that none of their securities were so owned. Eight companies did not reply. Seven are of minor and one of medium importance, the combined mileage being 3,725 miles. They cannot materially affect the result.

The information was determined from data collected from Oct, 1914, to Apr, 1915. During that period there were large sales of these securities for foreign account in the American markets, and to that extent the amount would be overstated.

The following table gives the American railroad securities held in Europe, with the maturity dates:

Security.	Grand Total.
First preferred stock.....	\$161,280,900.00
Second preferred stock.....	99,900.00
Common stock	633,802,162.00
Notes	61,375,640.16
Receivers' certificates	988,000.00
Collateral trust bonds.....	227,610,415.26
Equipment bonds	17,364,289.00
Car trusts	808,000.00
Debenture bonds	204,003,310.00
Mortgage bonds	1,269,086,726.00
Total	\$2,576,401,342.42

The par value of American railroad securities held abroad, based on official data furnished by the various companies as of July 31, 1915, was \$2,223,510,229. This result was announced Dec 23 by President Loree, of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who had been making an investigation similar to the one the results of which he published in June, 1915. The new figures showed a reduction of virtually a half billion dollars (\$480,892,135) from the results of the former investigation as subsequently revised. The holdings of the different classes of securities, both in par value and in market value, are presented below:

VALUE OF AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD ABROAD

Class of security.	Par value.	July 31, 1915 Market value.
Stock—prefd.	\$236,151,600 00	\$196,092,423 26
Stock—ad prefd.	5,608,850 00	2,115,414 75
Stock—Common ...	438,415,606 25	263,996,928 50
Notes	24,032,291 93	22,574,283 93
Debenture bonds...	160,288,700 00	141,444,592 50
Col. trust bonds...	180,590,850 00	136,422,185 75
Mortgage bonds...	1,150,339,130 00	962,081,613 26
Equip. trust bds...	25,253,201 00	24,480,410 25
Car trusts	29,000 00	29,060 00
Receivers' cts....	2,201,000 00	2,201,000 00
Total.....	\$2,223,510,229 18	\$1,751,437,912 50

Less than previous- ly reported.....	480,892,135 01	.....
*Note.....	\$2,704,402,364 19	.....

* Amount of securities reported on statement of June 22, 1915, now corrected by later reports of carriers.

Unfortunately, the correction by addition of \$128,001,021, because of the inaccuracy of Mr. Loree's June statement, prohibits comparisons as to the amount of the various individual classes of securities. For instance, in the June statement the holdings of preferred stock were given at \$161,280,000, while in the later statement, instead of a decrease, an increase of more than \$100,000,000 is suggested. In the common stock there had been a decrease from the uncorrected figures of the earlier statement of about \$200,000,000. In debenture bonds a decrease of \$44,000,000 is to be noted, and in mortgage bonds a decrease of \$119,000,000.

—Freight

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Dec 31, declined to suspend schedules of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other trunk-line railroads which provide for a reduction from thirty to fifteen days in the allowance of free time on export freight. This means that the commission had approved the free-time allowance reduction, beginning Jan 1. The reductions applied also to freight shipped to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News.

—Car shortage

An important decision was handed down by the United States Supreme Court Apr 5 in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Puritan Coal Mining Company, by which it is established that shippers are safe in the right to sue for damages in case of discrimination or failure for any reason in the furnishing of cars, either in the State or Federal courts, inasmuch as the amendment of the Interstate Commerce act as to car supply was purposely drawn to secure new rights to shippers and protect them in all former rights under the common law or the statutes.

The case arose out of the failure of the carrier in the period of the coal strike in 1902 to furnish the proper quota of cars to the Puritan Coal Mining Company, and the company set up a claim for loss of profits amounting to \$260,777. Suit was brought in the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, where the court without a jury found the facts as set forth by the plaintiff coal company. The distribution sheets put in evidence by the carrier defendant showed that it was the practice to supply cars to the "scalp level region" in preference to the mountain region. The Berwind-White Coal Company being located in the former region, the charge was made that there was a distinct effort on the part of the carrier to discriminate in favor of that company.

Justice Lamar, in the decision, held that Section 3, of the Interstate Commerce act made it unlawful for the carrier to prefer one shipper over another, and that Section 8 gave the

shipper the right of action for damages by presentation of his case to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a determination of the facts, and then by suit in the Federal courts to the exclusion of any other remedy in the State courts, the Federal courts having exclusive jurisdiction. With these two sections standing alone, the shipper would have had no remedy in the State courts; under Section 22 of the act it is provided that there shall be no abridgment of remedies now provided at common law or statute, so that all three sections must be read together with the result that Sections 8, 9, and 22 give the shipper new rights and protect those he has already enjoyed.

While former decisions provide that suits for discrimination must be passed on first by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that until the commission has passed on the case no court has any jurisdiction, Justice Lamar's decision Apr 5 that if the carrier's rule shows on the face of it that it has been unequally applied and suit is brought for damages by violation or by discriminatory enforcement, there is no administrative question involved, and the State courts may decide on the facts, the shipper having under the express terms of the statute the right to go into either State or Federal courts. The decision holds that the liability is the same whether there is a breach of common law duty to furnish cars or discrimination in the supply of cars.

—Damages

The House Commerce Committee, Feb 1, favorably reported the Senate bill to make interstate carriers liable for actual losses or damages of shipments, regardless of liability limitation. The measure makes exceptions of commodities concealed by wrapping, and those for which rates have been based on declared values.

According to a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission Feb 10 in the case of George M. Spiegle against the Southern Railway, shippers must prove that they have been damaged through an unreasonable charge exacted by a railroad before they can obtain reparation. Mere proof of particular shipments made and of the freight paid does not make out a prima facie case. Complainant must establish the fact and the amount of his damage. The claim for reparation was based upon a previous decision of the Commission wherein it was held that there existed in favor of Johnson City, Tenn., prior to Jan 16, 1911, rates which discriminated against Newport, Tenn.

By a vote of 252 to 63 the House passed Mar 3 a bill which its opponents said would increase freight rates about 10 per cent, on a large part of railroad traffic. The bill, offered in the Senate by Senator Cummins, was passed on his motion. It proposed to abolish the limited liability of railways and gives every shipper the right to sue for the full value of goods lost or destroyed en route.

—Embargoes

Because of the congestion of freight in and around New York, embargoes upon exports

of flour and lumber on through bills of lading were placed, Dec 3, by six of the trunk-line railroads—the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the New York Central and the Lackawanna. Additional embargoes were placed Dec 21.

—Freight rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued on Jan 8 a supplementary order to those of Jan 29 and Dec 16, granting increases in freight rates, in which it ordered the preservation of the "existing groupings and relationships, even though by so doing some rates are increased slightly more than 5 per cent," the commission holding the view that "these groupings and relations should, in the interests of carriers and competition between shippers and receivers be maintained." A definite percentage of the New York-Chicago rates which may be charged to and from intermediate points was fixed by the commission, which also established percentage scales for the charges to be exacted between the various freight territories. Senator La Follette on Jan 11 made an attack on this order. He introduced a resolution reciting that the commission had exceeded its powers in granting the increases, holding that the commission was not authorized by law to take into consideration, in passing upon the right of the railroads to raise rates, the fact that they were losing money in their business, the European war or the many other things cited. He said that all the commission can do under the authority given it by Congress is to inquire into the reasonableness of the compensation for carrying. In accordance with the permission given by the Commission on Jan 29, '14, the carriers in official classification territory—east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—made freight rate advances on Jan 15.

Beginning the first week in February the full five per cent increase in freight rates allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to eastern carriers became effective with few exceptions. It is believed by some that the decreased traffic due to the general depression in business will more than offset the added five per cent increase allowed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb 5 denied the petition of Illinois coal operators, who sought to bring about a regrouping of mines in the state for rate making purposes. The operators particularly sought to decrease the so-called Springfield group. A proposed increase of 5½ cents per ton in the coal rates to St. Louis from Illinois mines was approved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb 11 decided the Inter-mountain, or "long and short haul" case in favor of the railroads, thus reversing their ruling in 1911 (which was sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court) that a higher rate for a short haul than for a long haul was illegal. The reason given by the Commission for the change in their position is thus stated: "The shrinkage

of rates via the (Panama) Canal from New York to San Francisco put the transcontinental carriers in serious straits. On certain heavy commodities, largely moving by water, if the carriers reduced their rates to the Pacific to compete with the lowered water rates, a serious shrinkage in through earnings was inevitable. * * * In this emergency a relief on certain commodities to inter-mountain points has been accorded, but only on the commodities in question."

While dismissing the complaint of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina against the Southern and other railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission (Apr 19) noted that it would hold for further consideration the question of the reasonableness of the rates on the first six classes from Eastern seaboard territory to North Carolina points. The complaints in this case declared that the rates from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are in violation of the fourth section, or long-and-short haul clause, in that they exceed the combinations on Norfolk, Va.

The Commission denied the allegation of unreasonableness made against the joint through rate from Cincinnati and points related thereto, the rates from points in Central Freight Association territory; the joint through rates from Pittsburg-Buffalo territory; and the rates from Lynchburg to North-Carolina points.

A decision holding that the relationship existing between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company was in violation of the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad rate law was rendered by the United States Supreme Court June 21. The decision referred to the close relationship existing between the railroad company and the coal company which gave it the power to regulate prices and to give favorable terms to the old customers of the railroad, and declared that this was a relationship too close and intimate to be permitted under the law.

The Missouri Supreme Court in Jefferson City, June 29, sustained the demurrer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad against the suit of the State to recover \$2,000,000 in alleged excess fares collected while the two-cent rate and maximum freight laws were in litigation. The decision of the Supreme Court was in affirmation of the decision of the Circuit Court of Saline County, and is construed by lawyers as setting out the policy of the court in dealing with the suits brought by Attorney General Barker against all the trunk lines of the State. The decision throws the suit against the Chicago & Alton out of court. The amount sought for recovery in all the suits aggregates \$24,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced July 10 a decision affecting 147 industrial railways in official classification territory, which is north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. The decision fixed the status of the industrial railways generally as

that of common carriers and required trunk lines, of which these industrial lines are feeders, to restore through routes and joint rates and in other ways treat the industrial lines as common carriers, entitled to share in the rates, proportionate to the service rendered. The longest industrial line affected by the order was the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay, which has a mileage of 380. The shortest was the Toledo, Angola and Western, which has a trackage of little more than eleven miles.

The case was submitted to the commission in Feb. It grew out of the action of the trunk lines in filing tariffs which cancelled joint rates with and allowances to all industrially owned lines. The commission, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the tap lines case, ordered the trunk lines to cancel on or before July 15 the tariff affecting the joint rates and allowances to the industrial lines.

It was estimated that there was \$50,000,000 invested in these industrial lines in official classification territory. The commission did not concede that all of them are to be classed as common carriers, but the effect of the decision was to give most of them that status. The trunk lines probably will have to pay over to the industrial lines, most of which were owned by the industrial corporations which they serve, proportionate shares of rates for transportation, in the aggregate all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$9,000,000 a year.

Advances in various Eastern freight rates will be argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct 13, according to an arrangement announced Aug 29.

"Spotting charges," which the Eastern railroads proposed to charge for placing cars on side tracks for loading and unloading, were declared unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision issued July 12, in Washington. The roads were directed to cancel out the proposed charges by July 15. They were then pending under a suspension order.

Increases in freight and rates were granted, Nov 13, to the railroads of Missouri by the State Public Service Commission. The new schedules, effective Jan 1, gave the roads an average increase of 5 per cent on freight.

New classifications of freight which would have resulted in general increases in rates on grain and grain products and various other commodities between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River were disapproved, Dec 31, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—Back haul rates

While recognizing the principle of constructing back haul rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission May 17 entered a decision involving the transcontinental traffic in such articles as meet with water competition through the Panama Canal, which was in substance but a compromise of the position taken by the railroads. The Commission au-

thorized the railroads to construct rates to intermediate points by adding to terminal rates not more than 75 per cent. of the local rates from the nearest terminal to destination, or by adding arbitraries to be not more than 75 per cent. of the local rates, the aggregate not to exceed the maximum prescribed for intermediate points. The Commission modified its previous order so as to permit maximum less than carload rates from the Missouri River to intermediate points on first and second class commodities of \$1.72 per 100 pounds when lower rates are applicable to coast terminals.

This decision involved the traffic in such articles only as canned goods, green coffee, iron and steel articles, concentrated lye, paper, soap, starch, etc., such articles as the water lines through the canal will compete for with the transcontinental rail lines. Some time ago the Commission entered an order permitting the railroads to reduce the coast terminal rates in order to meet the water competition through the canal, and the decision rendered May 17 deals with how to construct the rates to the interior points on these same commodities.

The roads are allowed under the decision to extend the terminal rates to the following Pacific Coast ports: San Diego, San Pedro, East San Pedro, Wilmington, East Wilmington, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.; Astoria and Portland, Ore.; Vancouver, Bellingham, South Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Seattle, Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis, Wash.

—Eastern coal

A cut of approximately \$10,000,000 a year was made in the revenues of the anthracite carrying roads, Aug 12, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which declared the rates from the Pennsylvania coal fields to be unreasonable and ordered them reduced at once. Most of the reductions were from 10 to 15 cents a ton and will affect shipments of more than 70,000,000 tons of coal annually. Some of the cuts were as high as 75 cents a ton, as in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rate to Binghamton, N. Y., which was reduced from \$1.65 to 90 cents on prepared sizes. Other big decreases were to Washington, N. J., from \$1.60 to 95 cents for prepared sizes and from \$1.45 to 86 cents for smaller sizes and to Utica, from \$2 to \$1.50 for the prepared and from \$1.75 to \$1.31 for the smaller. The rate to Jersey City and Hoboken was reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.45 on prepared sizes and from \$1.45 to \$1.35 on smaller sizes.

A severe arraignment of the relations between "allied coal companies" and the coal carrying roads was contained in the commission's decision.

Interest charges, royalty earnings, use of valuable property at inadequate rentals, free use of carriers' funds and credit, or by other means, are "as pernicious as direct cash rebates. Such concessions and offsets are unlawful." Lateral allowances paid to coal shippers in accordance with agreements alleged to be additional compensation for the use of a facility furnished by the shippers, also were

declared to be unlawful rebates. Official estimates placed the net loss in income likely to accrue from the decision of the Board at \$8,000,000 a year.

It was announced Sept 3 that reductions in the rates on anthracite coal from the Eastern mines to tidewater recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission would not go into effect until Dec 1.

It was understood that the object of the postponement was to give the anthracite railroads an opportunity to appeal to the courts for a reversal of the decision of the Commission.

The effect of the postponement of the lower coal rates will be that any advantage the consumer might have derived on his winter coal will be lost. The heaviest part of the coal carrying trade over the Eastern lines is in the last months of the year. The railroads will thus benefit on the bulk of the year's coal business. In addition the traffic promised to be heavy because shippers postponed shipment until they could get the benefit of the lower rates.

Reductions in rates on anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania fields to the Atlantic seaboard were again postponed by the Commerce Commission, Dec 31. They were scheduled to become effective on Apr 1 instead of Jan 1. They were originally ordered for Oct 1 and had been twice extended.

—Petition of Western Railroads

Witnesses for the railroads testified at the hearing of the Western rate case Apr 6 in behalf of the forty-one Western railroads' contention that they must have higher rates on live stock in order to obtain sufficient revenue properly to maintain their lines. Live stock is one of a number of commodities upon which the Western roads are seeking to increase freight rates to yield them, the railroads estimate, \$10,000,000 more revenue a year.

Testimony was presented that the hauling of live stock was not yielding its share of transportation cost and that the live stock industry in this country was at a standstill, so that the roads could not expect to gain more revenue from that source. The average earnings on live stock a car, said C. Haile, vice-president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, is \$20, compared to \$42 a car on all freight, including live stock.

Early in Apr Clifford Thorne, representing a committee of railroad commissioners from sixteen western states, filed with Commerce Commissioner Daniels a statement in support of his request that the carriers applying for certain increased rates west of the Mississippi river be ordered to file answers to his list of 36 questions on their financial history. Mr. Thorne pointed out that he had used less than half of the questions the Commission saw fit to require the eastern carriers to answer in a similar case, and that the questions were not proposed before this because the fitting time to do so was when the carriers had rested their case. Mr. Thorne's committee consider that these questions "go to the very heart of the issues at stake."

Briefs in behalf of sixty-four Western railroads, who had petitioned for increases in freight rates were filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington June 9.

The carriers in their brief reviewed the evidence presented to the Commission at the lengthy public hearing concluded in Chicago May 13, and suggested the Commission make the findings:

"That transportation costs are higher, while the net return to the railroads from transportation service has materially decreased since 1910.

"That notwithstanding the investment of large amounts in additions and betterments of roadway and equipment for the purpose of greater efficiency, the carriers have not been able to overcome the steadily increasing cost of service, but are facing a constantly declining net rate of return from operating revenue.

"That the operating expenses, including taxes and hire of equipment, have increased more rapidly than the operating revenues and that said increase in operating expense is due to causes beyond the control of the carriers.

"That the question of the necessity for additional revenue and of the general level of the rates should be determined by a composite showing of financial and operating conditions and the rate of return of all of the lines within the territory and not by individual or selected lines.

"That the revenues of the carriers principally involved in this proceeding are not sufficient to allow them to earn a fair return upon the value of their properties, and at the same time maintain the service rightfully demanded of them by the public."

The State Commission's committee took direct issue with the roads June 10. After declaring the carriers had failed to show that the proposed increases were just and reasonable, the committee's brief said:

"We believe that a full consideration of the record will show that there is but one real reason which the carriers have suggested as a justification for the proposed increases on rates on grain or grain products in the Western territory, and that reason has been more or less frankly admitted by the representatives of the carriers, and the reason is that some of the Western roads are in need of additional money, and it is claimed that the need of the weak and bankrupt roads is a justification for the advance in freight rates upon transportation on all the lines in the West. This Commission has repeatedly held that such a reason is not legal justification for an advance in freight rates."

Oral arguments on the briefs began June 22. Opposing views of the effect of the proposed increase in freight rates in Western territory were laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission by representatives of the railroads and of interested shippers and State Railroad Commissions.

C. C. Wright maintained that conditions would be fairly shown by taking forty-one roads in Western territory and using them to give a composite picture. He said this would show that labor cost, taxes, and cost of maintenance all are increasing.

"Some folks," replied Mr. Thorne, "have different ideas on these issues. These gentlemen have come before you with a selected list of railroads and nothing else. They have taken a half dozen of the subsidiary companies of the Southern Pacific Railroad and put them in their forty-one railroads and left the

Southern Pacific out. These subsidiaries are earning deficits, and the Southern Pacific is one of the best properties in the West."

T. J. Norton, representing the Santa Fe Railroad, took up the argument in the Western freight rate advance case June 23.

His opinion is that the statistics produced were the poorest ever put forward in opposition to proposed advances. He attacked the figures of Mr. Hillman, covering the haul on wheat from Kansas City to Chicago. He charged that Mr. Hillman had purposely selected the cleanest piece of road on the Santa Fe system, the part that naturally affords the lowest cost of operation.

A. E. Helm, of Kansas City, representing grain and product interests, attacked the assertion of Mr. Morton that the farmer does not pay the freight. He said that every increase in freight rates is instantly reflected in the price the farmer receives for his product.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on the application of the Western carriers for increased freight rates, which was handed down in Washington, D. C., Aug 11, granted some relief, but it was less than a quarter of the total amount sought by the railroads.

The Western railroads, on the ground that the revenues were insufficient, asked for increases on certain commodities, which would yield \$7,604,000 additional each year. The commission did not say how much the advances would mean, but Commissioner Daniels, in a strong dissenting opinion, held that the road's revenues would be augmented by not more than \$1,600,000. This increase would amount to only about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total freight revenues of these carriers for 1914, while the application called for advances amounting to about 1.2 per cent.

The decision is only one of several applications which the Western roads had pending, but it was regarded as a good index of what the commission's attitude would be in the other cases. The most disappointing feature for railroad men was that the Commission failed to express any opinion as to the adequacy or inadequacy of the present revenues of the Western roads.

The commission declined to grant the increases in carload rates on grain and grain products considered as one commodity, on carload rates on live stock, on packing house products and fresh meat except between points on the Missouri River; on fertilizer, on broom-corn and on one or two other items.

The increases were granted on bituminous coal except as to South Dakota points; on rice, on import rates, on fruits and vegetables, on hay and straw.

Formal petition for a rehearing of the Western advance rate case was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission Sept 28 by a committee of railroad attorneys representing the forty-one systems involved. The petition sets forth that the commission in its recent decision failed to pass upon the fundamental issue involved; that is, the need of additional revenue.

A decision rendered Dec 23 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in what is known as the second Western rate advance case granted the Western roads substantial advances in rates on some important commodities. This case included proposed advances in rates which might not be as important as the proposed advances in the first case, inasmuch as it included rates on commodities which the roads failed to include in the original case. According to the decision rendered Dec. 23, the commission held that the railroads had justified the proposed increases in the following cases:

1. Carload rates on agricultural implements except to points in Louisiana.
2. Carload rates on canned goods in Western trunk line territory.
3. Carload rates on flue lining in Western trunk line territory.
4. Rates on dried and evaporated fruits in portions of Western trunk line territory.
5. Charges for switching "run-by and set-back" grain.
6. Transit charges on fruits and vegetables in Western trunk line and trans-Missouri territory, and
7. Rates on miscellaneous items, some of these being denied.

The increases went into effect on Dec 28.

A third or final decision was still pending in the Western rate case. This part of the case, or this third decision, dealt with advances in rates on commodities which had been dealt with in the previous two decisions, but between points of minor importance in the Western territory.

—Refunds

Where a shipper has paid an excessive rate he may recover as reparation the difference between the rate paid and what would have been a reasonable rate at the time, even though the freight charges were added to the selling price of the article transported. This is the substance of a decision handed down on May 29 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Ballou and Wright, of Portland, Oregon, against the New York, New Haven and Hartford and other railroads.

—Full Crew laws.

Assemblyman Robert Conkling, of New York, on Jan 13 introduced a bill repealing the so-called full crew law, which was passed in 1913 at Governor Sulzer's bidding. This action, together with the repeal of the full crew law in Missouri precipitated much activity on the part of labor union leaders who began agitating for a Federal full crew law, 8 bills for which have been unsuccessfully presented to Congress during the past 5 years. The New York law as it stands provides that no railroad of more than fifty miles in length may operate a freight train of more than twenty-five cars unless the train be manned with a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, and three brakemen, nor any train, other than a freight train of five cars or more, without a crew of not less than one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, and two brakemen; and if the train is a baggage train or a passenger train having a baggage car, without a baggageman in addition. The law also prohibits the running of a freight train of twenty-five cars or less without a crew of one engi-

neer, one fireman, one conductor, and two brakemen; nor any light engine without cars, without a crew of one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, and two brakemen. Heavy penalties are provided for violation. Full crew laws have been enacted in twenty states, namely, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. It is estimated that the additional expense to the railroads of the United States by the passage of the Federal full crew law would be more than \$20,000,000.

The thirteen leading railroad companies operating in Pennsylvania and New Jersey have combined to create sentiment in favor of repealing the "full-crew laws" enacted last year by these States. A statement issued Feb 8 over the signatures of Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Theodore Voorhees, President of the Philadelphia and Reading, and Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore and Ohio, said that the laws compel the carriers to waste money and that efforts will be made to have them repealed at the present sessions of the Legislatures.

New Jersey

One of the largest crowds that ever attended a hearing at the State House attended the discussion in Trenton, N. J., Mar 22 before the joint Legislative Committee of the two bills introduced by Assemblyman Stevens of Cape May County to repeal the full crew law affecting the railroads passing through the State. Assemblyman Stevens decided to accept a substitute bill offered by friends of the railroads which would place the operation of the full crew law in the hands of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, permitting them to decide in the case of each train separately how many men constitute a full crew. This was one of the points principally urged by opponents of the present law, who held that it was impossible to apply an arbitrary standard to the entire railroad service.

New York

A petition backed by unusual authority in the signatures of ten railroad presidents, representing nearly all the 15,000 miles of steam railroad in New York State, was presented to the New York State Legislature Mar 8 asking the repeal of the full crew law by the passage of the Conklin bill.

Arguments were made by officials of railroads Mar 9 at Albany before the Assembly Railroads Committee at a hearing on bills to appeal or amend the full crew law. Railroad employes fought bitterly against changing the law in any particular; railroad officials asked that the Public Service Commission be given power to relieve railroads where the enforcement of the law made necessary the employment of more men than was necessary. This is provided for in the Conklin bill.

The Spring bill, designed to amend the full crew law by placing regulation of all crews under the public service commissions, passed the Senate Apr 20, 30 to 18.

The Assembly, Apr 23, defeated the bill. The vote was 68 to 60, 76 votes being needed for passage.

Pennsylvania

Governor Brumbaugh announced June 20 that he had vetoed the bill designed to repeal the full crew law of Pennsylvania. The bill was passed by the recent Legislature after an extensive publicity campaign by the railroads.

—Government Ownership.

Samuel Untermyer advocated government control of railroads in an address at the Sunday Round Table dinner of the National Arts Club in New York on Jan 31. But after dwelling on the defects of government ownership he stated: "I insist, however, that there is another plain alternative by which we can escape both horns of the dilemma. That lies in more effective control of the railroads, by:

"1. (a) The enactment of a National Corporation law, under which all interstate corporations would be required to incorporate.

[This law should also provide for minority representation, he said, dividing the stock into as many parts as there are directors to be elected and giving the minority stockholders representatives on the board.]

"(b) Proxy voting should be abolished. Stockholders should vote either in person or by mail and directly for the candidates, instead of entrusting their proxies to unknown men to vote for undisclosed candidates. The election should be under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"(c) The management should nominate its candidates ninety days before the election. The stockholders should have the right to nominate thirty days before the election. The list of all candidates nominated on the various tickets should be sent to the stockholder, who should select their representatives.

"2. No securities should be issuable except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"3. There should be a separate law for the reorganization of insolvent corporations similar to the British 'Reconstruction Act' and to the law prevailing in Germany. It should provide for an official receiver to be appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, thus superseding the present scandalous methods of appointing receivers. The plan of the reorganization should be subject to the approval of the court and of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"4. The funds of interstate railroad corporations should be deposited only in incorporated banks and not with private bankers.

"5. The system of fiscal agents should be abolished, and the securities of corporations should be sold under proper safeguards by public offerings or by a form of competitive bidding to be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

France.

Official figures issued in December, 1914, show that there were in France in 1913, 5612 miles of State-owned railways and 19,654 miles of private lines. The total receipts of

the two government lines were \$65,500,000, and the operating expenses were \$58,800,000 (85 per cent.), leaving \$9,700,000 as net revenue. As the fixed charges of the two roads amounted to \$26,000,000, the State was obliged to appropriate \$16,300,000 out of the public treasury to clear up the deficit. The operating expenses of the private lines was 59.5 per cent. of their receipts. Passenger rates on the government lines averaged 0.96 cents per mile. On all the lines together they averaged 1.08 cents. Freight rates on the State lines averaged 1.61 cents per train mile. On all the lines together they averaged 1.31 cents.

—Labor camps

See

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,
U. S., REPORT ON RAILROAD LABOR CAMPS

—Labor relations—Hours of labor

Three decisions further clarifying the federal statute of 1907 regulating the hours of railroad employees were rendered in San Francisco Feb 1 by the United States circuit court of appeals.

In a case decided against the Northern Pacific Railroad, the court held that being on duty is equivalent to continuous employment. A Northern Pacific train crew was on duty more than 16 hours, although part of that time it was idle, so far as manual labor went, owing to a stop.

Bad weather and washouts, the court held in the case of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, do not excuse the company from working a crew more hours than the law allows, if there is opportunity in the course of the run to change crews. The decision implied that where the company is not in control of the situation it cannot reasonably be held liable.

In another case affecting the same road the lower court was reversed and the company absolved. A railroad telegraph operator who had worked more than nine hours allowed by the law, in order that he might relieve a sick man, was found to be included in the emergency provisions of the act.

—Western wage controversy

On Jan 6, W. J. Lauck, testifying before the Board of Arbitration in Chicago which is seeking to settle the wage controversy between the Western railroads and their engineers, firemen and hostlers, stated that seventy-two per cent. of fictitious capitalization and some rich fees marked the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. Mr. Lauck introduced extensive comparisons purporting to show to what extent enginemen have participated in increasing the earnings of the railroads, making allowances for the profits of reduced curves and grades and the installation of heavier locomotives and larger cars. Presentation of evidence for the men, which began Nov 30, 1914, was completed Jan 18, when the carriers' side of the wage controversy was introduced. The attorney for the railroads, James M. Sheehan, said that the annual salaries of 7 governors are smaller than the wages received by some of the locomotive engineers of Western railroads who ask wage increases

which Sheehan said would amount to \$40,000,000 a year. Of the 5000 men whose wages for the entire year to June 30, 1913, will be shown," Sheehan continued, "there is a maximum of \$3,725.20 for passenger engineers, \$3,342.30 for freight engineers, \$1,752.20 for passenger firemen, and \$1,890.32 for freight firemen. Touching the question of ability of the roads to meet the added cost in these latest demands of the men, Sheehan said: "In 1914 there was declared \$22,000,000 less in dividends than in 1910, and in 1913 \$14,000,000 less than in 1910. In 1914 there was carried to surplus \$24,000,000 less than in 1910, while the surplus in 1913 was \$12,000,000 less than in 1910. In five months of the current fiscal year there has been a drop of \$29,000,000 in gross revenue. "We face this situation as to the income of the railways involved, although in three years to June 30, 1913, they spent more than \$660,000,000 in improvements and extensions to property, and out of this devoted more than \$220,000,000, or practically one-third toward the purpose of increasing efficiency and safety." The argument was continued the next day when D. H. Bremerman, of the staff of the vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, stated that the enginemen of the West, by reason of the increases granted by the concerted wage movement of 1910, are better paid than their brethren of the East and Southeast. Despite this, he said, the passenger engineers in the West now demand rates ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.60 a day. In freight service, he said, that Western engineers also are paid more than in the East, but nevertheless demand further increases. His analysis showed, he said, that the demands call for a minimum twenty-five cents higher than is paid in the East, and a maximum over the East of \$1.35 to \$1.65 a day. Taking up the contention of the men that in practically every instance their demands are a matter of practice somewhere in the country on at least one road, witness indicated that the demand for a 10 per cent. differential for way freight service over through freight exists on but one road, with only 5 per cent. of the total mileage of the roads involved in the arbitration. Time and a half for overtime in freight and switching service, he said, exists on no road at present. According to W. S. Carter and W. S. Stone, counsel for the men, the request in this case is not to get more money, but to make it cheaper for the railroads to eliminate overtime. On Jan 25 W. S. Stone stated that the sum of \$18,000,000 would cover the normal increase of payrolls of Western railroads if they granted the demands of the enginemen. Mr. Stone made the statement in the cross-examination of J. H. Keefe, Assistant General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, who estimated the cost at more than \$40,000,000. Mr. Keefe's figures were based on actual payrolls for October, 1913, and he showed just what the payroll would have been had the demands of the men been in force. Mr. Stone quoted reports showing that this was the busiest month in several years.

W. J. Lauck, Mar 8, gave an analysis of the earnings of fifty three representative Western

railroads for the period 1900-1913. The returns of stockholders, he said, had been abundant, while the companies at the same time had set aside considerable amounts for property, sinking funds, and other reserves. "Their earnings," said Mr. Lauck, who is a statistician employed by the enginemen who are seeking higher wages, "have been sufficient to increase the undistributed surplus 59 per cent during the past five years, which at the present time amounts to the enormous sum of \$684,676,441 or 20 per cent of the capital actually outstanding. This leaves no doubt as to the companies' ability to pay reasonable increases in compensation to engineers, firemen, and hostlers."

An arbitration award advancing to some extent the rates of pay of 64,000 locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers, employed on the 140,000 miles of line of ninety-eight Western railroads in the great area of the United States and Canada bounded on the east by the Illinois Central and the Great Lakes was signed in Chicago, Apr 30.

A dissenting opinion was filed on behalf of the brotherhoods of enginemen, in which the arbitration was branded as a failure and the Newlands law, under which it was arranged, an inadequate device for the settlement of industrial disputes. The award, effective May 10 and binding for one year only, was frankly declared as merely postponing for a twelve-month the actual settlement of the differences involved. The railroad members of the board issued a formal statement criticising features of the regulations governing the arbitration, and remarking that certain concessions, regarded as intrinsically unjust, were made for the sake of preserving peace with the employees.

As explained by Mr. Burgess, the essential concessions to the men were:

1. Standardization of rates of pay on the weight of locomotives on drive wheels.
2. Overtime pay to passenger firemen and engineers, ranging from 44 to 75 cents an hour respectively.
3. Enginemen of steam power may transfer to electric power when installed without loss of seniority rights after May 1, 1915. The Board was unable, because of the newness of electric railroad service, to fix rates of pay in detail, but named \$4.30 a day as the minimum for motormen in passenger service and \$2.50 for their helpers, \$4.75 for motormen in freight service and \$2.75 for helpers.
4. Enginemen of milk trains, circus trains and other irregular service, such as pusher and helper, receive the rate accorded on through freights, an increase amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent.
5. The men will be paid for delay while in their cabs at initial and final terminals, and for time in excess of 30 minutes spent in preparing their engines for service.
6. Switch enginemen will receive an advance in daily pay of 25 cents on small engines and 15 cents on large ones.
7. Men held away from home terminals shall, after 22 hours' idleness, receive a minimum day's pay of 10 hours, based on last service, out of each succeeding 24 hours until he gets a run.
8. Through freight wage rates were advanced 5 to 20 cents, increasing with weight of engine, and 25 cents on some of the extremely heavy engines.
9. Way freight enginemen will receive 30 cents a day more than through freight men.
10. Surprise tests will be conducted in such a way as not to endanger life, limbs or nerves.
11. Firemen will be assisted where assistance is available in keeping coal forward and the coal shall be broken into proper sizes at chutes.
12. Where firemen on big engines deem an assistant necessary the matter may, if necessary, be adjusted through arbitration.
13. Firemen will not be required to clean engines, nor will engineers be required to fill grease cups, set

up wedges or perform other minor duties about an engine where others are available to do the work.

14. The weight on drive wheels of each engine shall be posted where the enginemen can have convenient access to the information.

Among the requests which were not granted were the automatic release, time and a half for overtime in freight and switching service, and the five-hour day in passenger service. The award on the surprise test, which was a matter of bitter contention in the course of the four months' hearing, was precisely as desired by the railroads, but Mr. Burgess listed it among the results satisfactory to the men.

—Mail pay

At a meeting of railroad executives, representing 90 per cent of the entire mileage of the country, held May 20 at the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, the question of the compensation paid the railroads for carrying the mails was thoroughly discussed. The position of the committee on railway mail pay in advocating that the system of paying the railroads according to the weight of mail transported be retained, and in opposing the so-called "space plan" of payment, as advocated by the Post Office Department, was sustained.

The reforms of the present law, urged by the committee on railway mail pay, were also unanimously approved as follows:

1. That the mails be weighed and the pay readjusted at least once a year on every railway mail route, instead of once in four years, as at present.
2. That the railroads be paid for, or relieved from, the duty of carrying the mails between railroad stations and post offices.
3. That the railroads be paid for apartment post office cars, for which the present law allows no pay, on a *pro rata* basis, with the compensation for full railway post office cars.

Petitions were filed July 17 in the Court of Claims by seven New England railroads seeking to collect \$10,000,000 from the government as a loss through carrying mails for the last six years under the present system of weighing.

The railroad contended the present system of weighing mail every four years was illegal. They attacked the rate of pay by the mile and increasing demands of the Post Office Department for more facilities without adequate compensation. They contended the rate of pay was unreasonable and confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional, and that they were obliged to recoup deficiencies in revenues by freight, passenger and express receipts.

The claims from the Government were as follows:

N. Y., New Haven & Hartford.....	\$4,524,713.65
Boston & Maine	3,676,823.80
Maine Central	1,839,740.00
Bangor & Aroostook	490,194.08
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	305,000.00
Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes.....	30,968.31
Bridgeton & Saco River.....	13,425.59
Total	\$10,880,865.43

This is an average annual loss of \$1,813,477.57 for the last six years.

Postmaster-General Burleson announced, Nov 14, that adjustments just completed by his department fixed the pay of all railroads in the third contract section for carrying the mails during the four-year period which began July 1, 1915. Large increase of compensation for the railroads in eight states and eager competition among the great railroads of the middle west were shown, it was reported. The third section handles the heaviest bulk of mail of all the sections. It embraces Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. The adjustments, it was said, were based upon a complete weighing of all mail, carried by rail in these states during 105 days. The weighing began Feb 18 and ended June 2, 1915. Mr. Burleson announced:

"The pay of all the roads in this territory, for four years, is fixed at \$20,073,484.36 a year. Though effective the latter half of 1915, this is the rate for the fiscal year 1916. In the fiscal year 1907, a decade back, the annual pay in this section was \$15,772,677.95. The increase in ten years for this one section amounts to more than \$4,300,000.

"The mail in the third section is carried over 67,375 miles of track by 151 different railroad companies or systems. The weighing showed that an average of 5,724,348 pounds, or 2862 tons, of mail were being carried each day in over 4000 trains. In the opinion of postal authorities, these figures, both as to the daily bulk of mail and the high cost of the service, afford a striking commentary upon the large importance of the eight states in question to the business and social life of the nation.

"The eager competition among the railroads to share in the mail pay is shown by the fact that they will receive annually more than \$200,000 less than the maximum allowed by law, because certain lines between common points accept a lower rate of pay in order to retain the carriage of through mails."

See also

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

—Passenger rates

Increases in rates were granted, Nov 13 to the railroads of Missouri by the State Public Service Commission. The new schedules, effective Jan 1, allowed a passenger fare of two and one-half cents a mile on one-way tickets; two and one-quarter cents on round-trip tickets, and fixed a rate of two cents on mileage books for 500 or 1000 miles. The former rate was two cents.

—Mileage books—Redemption of

In a decision rendered in Washington, D. C., May 19 in the case of Otto Jaeger, of Wheeling, W. Va., the Interstate Commerce Commission approved the regulation of the Ann Arbor and other railroads requiring that mileage books should be presented within 18 months after sold, for redemption. The Commission held that the complainant had no claim for a refund on a book presented after 18 months.

—Mileage of world

A worldwide reduction in railway construction was experienced during 1913 as compared

with 1912, according to the annual railway statistics of the world compiled by *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen*, the official publication of the Royal Prussian Department of Public Works. The railway mileage of the entire world for 1913 was 684,614 miles, an increase of 15,000 miles for the year, as compared with an increase of 16,770 miles reported for 1912. The gain in mileage was also less than that for 1911 and even less than that for 1908. The increase in 1911 was 15,078 miles; in 1910, 14,387; in 1909, 14,139, and in 1908, 16,672. How pre-eminently the United States is the railway nation of the world is shown by the fact that over 37 per cent of the entire mileage falls within its borders. The increase for the United States, as compiled by this publication, was 4,979 miles, or almost one-third of the entire gain for the year; while out of the entire 15,009 mile increase 9,910 miles were contributed by the two Americas.

Railway systems of the five great geographical divisions of the earth compared in miles of operated line as follows:

	1913.	—Gain in—	
		1913.	1912.
Europe	214,665	2,238	2,296
No. & So. America..	353,467	9,910	10,181
Asia	67,051	1,486	1,376
Africa	27,472	994	1,375
Australia	21,959	381	1,489
Total	684,614	15,009	16,717

Asia, it will be noted, was the only continent to show a larger increase in 1913 than in 1912.

The overwhelming leadership of the United States as a railway nation is shown more clearly in a comparison of individual countries, for after its 254,769 miles (including 653 for Alaska), Germany is second with only 39,513 miles, while European Russia is third with 38,563. Then follow in order, British East India, 34,572; France, 31,737; Canada, 29,233; Austria-Hungary, 28,641; Great Britain, 28,385; Argentina, 20,593; Mexico, 15,805; Brazil, 15,491; Italy, 10,933; Spain, 9,517; Sweden, 8,984, and Japan, 6,811.

In relative growth, however, the United States has not held its own, for while the world mileage in 5 years increased 9.6 per cent, our railways increased 7.7 per cent. This, however, exceeds Europe's growth of only 4.9 per cent. The Americas, as a whole increased 10.9 per cent in mileage in 5 years, while Asia increased only 8.8 per cent. Africa takes the leadership here with a growth of 32.3 per cent, the high spot being German East Africa, with 209.3 per cent. Australia's mileage increased 16.8 per cent.

Belgium remains at the head in proportion of railway mileage to area, having 48.1 miles per 100 square miles. Next are Saxony, with 34.1 miles; Luxemburg, 32.5; Baden, 25.6; Alsace-Lorraine, 23.3; Great Britain, 19.3; all Germany, 19.0; Switzerland, 18.8; Bavaria, 18.2; Wurtemberg, 18.0, and Prussia, 17.5. The United States has only 7.1 miles per 100 square miles (including Alaska), though many of its States are better provided than European countries, New Jersey having 30.7 miles;

Massachusetts, 26.2; Pennsylvania, 25.7; Ohio, 22.4; Illinois, 21.4, etc.

In relation to population, Western Australia leads the world with 72.5 miles per 10,000 inhabitants. Europe has only 4.9 miles, its best single record being Sweden with 15.4 miles. The United States, in contrast, has 26.2 miles per 10,000 inhabitants. China is poorest, with less than one-fifth of a mile per 10,000 population.

—Net income—Official definition of "Improvements" and "Maintenance"

By T. D. 2210 (June 10, '15) which is a full discussion of the whole subject of net income in its relations to betterments, replacements and maintenance charges it was held that:

"Deductions for expenditures for additions and betterments to the property, such as expenditures for sidings or spur tracks, are not authorized.

"The payment for labor and materials which go into the actual operating of the road and the property are deductible.

"Maintenance means the upkeep or preserving of the condition of the property to be operated and does not mean additions to the equipment, additions to the property, or improvements of former condition of the road.

"Where old rails are replaced with new and heavier rails, wooden bridges and culverts with concrete and steel bridges and culverts, the rule is that the cost of renewals with like kind and quality is allowable, but excess cost is not allowable as deduction.

"Amounts expended for improving and adding to the property, such as building new stations and new shops, installing new machinery, and making additions to equipment, are included in income."

—Ownership

Some railway statistics recently issued by the Royal Prussian Ministry of Public Works give the proportion of government owned and privately owned railways for the year 1913. Railways owned by governments are listed as state railways, whether actually operated by governments or by private companies.

EUROPE		
Country	Private	State
Germany	2,998	36,833
Austria-Hungary	5,293	23,579
Great Britain	23,572	.....
France	26,250	5,642
European Russia	14,167	24,706
Italy	1,878	9,143
Belgium	2,787	2,721
Luxemburg	205	123
Netherlands	915	1,120
Switzerland	1,328	1,711
Spain	9,593	.....
Portugal	1,147	717
Denmark	1,132	1,224
Norway	228	1,644
Sweden	6,175	2,881
Servia	.....	638
Roumaina	133	2,218
Greece	1,005	.....
Bulgaria	.....	1,206
European Turkey	1,246	.....
Malta, Jersey, Isle of Man	68	.....
Total	100,280	116,106

AMERICA			
Country	Private	State	
Canada	27,687	1,781	.....
United States	256,823	.....	.....
Newfoundland	773	.....	.....
Mexico	3,599	12,423	.....
Central America	1,655	361	.....
Greater Antilles	3,275	150	.....
Lesser Antilles	338	.....	.....
Colombia	515	110	.....
Venezuela	569	68	.....
British Guiana	104	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	375	.....	.....
Ecuador	655	.....	.....
Peru	670	1,058	.....
Bolivia	1,511	.....	.....
Brazil	8,849	6,766	.....
Paraguay	233	.....	.....
Uruguay	1,648	.....	.....
Chile	1,988	1,933	.....
Argentina	17,249	3,510	.....
Total	328,426	28,220	.....

ASIA			
Country	Private	State	
Russian Central Asia; Siberia	3,100	6,843	.....
China	6,158	.....	.....
Japan, including Korea	1,068	4,898	.....
British East Indies	4,362	29,488	.....
Ceylon	606	.....	.....
Persia	33	.....	.....
Asia Minor, etc.	2,500	917	.....
Portuguese Indies	51	.....	.....
Malay States	862	.....	.....
Dutch Indies	238	1,543	.....
Siam	105	601	.....
Cochin-China, etc.	2,310	.....	.....
Total	22,293	44,292	.....

AFRICA			
Country	Private	State	
Egypt	790	2,926	.....
Algiers and Tunis	2,175	1,813	.....
Belgian Congo Colonies	868	.....	.....
South-African Union:			
Cape Colony	548	3,451	.....
Natal	.....	1,109	.....
Central South Africa	157	3,331	.....
Rhodesia	2,420	.....	.....
Colonies—			
Germany:			
German East Africa	.....	896	.....
German Southwest Africa	.....	1,315	.....
Togoland	.....	204	.....
Kamerun	.....	193	.....
England	1,047	1,321	.....
France	2,011	.....	.....
Italy	96	.....	.....
Portugal	1,015	.....	.....
Total	11,087	16,559	.....

AUSTRALASIA			
Country	Private	State	
New Zealand	30	2,876	.....
Victoria	25	3,668	.....
New South Wales	167	3,953	.....
South Australia	234	2,092	.....
Queensland	296	4,549	.....
Tasmania	196	509	.....
West Australia	579	2,870	.....
Hawaii, etc.	88	.....	.....
Total	1,615	20,521	.....

SUMMARY				
	State	Private	Gain	
Europe	116,106	1,590	100,285	666
America	28,220	5,841	328,094	4,149
Asia	44,292	152	23,298	1,346
Africa	16,559	613	11,129	389
Australasia	20,521	1,448	1,615	*1,063
Totals	225,711	9,644	464,421	5,487
*Loss.				
Country	Private	State		

—Passenger Rates

The railroads of Missouri scored a second victory in their efforts to obtain an increase in passenger rates when the railroad committee of the lower house of the State Legislature Feb 18 reported favorably on the pro-

posed increase. A Senate committee had approved the measure Feb 17.

The House Committee endorsed an amendment to the public service commission bill which would permit the commission to fix a maximum passenger rate of three cents a mile and immediately to establish a two and one-half cent rate.

In Springfield, Ill., fourteen railroad presidents on Feb 3 presented to Governor Dunne and members of the state utilities commission arguments why the passenger rates in Illinois should be raised from two to 2½ cents a mile. The hearing was the opening of the campaign of the transportation companies to obtain legislation permitting the increase of passenger revenues in middle western states.

After more than seven years' litigation, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway made a compromise offer in the refund cases arising out of the state's two-cent fare law, which was sustained by the United States Supreme Court. Total claims of \$1,061,337 have been allowed by Special Master Wallace against the two railroads. The railroad's offers is to pay fifty per cent. of these claims in transferable script.

Appearing before the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in Trenton, N. J., Mar 2, counsel for the Pennsylvania, West Jersey and Seashore and Philadelphia and Reading railroads presented arguments for the approval of the proposed increases in passenger rates which were suspended by the board last December pending a hearing.

The receiver of the Pere Marquette Railroad made an appeal Mar 3, in Detroit for a higher passenger fare, saying that it was the only way out of an early foreclosure. The Missouri House Mar 4 engrossed the public service commission bill after adding two amendments. The first amendment made 2½ cents a mile the maximum rate, to become effective only when the Public Service Commission should find such a rate reasonable and necessary. The second amendment declared that the Commission, in investigating the rate question, should determine the physical valuation of railroads before ordering the increased rate. Since it is generally admitted that from two to five years would be required to make a physical valuation of the railroads, the House's action practically made an increase before that time impossible.

The Supreme Court Mar 8 held unconstitutional the West Virginia 2-cent passenger rate law in a case brought by the Norfolk & Western Railroad to test the validity of the State statute. The main point in the case was whether a State may compel a railroad to transport passengers at a non-remunerative rate and what constitutes such a non-remunerative rate, and whether the State may permit the railroad to compensate itself by increased freight rates for its loss in passenger rates.

Arkansas' two-cent passenger rate and the commission freight tariff as applied to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in Arkansas were declared confiscatory Apr 3 and the State perpetually enjoined from enforcing a two-cent intrastate rate upon that company by Judge Jacob Trieber in the United States Court. The case had been in court seven years. The total valuation of the 'Frisco's property in Arkansas was about \$17,000,000.

Dismissing the complaint of Alfred Mosely against the Atchinson and other railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission Apr 20 approved the passenger fare rule under which a minimum of one and one-half first class tickets is required for the exclusive use of a compartment on "California Limited" trains. This decision, it is believed, gives official approval to the practice of the railroads of assessing extra charges on passenger traffic.

Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad Company, the Erie and the Delaware & Hudson railroads, was indicted May 26 in Cleveland, O., by a special Federal Grand Jury for violation of the interstate commerce laws. The indictment charged that in July, 1912, W. B. Miller, former president of the Diamond Rubber Co., and seven friends were allowed the use of a private car for a trip from Akron to Beverly, Mass., upon payment of eight fares.

There will be no increase at present in railroad passenger rates in Nebraska from two cents to two and a half cents a mile. The Nebraska Supreme Court June 19 refused the petition of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to compel the State Railroad Commission to order the increase. The court declared that the commission had no authority either to increase or reduce passenger rates.

Some time before the Missouri Pacific, alleging that the rate of two cents a mile was confiscatory, asked the commission to order an increase. If an increase had been granted to the Missouri Pacific all other Nebraska roads were to have asked a similar raise in rates.

—Passenger rates—Family ticket

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided May 1 that a father-in-law could not take his son-in-law on a family ticket. The decision of the commission was made on a complaint brought by Wellesley W. Gage of New York, who tendered a fifty trip family ticket to a conductor for passage for himself and son-in-law from Ridgewood, N. J., to New York. The conductor refused to carry the son-in-law on the ticket on the ground that he was not a member of the Gage family and "ejected him from the train."

—Passes

The Erie Railroad and other carriers in interstate commerce may issue passes to employees of the steamship companies and other ocean carriers not subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction, according to a decision handed down by the United

States Supreme Court Feb 23 reversing the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

—Petition of Western Railroads

The application of 46 western railroad systems for permission to advance passenger rates went on hearing before Examiner Thurtell of the interstate commerce commission at Chicago July 6. The case involves passenger rates west and north of Chicago and east of the Rocky mountains. It involves also increases between these states and other territory, but not to Pacific coast points. Essentially the request is for a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent rate in territory where the 2 cent rate now applies, but other rates are involved. The advance, if granted, would affect 120,000 miles of railroad, and it has been estimated that it would bring \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 added revenue to the roads. The railroads base their claims largely on the contention that passenger rates are not remunerative.

Losses by railroads on dining car service were discussed July 9. So far as shown by reports of railroads to the Commission the only road to show a profit on dining car service is the Illinois Central, which in 1914 reported earnings of \$48 from that source.

General increases in passenger fares on Western railroads were authorized, Dec 11, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some of the increases for which the roads asked were disapproved, but such as were allowed would result in an increase of revenue. Proposed increases in Illinois, Wisconsin, the Michigan upper peninsula, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, north of the Missouri River, and in Kansas on and north of the main line of the Union Pacific, from Kansas City to the Colorado state line, were disapproved, but the commission held that an interstate basis of 2.4 cents per mile was justified. In Missouri, south of the Missouri River, and in Kansas, south of the main line of the Union Pacific, proposed increases were disapproved, but an interstate basis of 2.6 cents per mile was allowed.

Proposed increases from points within which new rates were authorized to points on the main lines in California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas were pronounced unreasonable, where the fare would be higher than that constructed on the rate fabric existing to the East. A basing rate of two and a half cents a mile in North and South Dakota and three cents in the states south and west was approved.

Increases on mileage tickets to make them two and a quarter cents a mile north of the Missouri River in Missouri and on and north of the Union Pacific main line in Kansas were approved. A mileage ticket rate of two and a half cents a mile south of the same dividing lines was pronounced justified.

The commission held that since 1900 the railroads have made substantial improvements in passenger service for convenience and safety at a great expense, that passenger service in the western territory is less profitable

than freight service, and that the existing rates are lower than those in the south, east and west, but that there was some justification for it.

—Rates—Proposed separation of freight and passenger expenses

It was announced in Apr that on May 21 an important I. C. C. meeting would be held dealing with the question of separating the operating expenses of the roads between the different classes of service. In a number of important freight rates cases a problem similar to this has arisen, and serious attempts have been made to devise a method for finding out the cost of a particular service, and in this manner determine a reasonable charge therefor.

In nearly every instance the railroads have argued that it is impossible to segregate the maintenance costs between the different classes of service. It is now believed that a method has been found for a solution of this problem.

—Rebating

See

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
SWIFT & Co.

—Rolling stock

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb 2 ordered all steam railroads in the United States to give information concerning their estimates of depreciation of rolling stock during the last three months of 1914.

—Safety devices

The Interstate Commerce Commission has filed with the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce (Feb 2) a report from its division of safety signals, stating that there has been perfected an automatic train stop and control which will prevent train collisions, even when the block-signal system fails to work.

The device, which is known as the Gray-Thurber, has been tested by the safety appliance division. The report says: "The tests that were made from time to time, in which the apparatus was in normal condition, demonstrated that under normal operating conditions and with the apparatus in normal condition, the system will operate as intended."

—Sleeping cars

The Wisconsin statute prohibiting the making up of an upper berth on a sleeping car until the berth is engaged, was annulled as an unconstitutional taking of private property without compensation, June 21, by the Supreme Court.

—Ties

See

WOOD PRESERVATION

—Traffic halted by fires

A verdict of \$51,608.48 was awarded June 14 to the Globe Malleable Iron & Steel Company and 21 fire insurance companies against the New York Central Railroad Company by a jury in the Supreme Court sitting at Syracuse. Justice Crouch allowed the sum to stand and refused a new trial either against the companies individually or together. The verdict is remarkable in many respects. It is one of the largest ever turned in a negli-

gence case in the county. It establishes law for this State on specific points if upheld. Its effects will govern the conduct of train crews in case of fires in the future.

The damages were awarded for the refusal of the crew of a freight train to break cars and allow fire companies passage at North Beech street and Greenway avenue, Syracuse, and thereby delaying their arrival at the fire in the plant of the Globe Company.

The case will be appealed for the railroad.

—Trespassing

According to statistics made public in Nov by the Committee on the Trespassing Evil of the Association of Railway Claim Agents, 4746 persons were killed in this country in 1914 while trespassing on railroad property, 826 lost one limb, 172 lost two limbs, and 5041 met with other serious injuries. Of those killed and injured, 10,224 were men and 561 women.

The reports said that 1313 of those in the accidents were tramps, 6326 were not, and 3146 were doubtful. Those known to have been intoxicated at the time of their injury numbered 1789. In the state of New York there were 832 accidents to persons trespassing on railroad property and 361 deaths.

"Experience has indicated," the report said, "that the enactment of appropriate legislation will not materially reduce the trespassing, nor will the enforcement of such laws accomplish much toward the elimination of this evil without the support and assistance of the public. It is necessary that a campaign of education be conducted. This may be done along the following lines:

"1. Posting notices of laws prohibiting trespassing where same exist.

"2. Personal appeals to editors of newspapers along the road (this for the purpose of securing their aid through the press in setting before the public facts pertaining to the evil, and especially the necessity for parents to warn children and keep them off railroad tracks).

"3. Personal calls on representatives of firms, corporations, and employers of labor to secure their co-operation in keeping their employees off the track.

"4. Placing the subject fairly and carefully before the magistrates so that they may assist in obtaining a thorough knowledge of these serious conditions and in applying the law without prejudice."

—Legislation

A recent (Feb 1915) bulletin of the Railway Business Association touches vitally the laws and customs of the different states in handling the matter of trespassing. There are 13 states, it says, which by statute prescribe penalties for railroad trespassing ranging from a \$5 fine or 10 day in jail in Maine, and a \$500 fine or one year in jail in New York, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Washington, Delaware, Georgia and Minnesota. Thirty-five states have no law specifically prohibiting persons walking on a railroad right of way, but all, except six of these, will have a chance during 1915 to put a law on the statute books. While deaths to trespassers were greatly reduced in certain of our states, 14 times as many trespassers as passengers were killed in the United States in 1913. Fatalities reached 5558.

"The Deadly Toll of Tresspass on Railways," a bulletin issued in January, gave the following statistics: There were 33,000 persons under twenty-one years of age killed or injured while trespassing on railways of the United States from 1901 to 1910, enough to make a mile post for every mile around the world. Comparing the record of the United States and the United Kingdom, the following figures are quoted:

	Killed.	Injured.
United States	50,025	52,427
United Kingdom	4,434	1,315

Telling why this striking difference exists, the explanation is given: In the United States laws against railroad trespassing are generally not enforced. In the United Kingdom persons other than passengers or employees found on railroad property are fined \$10 for each offense. France punishes trespassers by fine up to \$579 and jail up to a month; Germany, by fines up to \$25; Canada, by fines up to \$50 and imprisonment up to two months. The Wabash Railroad operates a part of its mileage through Canada. In the year ending June 30, 1914, of the 94 passengers killed on that road, only three were killed in Canada. In the United States, laws are few, and even where penalties are prescribed magistrates hesitate to impose them. Thirty-five states have no laws specifically prohibiting persons walking on railroad right-of-way. Thirteen states by statute prescribe penalties ranging from \$5 fine to ten days in jail in Maine to \$500 fine or one year in jail in New York. Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, and Washington. Missouri has a law which protects the railroad from damage suits, for the purpose of which trespass is a defence for the railroad, but the law, in defining the act of trespass for that purpose, specifically says "but not otherwise."

—Valuation

Railroad valuation is going on in the United States to-day at the rate of \$2,000,000 annually. Last year the railroad valuers asked for \$2,000,000. They now ask \$3,000,000. In all, about \$2,400,000,000 has heretofore been appropriated. Of the \$2,000,000 annual outlay over \$500,000 is what may be called overhead expense, the balance being for field work. About 20,000 to 25,000 miles of line per annum are being examined at present, and it is desired to enlarge this to 50,000. If the latter rate should be obtained the field portion of the valuation work would be finished by four years from July 1, 1915. At present eight parties are in the field doing the work in each of five districts into which the country is divided, or forty parties in all. Assuming that there are 250,000 miles of track in the United States and that the cost of valuation at the rate of 24,000 miles a year is \$2,000,000, the total cost would be something like \$21,000,000. The expense to the Government is only a part of the cost of the work. Some of the roads have done a good deal of work. The Boston and Maine road, for example, has been obliged to do a great deal of valuation, and it costs the road one hundred dollars a mile.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reduced the appropriation to continue the work of physical valuation of the railroads of the United States for the coming fiscal year from \$3,000,000 to \$1,900,000 in the sundry civil appropriation bill reported to the Senate Feb 19.

—Water competition

In one of the most far-reaching decisions of recent years the Interstate Commerce Commission May 15 decided that the railroads owning and operating steamship lines on the Great Lakes must give them up after December 1. The principal Eastern trunk lines, which carry the great volume of freight traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, are affected, and the decision may partially alter the trade routes over which are moved millions of tons of the West's rich stores of raw materials—principally grain and ores—to the East, and millions of tons of manufactured products to the West and Northwest.

In effect, the decision establishes a water route, independent of railway control, from New York to Duluth and other westernmost points on Lake Superior, and to Chicago and other points on Lake Michigan, through a chain of waterways—the Hudson River, Erie Canal, the Great Lakes and connecting rivers.

See also

PANAMA CANAL—RAILROAD COMPETITION

RAINIER, Adm. John Harvey

Admiral John Harvey Rainier, of the British Navy, died at Southborough, Eng., Nov 21. He was born in 1847.

RALSTON, Gov.

See

INDIANA

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, DEPT. OF LABOR RESEARCH

Officials of the Department of Labor Research, recently formed in connection with the Rand School of Social Science, announced in New York City, Nov 28, that sufficient funds had been obtained to begin the task of the department as an unprejudiced authority on American labor questions.

For the past year a group of men and women—university instructors, labor leaders, economic and municipal experts—had planned the establishment of a center of research on present-day labor questions. Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz had been appointed director of the new department. The work will be carried out under the direction of an advisory board, consisting of Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia; Professor Giddings, Mr. Hillquit, Mr. Howe, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Professor Charles A. Beard, of Columbia; Robert Bruere, N. I. Stone, of the United States Census Bureau, and others. Dr. I. M. Rubinow will be chairman of the administrative board.

The department planned to publish reports on investigations of labor problems in concise pamphlets similar to those published by the Independent Labor Party of England. The new department also planned a reference library on labor questions.

RANDLE, William H., M.D.

Dr. William H. Randle of Philadelphia, authority on yellow fever, died Apr 2, aged 62.

RANKIN, Henry C.

Henry C. Rankin, well known in Michigan political and G. A. R. circles, died July 13, aged 71.

RATE-FIXING

The up-State Public Service Commission, by a vote of 3 to 2, held, July 7, in Albany, that it has not the power to increase a rate above the maximum fixed by the Legislature. Involved indirectly in the case was the repeal of the 80-cent Gas Law for New York City. The decision was made on the application of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad for permission to raise its mileage book rate from 2 to 3 cents a mile.

RATS

See

BUBONIC PLAGUE—INFECTION CARRIERS—
RATS

READING RAILROAD GROUP

The United States district court at Philadelphia July 3 rendered a decision in favor of the defendant in the government suit to dissolve the Reading company and to separate the New Jersey Central railroad from the Reading. The suit was against the three Reading companies, the Central railroad company of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and other concerns and individuals in the coal producing or coal carrying trade, the object of the action being to break up an alleged combination among them which the government charged existed in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad act.

The suit was one of the most important the Government had brought to break up what is declared to be an illegal combination in the anthracite coal business. Three years before the United States Supreme Court decided there was no general combination among the anthracite coal carriers and producing companies in violation of the anti-trust law. In that case the Government averred that a number of smaller combinations working together constituted a general combination. While dismissing the complaint regarding the general combination the Supreme Court took no action on the alleged smaller combinations. This left the Government free to proceed against the smaller combines, and of these the Reading, the Government alleged, was the largest and virtually dominated the hard coal trade.

The decision of July 3 refused to declare that the Reading Company, a holding concern, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were, either separately or individually, a combination in violation of the anti-trust law. The court also decided that the railway company and the coal and iron company were legally separate corporations, and that the railway did not violate the commodities clause in transporting the anthracite of the coal and iron company. The Depart-

ment of Justice announced that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

REAL ESTATE

See

HOME OWNERSHIP

REAM, Norman Bruce

Norman B. Ream, capitalist, died Feb 9 at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, where he had been operated upon for the removal of gall stones. He was born in 1844.

REANEY, Rev. Father William H.

Rev. Father William H. Reaney, senior chaplain of the United States navy, died Nov 18, aged 50 years.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

The U. S. Secretary of the Interior, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (issued early in December), states that of the 2,918,600 acres (about 58,000 farms) comprised in the 28 reclamation projects undertaken by the government, there were, on June 30, 1,343,193 acres (27,115 farms) under water service. The crops produced on the irrigated lands in 1913 aggregated in value \$15,733,000, of which \$2,500,000 was paid back to the government on construction account. The population supported on the irrigated area numbered 61,253. Since the reclamation work was begun (1902) there have been built 8500 miles of canals, 733 miles of wagon road, 78 miles of railroad, 402 miles of power transmission line, 2376 miles of telephone line. Water power to the extent of 29,126 horsepower has been developed, 39,474 tons of coal mined, and 936,000 barrels of cement made.

RECREATION

See

SOCIAL SURVEYS

RECRUITING

See

GREAT BRITAIN—RECRUITING

RED CROSS SOCIETY

See

AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

REFERENDUM

In November 1914 a larger number of legislative proposals were submitted to popular vote in the different states of the American Union than at any previous election in the history of the country. Some two hundred and eighty laws or constitutional amendments were accepted or rejected by the electorate. In the number of measures voted upon and in geographical extent it ranged from a single statute in Maine to California's medley of forty-eight proposals. According to a very thorough investigation made by the *New Republic* it appears that roughly two-thirds of the proposals voted upon in the direct legislation states were placed upon the ballot through initiative or referendum petitions. Leaving out of account measures of local significance or very minor importance, and making allowance for the proposals which failed in Minnesota, Oklahoma and Wyoming, in spite of

favorable majorities* a fair sixty per cent of all measures were defeated. It is interesting to note that the group of states not having the initiative and referendum rejected forty-three and one-tenth per cent of all the measures submitted to them, while the direct legislation states themselves, where the spirit of change has heretofore seemed more or less resistless, rejected sixty-seven per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of all the progressive measures came from the direct legislation states, and two-thirds of these were either proposed or referred by the people. But regardless of where they were voted upon or who proposed them, the ban of popular disapproval fell upon them with deadly uniformity. Two out of every three were smothered with hostile votes. Of 7 reactionary measures, the only 2 which would in any way limit the power of the people were defeated. No reactionary proposal was adopted in any progressive state. Seventy-eight per cent of those who voted for governors or congressmen voted on the important proposals, sixty-eight per cent voted, as a rule, on everything, sixty-one per cent voted even on the most trivial matters. The greatest interest was shown in prohibition, then came woman suffrage, various economic and social problems, and the initiative and referendum.

RELIGION

Statistics at hand, Dec 23, from the principal religious bodies in the United States showed an increase of 780,000 in a total of nine large denominations which were credited with having 33,800,000 communicants out of the great total of 38,725,000 reported for 1914. When the complete figures come to be complete in Feb, it was believed that the same substantial rate of increase would be shown. The indications were that smaller organizations were making relative progress.

The Presbyterian Church in 1915 gained a larger number of new members than in any year in its history. The gains of other churches for 1915 were: Catholics, 242,000; Baptists, 145,000; Methodists, 104,000; Lutherans, 60,000; Disciples, 50,000; and Episcopalians, 26,000. These figures would indicate that of the more than 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, about 40,000,000 have church membership.

Contributions for missions to the various denominations were unusually large. The Protestant Episcopal Church raised \$20,000,000 for its work and were exceeded by its missionary apportionment. The Methodists passed the amount which they hoped to raise by \$105,000. The Roman Catholics were successful in obtaining abundant funds, and they recently started to raise \$500,000 for a headquarters of the Knights of Columbus in New York City.

Benevolences to the war sufferers, to Christian associations, the Salvation Army and other agencies, were very large. The Jews

*In Minnesota, Oklahoma and Wyoming it is necessary in order to carry a measure that a majority of all the votes cast in the election be cast for it. In Oklahoma, however, this rule applies only to initiated measures.

recently started a movement to raise funds for those of their race in war-stricken lands.

The Catholics showed a growth in influence, and under the new Pope increased their power in various European countries, including England.

Most of the religious faiths were free from controversy.

The literary output of the religious organizations was unusually large. The printing of Bibles was the largest in the history of the world. American publishers, in part because of the war, were even selling copies of the Scriptures in England. The American and British Foreign Bible societies in 1915 distributed the largest number of copies of Holy Writ in their existence.

See also

See also under names of religious bodies

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

See

PERU

REMBRANDT VON RYN

The London *Times*, Nov 30, said the purchaser of Lord Spencer's Rembrandt, "Portrait of the Artist's Son Titus," was Herbert Cook, and that the picture then hung in the famous collection formed by Mr. Cook's grandfather, the late Sir Francis Cook, at Doughty House, Richmond. The price may approximate £35,000 (\$175,000).

REMINGTON ARMS CO. OF DELAWARE

See

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

REMINGTON ARMS U. M. C. CO.

See

STRIKES—BRIDGEPORT, CT, STRIKES

RENNENKAMPF, Gen.

See

EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIA

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Secretary James B. Reynolds of the Republican National Committee announced Feb 1 that the plan of representation in the next Republican National Convention, proposed by the Republican National Committee, had been approved by States representing 290 electoral votes, some 25 more than the required majority.

By the new plan "each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large; two additional delegates at large for each Representative at large in Congress elected from any State entitled to one or more additional Representatives in Congress under the apportionment made in accordance with the last census, but in which State no new Congressional district has been provided by law; one delegate from each Congressional district; an additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500.

"Provided, however, that the total number of delegates to which any State is entitled shall be chosen from the State at large if the law of the State in which the election occurs so prescribes; and that in the case of any State electing all Representatives in Congress from the State at large, such State shall be entitled to as many delegates, elected at large, as though the State were divided into separate Congressional districts."

Chicago was selected by the Republican National Committee in Washington, D. C.,

Dec 14, as the meeting place of the 1916 Republican National Convention, to be held June 7. The vote was: Chicago, 31; San Francisco, 13; St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

See also

HUGHES, JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS

RESPIRATION

In the course of experiments in respiration in the University of California Medical School an undergraduate student held his breath ten minutes, thereby breaking the record for voluntary suspension of respiration, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, of July 3.

What was said to be a new record for voluntary suspension of respiration was made by Warren D. Horner, a graduate student of the University of California, in an experiment conducted by Saton Temple Pope, at Berkeley, Cal., Oct 21. According to a statement made public, Horner held his breath ten minutes and ten seconds.

RESPIRATORS

The mask used by the English at first, formed simply of a thickness of cotton covered with gauze proved insufficient to ward off poisonous vapors. The French adopted a model described in *La Nature*, Paris, May 22, as follows:

"The frame is made of galvanized iron wire, 32 inches long, modeled on a wooden mold shaped like the part of the face to be covered. The two sides, convex and concave, are covered each with a layer of absorbent cotton about one-fifth of an inch thick. These two layers are covered with square pieces of strong tissue, of which the outer is of double thickness. The edges are so joined as to fasten them to the frame, thus enclosing the two layers of cotton and the galvanized wire. Two pieces of wire ribbon are fastened to the outside of the mask, one on each side, and may be passed around the head over the ears. To diminish the visibility of the white mask it is stained khaki-color by dipping it at the outset in a one-tenth per-cent. solution of hyposulfite of soda and then in an equally dilute solution of permanganate of potash. The mask can be made by inexperienced hands, at a cost of 3½ cents in large quantities."

REULING, George, M.D.

Dr. George Reuling, one of the most prominent physicians in Maryland, died in Baltimore, Md., Nov 25. He was born in 1839.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

See

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.—COAST GUARD—ANNUAL REPORT

REUTER, Auguste Julius Clemens Herbert, Baron de

Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram Company, was found dead Apr 18 at his home near Reigate, Surrey. A discharged revolver was found near his body. Baron de Reuter was prostrated by the death of his wife on Apr 15. He was born in 1852.

REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua

Mrs. W. W. Kimball, widow of a millionaire piano manufacturer of Chicago, whose collection of paintings is regarded as among the most notable in the Middle West, on Oct 29 added to her collection a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lady Bunbury. The price paid was reported as \$100,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

It was announced in Washington, Jan 16, that the Department of Justice had decided to investigate reports of bribery and corruption alleged to have been practised in Rhode Island in the November election of 1914.

See also

JITNEY BUSES—RHODE ISLAND

RHYS, Sir John

Sir John Rhys, a fellow of the British Academy and Professor of Celtic at Oxford, died at Oxford, England, Dec. 18, at the age of 75.

RICE, Isaac Leopold

Isaac Leopold Rice, a New York financier and promoter of industrial enterprises, died Nov 2, aged 64 years.

RICE, Isaac L., Hospital for Convalescents (New York)

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, widow of the financier and inventor, in behalf of herself and children, Nov 21, gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment in New York City of a hospital to be known as the Isaac L. Rice Hospital for Convalescents. The home was to be allied with the Beth Israel Hospital.

RIDDER, Herman

Herman Ridder, publisher and editor of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, died in New York City, Nov 1. He was born in 1851.

RIGGS DISEASE

Experiments at John Hopkins Hospital looking to a cure of pyorrhea—Riggs's disease—had reached a stage, it was reported Mar 22, that revealed the source of the disease and the form of treatment necessary.

New properties of the drug emetine, believed to be a specific for the annoying inflammation of the tooth sockets, variously known as pyorrhoea alveolaris, Riggs's disease and Fauchard's disease, were reported Apr 4. A large number of dentists and physicians have been carrying on investigations with the idea of learning more about both the above disease and the remedy for it. Some of these inquiries were attended with startling results. The methods of administering the drug have also been improved.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

A suit which, it was recognized, might involve the political life of John Skelton Williams as Comptroller of the Currency, was filed Apr 12 with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. The suit grew out of a fine imposed on the Riggs bank by the Comptroller for not making replies to certain inquiries addressed to the bank. The fine provided by the statutes is \$100 a day for each day's delay in answering. Some time be-

fore the Comptroller made a formal demand for a fine of \$5000, which is \$100 a day for 50 days. The Riggs bank refused to pay the fine.

Acting under orders of the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, the Treasurer held up payment of a \$5000 interest check due the Riggs National Bank on bonds deposited with the Treasury to secure national bank-note circulation. The suit was brought by the Riggs bank Apr 12 in the local court to have the fine remanded, the interest payment delivered to the bank and to restrain the officials of the Treasury from unlawfully interfering with the affairs of the bank. The last part of the prayer of the bank was considered to be of the greatest general importance. It was alleged that the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury had consistently persecuted the bank ever since Mr. Williams became Comptroller, and that their desire was evidently to wreck the bank ultimately.

The trouble between the bank and the Treasury started back, it was alleged, at the time when Mr. Williams was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. At that time a certain New York newspaper began publishing an alleged exposé of Mr. Williams in connection with the closing of the United States Trust Company and the sale of the affairs of that company to the Munsey Trust Company of Washington, D. C. It was said that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams accused the officials of the Riggs as inspiring these articles, which accusation was denied by the Riggs people. It has also been pointed out that when Mr. Williams lost control of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad before he became a Government official, Milton E. Ailes, vice-president of the Riggs bank, was made a director of that railroad in his place.

Bitter feeling developed when Mr. Williams was nominated as Comptroller and his nomination was investigated by the Senate committee. Officials of the Riggs bank were called by the Senate Committee to testify as to Mr. Williams' suitability for the office.

Since coming into office, it was alleged, the Comptroller, discriminated against the bank using his influence to withhold deposits, and in other ways consistently persecuted it.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Apr 13 filed formal notices on Acting Secretary of the Treasury Newton, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams and United States Treasurer Burke, temporarily restraining them from diverting a \$5000 interest payment check due the bank.

Upon application of Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for Comptroller of the Currency Williams and others, the answer to the bill for injunction filed by the Riggs National Bank was postponed until May 12. The postponement was granted by Justice McCoy, of the local bench.

The Riggs National Bank sent to Comptroller of the Currency Williams Apr 23 a complete answer to the demand for information made by the Comptroller on Apr 8.

A statement was issued Apr 28 from the offices of Bailey & Bailey, attorneys for the

Riggs National Bank, calling the attention of the President to the fact that he has it in his power to protect any and all national banks "from the Comptroller's arbitrary and oppressive conduct." While this statement was carefully worded, it was not interpreted to mean that the Riggs bank desired to lay the blame for the bank trouble at the door of the Administration or to have the suit interpreted in the light of a suit against the Administration.

Government officials filed in the District Supreme Court answers to the Riggs bank charges May 15. In the complaint of the Riggs bank the National City bank of New York was not involved in any way. Mr. McAdoo in his answer, however, repeatedly coupled the Riggs Bank with the National City Bank, and reviewed transactions in which the National City figured.

Affidavits of Comptroller of the Currency Williams, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and United States Treasurer Burke and others were, May 16, filed with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Arguments upon the motion to dismiss the complaint were begun May 17 before Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court. F. J. Hogan, Attorney for the Bank, attacked the Secretary and Comptroller Williams for statements made concerning the suit. Justice McCoy called Untermeyer and Bailey to order during the warm debate.

Judge McCoy interrupted the argument of Attorney Hogan for the bank to say that he saw no evidence in the case to prove a "conspiracy" on the part of the Secretary of Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams to injure the Riggs National Bank.

Judge McCoy indicated May 19 strong belief that there was no provision of law under which John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, could impose the fine of \$5,000 around which the litigation largely centered.

At the conclusion of five days of argument, Justice McCoy, of the District Supreme Court, May 21, took under advisement the motion of the government to dismiss the suit. Relief sought by the plaintiff pending litigation was denied by the court, except as to the payment into the Treasury of \$5000 interest on bonds due the bank.

A supplementary brief filed by the Riggs Bank June 13 made the novel point that the Controller of the Currency has authority to call for special reports from national banks only when they relate to their present business state.

It was announced June 29 that Justice McCoy had postponed his decision until Oct.

The suit took a new turn when officers of the bank were called before the local grand jury, Sept 22.

The three highest officers of the Riggs National Bank, Charles C. Glover, President; William J. Flather, a Vice President, and Henry H. Flather, Cashier, were indicted in Washington, D. C. Oct 1, by the Grand Jury for "willful and corrupt perjury against the

form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of the United States."

The alleged perjury was committed during the trial in June, 1915, of the bank's suit against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States, when the three indicted bank officials signed an affidavit asserting that the bank never at any time bought or sold stock through or from the now bankrupt and defunct brokerage house of Lewis Johnson & Co. One indictment named the three officers jointly, while three others were returned against them individually.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—BANK REPORT FORM

RIKER, JAYNES & HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

See

UNITED DRUG CO.

RINAKER, Gen. John I.

Gen. John I. Rinaker, ex-Congressman from Illinois and Civil War veteran died Ja 17 aged 86.

RINTELEN, Capt. Franz von

See

LABOR'S NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

RIORDAN, Patrick D.

See

NEW YORK CITY—CORONER

RIPLEY, Brig. Gen. Edward H.

Brigadier-General Edward H. Ripley, who led the First Federal Brigade into Richmond after the surrender of Lee's army, died Sept 14, in Rutland, Vt.

RITTMAN, Walter F.

See

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying more than \$34,000,000, passed the House on Ja 19 by a vote of 164 to 81.

Providing for a total of \$38,627,880, an increase of \$4,489,300 over the House figures, the Senate Commerce Committee Feb 4 favorably reported the River and Harbor "pork" bill. The increase is principally for small projects.

Democrats and Republicans of the Senate agreed Mar 2 upon a lump sum bill providing \$25,000,000, and making available \$5,000,000 appropriated by former Congresses. The \$25,000,000 is to be spent on projects selected by the Board of Army Engineers.

Almost \$46,000,000 was asked by the army engineers for maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbors for the twelve months beginning July 1, 1916. Estimates for that work submitted to Congress Dec 6 called for appropriations aggregating \$45,839,510. That amount was \$7,538,308 less than it was estimated Dec, 1914, would be required for the year ending on July 1 for which, after a fili-

buster in the Senate defeated the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, \$30,000,000 was appropriated in a lump sum to be used among projects selected by the Secretary of War. The great commerce-bearing rivers in the new estimates demanded the larger part of the money, the Mississippi leading with a call for almost \$10,000,000 and the Ohio following with \$5,509,500. The country's greatest port of foreign commerce, New York, asked more than \$2,000,000.

ROADS

United States

Charles Henry Davis, in a paper on "Preliminary Surveys and Mapping of National Highways," read Dec 30 before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and digested in *Science* May 21, said:

A national highway must be interstate. They must be located along the line of densest population, so they may carry the heaviest traffic. This is between the large cities and those lying between them on the center line of water sheds. Fifty thousand miles of such national highways will serve, in the counties through which they pass, 88 per cent of the urban and 53 per cent of the rural, or a total of 69 per cent of the people of the United States. It is here that the greatest rural population and tonnage will be served the best, not by so-called radical roads from railroad stations or towns. If a system of 100,000 miles was built, such roads would carry so nearly the entire rural tonnage as to make the balance negligible. The data for locating such a system has been secured for the forty-eight states. Seventeen have been completed, engraved and printed. Five more are ready for engraving. Every named place on these highways will be shown, whether city, town, village, hamlet, post office or otherwise. Also, adjacent communities are shown. These maps will be standard and will require but little revision to keep them accurately up to date. The scale is such that straightening or relocating a road between two places will not require alteration of the maps. If a traffic census were taken on the alignment of such a mileage we would gain conclusive evidence as to the correctness of the above statements and thus avoid costly and fatal errors. When completed these maps will occupy a volume 5 inches x 10 inches of only 100 pages (50 sheets 10 inches x 10 inches), which with 44 pages of index of every named place, will only be ¼ inch thick, including maps and index. When compared with maps available at present, their usefulness and convenience are at once apparent.

See also

DIXIE HIGHWAY
LINCOLN HIGHWAY

New Hampshire

Routes for the new state highway system, as officially laid out and named, follow: The Winnepesaukee road will run from Lakeport in the city of Laconia to Rochester by way of Gilford, Alton, Durham and Farmington; the Sunapee Lake road from Claremont to Plymouth by way of Sunapee, New London, Wil-

mot, Andover, Danbury, Hill, Alexandria, Bristol and Bridgewater; the Masilauke road from Plymouth to Haverhill through Rumney, Warren and Benton; the Hudson-Derry road from Hudson to Derry by way of Londonderry; the Raymond-Plaistow road from Raymond through Fremont, Brentwood, Kingston, East Kingston, Newton and Plaistow to the Massachusetts state line; the Contoocook Valley road from Concord through Hapkinson, Henniker, Hillsboro, Antrim, Bennington, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey and along the town line between Rindge and New Ipswich to the state line; the Mascoma Valley road from Franklin through Andover to a junction with the Sunapee Lake road.

ROBERTSON, Morgan

Morgan Robertson, the author, died in Atlantic City, N. J., Mar 24. He was born in 1861.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. Gen. Sir William A.

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

ROBINSON, Edward Van Dyke

Prof. Edward Van Dyke Robinson, professor of political economy at Columbia University, died in New York City, Dec 10. He was born in 1867.

ROBLIN, Sir Rodman Palen

See

CANADA—MANITOBA GRAFT CASE

ROCHESTER (N. Y.)

George Eastman purchased the Archer property at St. Paul and Mortimer streets, one block from Main Street, East, and will erect thereon a building that will cost not less than \$500,000. He offered to give the building to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, with the one condition that the chamber equip and furnish the structure at an expense of \$100,000. The Chamber of Commerce accepted the offer May 13, and proposed to raise the \$100,000 without delay.

In the past few years, Mr. Eastman has given about \$3,000,000 to various public institutions in this city.

Announcement was made July 20 at Rochester, N. Y., that George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, was to build for the city of Rochester at a cost of about \$300,000, a free dental dispensary. Announcement of the gift was made at a meeting of the Rochester dental society, which for years had maintained free dental dispensaries in the public schools. Gifts made and contemplated by Mr. Eastman for the dispensary raised the total of his gifts to various institutions in Rochester to \$3,500,000.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD

See

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD GROUP

ROCKEFELLER, John D.

A movement came to light in Apr to drop the suit brought in Cleveland to collect taxes from John D. Rockefeller, on \$311,000,000

worth of personal property. Gov. Willis has dismissed John D. Fackler and William Agnew, Deputy Tax Commissioners for Cuyahoga county, and named in their places James B. Ruhl and Charles P. Salen.

John D. Rockefeller, May 13, won an important victory in his fight when Judge John H. Clarke, in the United States District Court in Cleveland, O., granted an injunction sought by Rockefeller to restrain the collection. The taxes sought to be obtained amounted to about \$1,500,000, including a penalty of 50 per cent for failure to pay when due.

Judge John H. Clarke, in the United States District Court in Cleveland, O., Nov 15, granted an appeal from his injunction restraining County Treasurer P. C. O'Brien from collecting taxes on \$311,040,377 from John D. Rockefeller, levied by former Tax Commissioners William Agnew and John D. Fackler. The appeal was scheduled to be heard before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

See also
SCULPTURE
SERBIA

ROCKEFELLER, John D., jr.

See
COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. John D.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller died Mar 12 at the Rockefeller home in Pocantico Hills. Death was due to heart disease. She was born in 1839.

The will of Mrs. Rockefeller was filed Apr 17 in New York City. She left an estate valued at about \$1,500,000, of which about \$1,000,000, constituting the residue, is to be divided among the following institutions:

Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland; Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, Cleveland; Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, and the Bureau of Social Hygiene, providing the last named institution shall have been incorporated at the time of distribution and is capable of receiving the bequest.

The residuary estate to be so distributed is left to the executors of the will, who are her husband, her son and her daughter, Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice. They have absolute discretion in the matter of its distribution.

Special bequests made by Mrs. Rockefeller were a diamond and ruby ring to her husband, \$100,000 to each of her children, John D. Rockefeller, jr., Mrs. Alta Rockefeller Prentice and Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. To her granddaughter, Margaret Strong, daughter of the late Mrs. Bessie Rockefeller Strong, she left the income from a \$100,000 trust fund, which is to be free "from the debts, control or interference of any husband she may at any time have." Any balance of such income shall not be accumulated, but shall become a part of the residuary estate, and the executors are to have the discretionary

power to turn over to Miss Strong the principal of the trust fund when she is thirty-five years old. Miss Spelman receives a bequest of \$50,000, and Caroline P. Sked, a friend of Mrs. Rockefeller, is to have an annuity of \$1000.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The first annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation made public Sept 25, showed that the foundation spent \$986,000 for the relief of the war impoverished Belgians. Four ships were sent from this country during the latter part of 1914 with grain and other food supplies and clothing.

The commission sent abroad investigated conditions in Belgium, visited the theatre of war in Poland and Serbia, and was continuing its investigations at the time of writing.

An appropriation at the rate of \$20,000 a year was made by the foundation to provide "moderate stipends for those professors of scientific subjects in the University of Louvain who had been obliged to abandon their own laboratories and had been provided with opportunities for continuing their scientific work in England."

The Rockefeller Foundation made public Sept 30 an account of its expenditures from May 14, 1913, when its charter was signed, to Jan 1, 1915. The capital of the fund is \$100,048,000, of which \$100,000,000 was contributed by John D. Rockefeller in securities and \$48,000 was donated by his wife, now dead. The hundred million was given on these dates: May 29, 1913, \$3,200,000; June 4, 1913, \$21,052,029; June 27, 1913, \$10,178,402; March 6, 1914, \$65,569,569. The total expenditures have been \$2,571,903, of which \$1,430,443 was in direct payments, \$282,520 was on account of appropriations to other agencies and \$858,940 was on founder's requisitions—that is, by personal direction of Mr. Rockefeller. The chief items of expenditure, outside of founder's requisitions, have been:

	Appropriated	Spent
War relief	\$1,018,261	\$994,613
Bird refuge, La.	225,387	224,887
International Health Commission	482,578	142,468
American Red Cross	120,000	120,000
Foreign missionary work	448,879	48,879
China medical uplift	545,771	39,261
Bureau of Municipal Research	40,000	35,000
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	225,000	25,000
American Academy in Rome	100,000	10,000
Scientific Research in Governmental Research	50,000	10,000
Investigation of Industrial Relations (in Colorado, &c.)	20,292	5,292

Among the founders requisition gifts have been \$527,315 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, \$150,000 to the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. for land and buildings, \$50,000 to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and \$32,500 to the foreign work of the Y. M. C. A. Of the disbursements for the International Health Commission, \$40,367 was spent in the West Indies, \$27,395 in Central America, \$43,333 in administrative expenses and \$22,141 in Egypt. The expenditures, in the Industrial Relations inquiry are classified as follows: Salaries, \$4,068; travelling expenses, \$455; other expenses, \$769.

During the two years that the Rockefeller Foundation had been in existence it extended its influence to 1,000,000,000 people, according to the annual report made public Dec 28. During the past twelve months it spent \$6,986,984.45.

The fund, too, increased enormously since it was arranged by Mr. Rockefeller. The greater part of it was in stocks and bonds, which had grown in value, so that the original figure of \$100,320,079.73 was far below the existing one. Since then several special gifts had been made by the founder and in the will of Mrs. Rockefeller.

The most important work of the foundation was against the hook-worm and the next in importance the work of war relief, especially in the distribution of anti-meningitis and anti-dysentery serums discovered by the Rockefeller Institute. For Belgian relief alone more than \$981,000 was spent. A great deal was also spent in investigating the conditions of the insane. The united foreign missionary interests got \$450,000.

See also

ANIMAL RESEARCH

CHINA—ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WORK IN

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, U. S.

HOOKWORM

SERBIA

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Announcement was made, Oct 31, by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of the appropriation of \$375,000 to colleges, as follows:

Carlton College (Congregational), Northfield, Minn., \$100,000 toward an endowment fund of \$400,000.

Hobart College (Episcopalian), Geneva, N. Y., \$50,000 toward an endowment fund of \$200,000.

Lafayette College (Presbyterian), Easton, Pa., \$200,000 toward an endowment fund of \$1,000,000.

Kalamazoo College (Baptist), Kalamazoo, Mich., \$25,000 toward an endowment fund of \$100,000.

The General Education Board is also planning an investigation of the system of public education in operation at Gary, Ind., known as the Wirt system, that an authoritative account of it may be available for study and use throughout the country.

The board has appropriated \$5500 to the Department of Education of the State of Maine to put into the field two agents to extend and promote rural education. This is in line with the policy to cooperate with state departments of education. The Superintendent of Education in New Hampshire has received an annual appropriation of \$5600.

To the School of Education of the University of Chicago the board has appropriated \$7500 to defray the expenses of conducting certain experimental studies in methods of teaching, reading and handwriting. Hampton Institute has received \$25,000 as additional endowment to be used in caring for the Robert C. Ogden Memorial Building, to build which friends of the late Mr. Ogden are now engaged in raising a fund of \$100,000.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION, WAR RELIEF COMMISSION

While Serbia, Montenegro, Russian Poland and Galicia still suffer acutely from disease and privation, the war ridden countries of Europe in general have undergone a readjustment and have become fairly self-supporting and adapted to war conditions, according to the finding of the Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission, set forth in its report published June 27.

In describing the scope of the commission's work from the beginning of hostilities to the present time, the report acknowledges indebtedness to the officials of all the belligerent countries, who have done everything possible to further relief activities.

The commission thus far has centred its efforts upon Belgium, Serbia, France and Poland. Because of the extreme emergency, the foundation first devoted itself to the relief of the Belgians. To this country it has sent five full cargoes of food, representing an expenditure of 1,000,000; has inspected the country thoroughly; has organized in Rotterdam an office for the receipt and distribution of clothing; has organized several thousand refugee women in Holland into sewing camps, and has set aside \$20,000 a year for the payment of scientific professors in Belgian Universities, for whom laboratory facilities have been provided in England.

Except for the region of Fumay and Givet, in France, where extreme suffering was found and alleviated, the commission has found little to do in that country. This is due, the report says, to the wonderful degree of self-reliance displayed by the French people in caring for their own needs and also to the large amount of American interest which has centred in France.

The foundation has, however, aided Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who is in charge of a military hospital near the firing line at Compiègne. This has been equipped with complete apparatus and given technicians to assist Dr. Carrel in his bacteriological, pathological, chemical and surgical research.

In Serbia, the commission, recognizing the menace to the health of the people of that country and of the whole world presented by the horrible conditions which prevailed, combined with the Red Cross in an attempt to cope with the disease and privation. An American Sanitary Commission has been established, under the leadership of Dr. Richard Strong, professor of tropical diseases in Harvard Medical School. Toward its work the Foundation has subscribed \$85,000 and the Red Cross contributions have swelled this fund to \$125,000.

The International Commission for Relief in Poland was established through the efforts of the commission, under the chairmanship of the American Ambassador in Berlin. The German government agreed to pay \$500,000 a month toward this enterprise and stopped all requisitions in Poland as soon as the relief work was begun. Efforts to obtain grain from the neutral nations in Europe were

profitless, but the German government has recently advised the commission that, following an inventory of food supplies, Germany has found herself able to assume entire responsibility for the relief of that part of Poland under her control. Since then the relief commission has been directing its efforts toward the portion of the war zone controlled by Austria—Southern Poland and Galicia.

The headquarters of the Foundation's Relief Commission has been established in Switzerland, and it is planned to send a committee from there at an early date to investigate conditions in Turkey. Summer conditions, coupled with the self-denial and economy of European peoples, have gone far toward ameliorating temporarily the general distress. The report says, however, that there are certain districts where relief is urgently needed. Conditions of the war are changing so rapidly, also, that the commission believes that constant watchfulness will be necessary to prevent widespread suffering among those least able to bear it.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—BELGIUM

ROGERS, Samuel Lyle

On Mar 3, the president nominated Samuel Lyle Rogers of North Carolina, to be Director of the Census.

ROLLINS, Frank West

Frank West Rollins, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and head of the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston, New York, and San Francisco, died in Boston Oct 27. He was born in 1860.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The list of cardinals to be created at secret consistory on Dec 6 became generally known Nov 3 through the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ. Considerable surprise was expressed that the only foreign Cardinal was the Nuncio to Munich, a German, as it was thought that if the Pope wished to favor that nation he would have created a Cardinal from another nation among the Allies. An effort was made to minimize the effect by saying that as the Nuncio to Munich belonged to the Roman Curia he could not truly be said to be a German Cardinal. The new Cardinals to be created were:

Monsignor J. Tonti, Papal Nuncio to Portugal.
The Most Rev. A. Mistrangelo, Archbishop of Florence.

Monsignor G. Cagliero, Apostolic Delegate to Costa Rica.

Monsignor A. Fruehwirth, Papal Nuncio to Munich, Bavaria.

Count Scapajelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna.
Archbishop Gusmini of Bologna.

A public consistory was scheduled to be held on Dec 9.

ROMANONES, Alvaro de

See

SPAIN

ROOSEVELT, Theodore

Col. Roosevelt was thrown, while attempting to mount a horse, at Sagamore Hill, May 24. Two of his ribs were broken.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt announced Nov 30 that he had requested the Secretary of State of Nebraska to withdraw his name from the ballot to be used in the coming primary election in that state. The petition to have Mr. Roosevelt's name placed on the primary ballots as a candidate for the Presidential nomination was filed with the Secretary of State in 1912. Later the man who filed the petition requested its withdrawal, but the Secretary of State declined, holding that under the election statutes the petition could not be withdrawn without the consent of Mr. Roosevelt.

Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Dec 17, gave a dinner to Col. Theodore Roosevelt and eighteen leading financiers of the country. Preparedness was said to have been the chief topic, the talk centering on the proposal of President Wilson and his advisers to meet the increased expenditures for ships and armaments by a tax on pig iron, fabricated steel and gasoline.

In a speech at the Plattsburg Camp, Aug 25, Col. Roosevelt made these remarks:

For thirteen months America has played an ignoble part among the nations. We have tamely submitted to seeing the weak, whom we had covenanted to protect, wronged. We have seen our own men, women and children murdered on the high seas, without action on our part. We have treated eloquence as a substitute for action. Reliance upon high-sounding words unbacked by deeds is proof of a mind that dwells only in the realm of shadow and of sham.

Let us furnish munitions to the men who, showing courage which we have not shown, wish to rescue Belgium from subjection and spoliation and degradation. And let us encourage munition makers, so that we may be able to hold our own when the hour of peril comes to us in our turn, as assuredly it will come if we show ourselves too "neutral" to speak a word on behalf of the weak who are wronged and too slothful and lazy to prepare to defend ourselves against wrong.

Most assuredly it will come to us if we succeed in persuading great military nations that we are too proud to fight, that we are not prepared to undertake defensive war for our own vital interest and national honor.

I do not want applause from any man unless he has a burning sense of shame when he thinks of the fact that the United States has not stood up for Belgium.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood was severely reprimanded Aug 26, by Secretary of War Garrison for permitting Col. Roosevelt to deliver the speech denouncing the Wilson Administration.

—The Barnes libel suit

The suit of William Barnes, jr., the Republican political leader, against ex-President Roosevelt for libel was begun in Syracuse, N. Y., Apr 19. Barnes sued for \$50,000.

Roosevelt took the stand Apr 20 declaring that the former chairman of the Republican State Committee had urged him not to antagonize men of large business interests who contributed to both the Democratic and Republican parties, so that they would be protected. Mr. Barnes told him, Colonel Roosevelt swore, that it was essential to protect big business interests, because unless they were protected they would not make contribution to the party failing to protect them, and that without such contributions it was impossible to carry on the organization. Without organization leaders

and bosses, the former President quoted Mr. Barnes as saying, party government would be impossible.

Just before leaving the witness chair in the Supreme Court Apr 21 the Colonel dug up a letter written to him by Barnes fifteen years ago, admitting a personal interest in the printing ring. Mr. Barnes's letter was in the nature of an appeal to the Colonel, then Governor, to abandon the plan which the latter had in contemplation for the establishment of a State Department of Printing. The letter, which the Colonel introduced as part of his justification for the alleged libel with Mr. Roosevelt's answer, provided the most direct and substantial evidence offered by the Colonel in his defense.

Under cross-examination Apr 22, Roosevelt admitted without any hesitation that he had verbally and in writing discussed with "bosses" the question of securing the nomination for Governor of the State of New York. The Colonel identified as his a letter he wrote to Lemuel E. Quigg of New York, a Republican leader and now a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in which he acquiesced in Quigg's assurances to former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt that he would, in the event of his election, respect the Senator's position as head of the Republican party and would "consult with him freely and fully on all important matters."

Roosevelt told on Apr 23, the second day of his cross examination, about his dealings with the "bosses," his personal relations with William Barnes and his ideas about campaign funds of millions of dollars. He mentioned the famous half a million dollars Thomas Fortune Ryan contributed to the cause of Alton B. Parker. Col. Roosevelt swore he never had seen a list of the names of the persons who helped swell the fund of \$3,000,000 used in connection with his campaign for the Presidency.

Theodore Roosevelt admitted under cross-examination Apr 26 that while Governor he had freely consulted the "boss" of the Republican party in New York State in reference to the appointment of officials in the State government and various legislative and political matters. The "boss" named was Thomas C. Platt, who at that time represented New York in the United States Senate. The former President said he took the advice of the Senator in many matters, among them appointed a Democrat to the office of Tax Commissioner to "please Grady," who, the Colonel described as a "lieutenant boss" of Richard Croker, then leader of Tammany Hall.

More hitherto unknown chapters of political history were revealed Apr 27 when confidential correspondence that passed between Theodore Roosevelt on one hand and William Barnes and former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt on the other, was read to the jury. It was the former President's sixth day upon the witness stand. He identified the letters and answered questions about them and some more about campaign contributions and big business. He wound up the day by claiming as his own speeches and interviews published in New

York newspapers, in which he said some things about the men he called "the bosses." The names of Barnes, Murphy, Guggenheim, Cox, Lorimer, Penrose and others were scattered through these articles.

Mr. Roosevelt endeavored to explain upon witness stand Apr 28 the answers he made to questions asked him upon cross-examination by counsel for William Barnes. He told why he conferred with "the easy boss" while Governor, Vice-President and President of the United States. He related how he threatened former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt just prior to the Philadelphia convention of 1900 that he would "fight" for the New York gubernatorial renomination, if "the easy boss" made good his own threat to keep him out of the race as punishment for not accepting the nomination for Vice-President.

Mr. Roosevelt was excused from the witness stand Apr 29 after he had told his own story of how he ended the panic of 1907 and had identified a letter in which Charles S. Whitman, now Governor of New York, and then District Attorney of New York, wrote that he thought the time was ripe to rid the State of the kind of party control which was mainly responsible for corrupt conditions.

Justice Andrews, in a statement made to counsel during arguments Apr 29 and while the jury was out of the room, asserted that no evidence had been produced by counsel for Theodore Roosevelt connecting Mr. Barnes with any "corrupt connivance" in so far as the municipal government of Albany was concerned, but said he was inclined to think it had been done with respect to the printing charges.

Counsel for Theodore Roosevelt Apr 30 placed before the jury testimony designed to indicate the existence of a bi-partisan combination between Mr. Barnes, as leader of the Republican organization, and Charles F. Murphy, as leader of the Democratic organization. To this end former Senators Harvey D. Hinman, Fred M. Davenport and Joshua A. T. Newcombe and H. C. McMillan, a former correspondent in Albany for a New York newspaper, were placed upon the witness stand.

After the week-end recess the suit was resumed in Syracuse, N. Y., May 3. Further testimony regarding the alleged "printing ring" was heard.

Theodore Roosevelt again went upon the witness stand, May 4, after many witnesses, including a son and a former secretary of the late Thomas C. Platt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had testified in his behalf. The Roosevelt counsel was able to show that the J. B. Lyon Printing Company, of Albany, in which Mr. Barnes held a large block of stock, obtained nearly \$8,000,000 of state printing contracts during the last fifteen years, although several other printing concerns got the contracts first by bidding lower than the Lyon concern.

The ethics of boss rule and machine politics, as Theodore Roosevelt claimed William Barnes expounded them, were related by the former President upon the witness stand May 5. The

Colonel swore that Mr. Barnes had told him that the "riff-raff could not be trusted to handle political affairs without a leader," and had expressed himself as being in favor of the Democratic and Republican organizations combining to defeat legislation providing for direct primaries.

An excerpt from the minute book of the Albany Journal Company, read in the Supreme Court May 6, purported to show that William Barnes assigned to that corporation a salary claim of \$20,000 against James B. Lyon, founder of the Albany printing concern which bears his name. The claim, it was said, represented salary for two years.

Four out of five motions to strike from the record parts of testimony offered in behalf of Theodore Roosevelt were denied in the Supreme Court May 10. The motions were made by counsel for William Barnes after the defense had rested its case. The testimony which was stricken from the record was that part of former State Senator George B. Agnew's which had to do with the election of Jotham P. Allds as president *pro tem.* of the State Senate. Mr. Agnew swore that a combination existed between the Republican and the Democratic machines to elect Mr. Allds. The court ruled that there was nothing to show that Mr. Barnes was in any way concerned in the alleged combination.

That part of Mr. Agnew's testimony which had to do with the Agnew-Hart racetrack bill was allowed to stand. Testimony was to the effect that State Senator Grattan, at the bidding of Mr. Barnes, voted against the bill after he had promised to support it. His one vote caused the bill to fail of passing, it was said. Justice Andrews ruled that this testimony should remain in simply to show, if it did, Mr. Barnes' dominance of the party.

Justice Andrews also refused to strike from the record testimony given by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and others concerning an alleged combination between Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Barnes by which the former chairman of the Republican State Committee was said to have agreed to allow the Tammany leader to "have a free hand" in the election in 1911 of the United States Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Barnes swore, May 13, that he did not talk to Colonel Roosevelt about the franchise tax bill prior to its passage. He denied emphatically that he had asked the then Governor of New York not to sign the bill. With equal emphasis he denied that he had ever told Colonel Roosevelt that men identified with big business interests contributed to both parties in order to gain protection, and that if it was not given them they would cease to contribute, or that he had urged the reappointment of Lou Payn as state superintendent of insurance. As for the statement accredited to him by Colonel Roosevelt that the people were "not fit to govern themselves," Mr. Barnes declared he never said it.

For two hours, May 14, Mr. Bowers questioned Mr. Barnes, and was able to catch him only on this one important point, namely:

that although Mr. Barnes testified that he favored Thomas Mott Osborne, an independent Democrat, as a compromise candidate, during the Senatorial deadlock in the 1911 legislature, he was publishing editorials in his newspapers, the *Albany Journal*, attacking Mr. Osborne, whom he accused of trying to disrupt the Democratic party, and praising the Tammany candidate, William F. Sheehan.

Under a rapid fire of question, Mr. Barnes, May 17, told about his interest in the anti-racetrack and direct primaries legislation; about buying and selling a contract for public printing; about what he considered a "legitimate piece of patronage" in the form of printing, and about a score of other things. Mr. Barnes said that orders for printing given out by the clerk of the Assembly were considered "legitimate patronage." Patronage the witness defined as being "anything given by favor." He said he at no time considered he should be especially favored, but he did object to being discriminated against in the matter of public printing. Mr. Barnes wrote a letter to Thomas C. Platt—the "easy boss"—and complained that the clerk of the Assembly was about to deprive him of "a piece of legitimate patronage."

John M. Bowers, in summing up the case of the defense, May 19, asserted that the action was "a purposed act of the machine to destroy Colonel Roosevelt's usefulness."

The jury, May 21, returned a conditional verdict in favor of Mr. Roosevelt which Justice Andrews refused to receive. The condition, which made the verdict an improper one, was that the trifling court costs and disbursements should be divided between the two principals in the action. After being out forty-two and a half hours, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Roosevelt on May 22.

An allowance of \$1,442.52 was decreed to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec 28, against William Barnes as costs and disbursements. It was agreed by attorneys that Roosevelt could have exacted \$2,000 more, because of the length of the trial, but he asked only the actual court costs. Justice William S. Andrews, who tried the case, also refused to set aside the jury verdict and denied a new trial.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., STRIKE

See
STRIKES

ROOT, Elihu

See
PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

ROPES, Rev. Charles Joseph Hardy.

The Rev. Charles Joseph Hardy Ropes, a member of the faculty of the Bangor Theological Seminary for the last thirty-four years, died, Jan 5, at his home in Bangor, Me. He was born in 1851.

ROSCOE, Sir Henry Enfield

Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the English chemist, died in London, Dec 19, at the age of 82.

ROSENTHAL CASE

James Marshall, the negro, who was one of District Attorney Whitman's most effective witnesses in the second trial of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal in front of the Hotel Metropole on the night of July 16, 1912, made an affidavit in Philadelphia on Feb 13 that his testimony had been untrue, came to New York Feb 14, and in another affidavit to Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl swore that he had not repudiated his original story.

Justice Weeks Feb 26 refused to grant a new trial to Charles Becker. He made no comment on his denial and handed down no opinion.

Another effort to save the life of Charles Becker, was made before the Court of Appeals at Albany Mar 24. Becker's attorney asked the court to reverse the judgment of conviction resulting from the second trial and to give Becker a third trial.

The Court of Appeals May 25 affirmed the second conviction of Becker.

The New York Court of Appeals May 26 designated the week beginning July 12 as that in which Becker should be put to death.

Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker June 18 lost the last appeal which he may make in the courts of New York, when the Court of Appeals denied the application for reargument of his second appeal.

Gov. Whitman at Albany, N. Y., July 1 granted Lieut. Charles Becker a reprieve until the 26th, but said that he would take no further action in the case.

Justice Charles E. Hughes, July 10, refused the application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court upon the ground that no substantial Federal question was involved.

Becker's story of the murder became public July 19. He charged that the late "Big Tim Sullivan," at the time Tammany leader and Congressman, tried to prevent Rosenthal from making threatened graft revelations to District Attorney Whitman, into which the name of Big Tim would have been brought, and hired Rose to get Rosenthal out of the country. In the attempt Rosenthal was shot.

Both Jack Rose and Harry M. Applebaum, Secretary of Sullivan, denied the story.

Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court having denied a new trial to Becker July 28 and Gov. Whitman, having refused Mrs. Becker's plea for pardon, Becker was electrocuted on the morning of July 30.

ROSEVILLE TRUST CO.

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

ROSPIGLIOSI, Prince Camillo

The death occurred in Rome, June 6, of Prince Camillo Rospigliosi. He was born in 1850 and was Commander of the Noble Guard at the Vatican.

ROSTAND, Eugène.

The French economist died Ja 20, aged 71.

ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo

Alonzo Rothschild, author and noted authority on the life of Abraham Lincoln, was drowned near Foxboro, Mass., Oct 1. He was born in 1862.

ROTHSCHILD, Nathan Mayer, First Baron Rothschild

The death of Baron Rothschild, head of the British branch of the great banking firm, occurred in London Mar 31. He was born in 1840.

The estate of the late Baron Rothschild was provisionally sworn for probate Apr 16 at £2,500,000 (\$12,500,000). The estate goes to his family. There were no public or charitable bequests.

ROWING

The annual dual Yale-Harvard regatta at New London, Conn., June 25, four miles, upstream, was won by Yale by five lengths. Time—Yale, 20:52; Harvard, 21:13½.

Cornell was victorious in the 22d intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, June 28. Four Miles—Cornell won by about half a length, Leland Stanford was second; Syracuse, third; Columbia, fourth, and Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—Cornell, 20:36 3-5; Leland Stanford, 20:37 4-5; Syracuse, 20:43 3-5; Columbia, 21:00; Pennsylvania, 21:10 1-5.

Cornell won the junior race, Syracuse the Freshman.

ROZET, Albin

Albin Rozet, Charman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who was distinguished for his knowledge and judgment of foreign politics, was killed in an automobile accident, Sept 15, near Joinville, in Haute-Marne, France.

RUBBER

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—RUBBER SMUGGLING

RUBBER TRADE**—Occupational Diseases**

"Rubber manufacture involves the use of numerous poisonous substances, of which lead salts, antimony pentasulphide, aniline oil, carbon disulphide and carbon tetrachloride are the most dangerous," says *Science*, Nov. 2. "The operations involving exposure to these poisons, however, employ but a small proportion of the large number of workers. No women and very few boys are engaged in such operations. A lesser danger is found in the use of coal-tar benzol and of various petroleum products, such as naphtha, benzine, etc. A considerable number of the workers, including women and boys, are exposed to the fumes of these compounds. These facts are brought out in an investigation by Dr. Alice Hamilton of the industrial poisons used in the rubber industry, the results of which have just been published as Bulletin 179 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. While it was impossible to get complete data as to the frequency of industrial poisoning in the

rubber industry, records were secured of no less than 66 cases of lead poisoning which occurred in 1914 among the rubber workers in the United States. Cases were also found of naphtha poisoning, and of poisoning from carbon disulphide, carbon tetrachloride and aniline oil. The dangerous nature of some of the compounds used in the rubber industry is not as yet commonly known, so that cases of industrial poisoning may occur without being recognized as such and ascribed to their true cause. Also, in the case of some of the compounds, the symptoms of poisoning may be obscure or may not develop until some time after the exposure has taken place, so that again the resulting harm may not be ascribed to its true cause. The investigation on which the bureau's report is based covered 35 rubber factories, located in fifteen cities or towns in nine states. Practically every branch of the rubber industry was included among the activities of these factories. The processes of rubber manufacturing are many and various and there is a great difference in the extent to which men and women employed in the different branches are exposed to the danger of poisonous dusts and fumes."

RUBLEE, George

Mr. Rublee named by Pres. Wilson as a member of the Interstate Trade Commission was born in Wisconsin in 1868, and educated at Harvard and the Harvard Law School. He practiced law in Chicago and later in New York. Lately he was counsel for the Alaska Railway Engineering Commission. He is a resident of Cornish, N. H.

RUCKER, Sir Arthur William

Sir Arthur William Rucker, widely known as a scientist and educator, died in London, Nov 1, in his sixty-eighth year

RUMANIA

January

It was stated Jan 7 that a conference on Rumanian soil had been arranged between the Bulgarian Czar and the King of Rumania. On the 8th it was announced that Rumania had mobilized 750,000 men with the prospect of war imminent. She was reported to be enrolling surgeons and buying quantities of war munitions on the 10th. On the 22d Germany was said to be making great efforts to keep Rumania from entering the war, having sent the Ambassador at Berlin to Bucharest to keep peace at any cost.

March

The Rumanian Government Mar 7 demanded an extraordinary appropriation of \$40,000,000 from Parliament for the army, which was said to be mobilizing secretly.

August

The Cabinet, Aug 5, was said to have approved the new extraordinary credit of 100,000,000f. (\$20,000,000) for military purposes. It was also said that the Rumanian Minister at Paris had been called to Bucharest for a consultation.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—RUMANIA

RUMELY CO.

To continue the operation of the Rumely Company, the \$30,000,000 agricultural machinery manufacturing concern for which Finley P. Mount of Indianapolis was appointed receiver on Jan 19, receiver's certificates to the total of \$1,500,000 were authorized in the United States District Court of Indianapolis on Feb 8. Mr. Mount was authorized to offer \$550,000 of the certificates for immediate sale. Mr. Mount announced that he had been appointed co-liquidator of the Rumely Company in Canada and that the general offices of the concern had been moved from Chicago to Laporte, Ind., as a matter of economy.

See also

ADVANCE RUMELY Co.

RUMFORD MEDAL

Announcement was made May 20 by the Smithsonian Institution that Dr. Charles G. Abbot, director of its astro-physical observatory, had been awarded the Rumford medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for his researches in solar radiation. This medal, established through a donation from Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, in 1796 to the Academy, is annually given to American scientists who make discoveries or conduct researches tending to advance the study of light and heat. Dr. Abbot was said to have measured the amount of heat emitted by the sun and to have proved its variability.

RUNNING

A world's record was made in the games of the Boston Athletic Association, in Boston, Feb 5, in the 1500-yard race in which the New York Athletic Club was pitted against the Boston A. A. team and the latter won, establishing a record of 3:02 4-5 for the distance.

The fastest recorded mile ever run by man was the athletic feat of Norman S. Taber, formerly of Brown University, in the Harvard Stadium at Cambridge, July 16. His time was four minutes 12 3-5 seconds. Taber was paced by three fast middle-distance runners. The first quarter was made in 58 seconds, the second in 67 seconds, the third in 68 seconds, and the fourth in 59 3-5 seconds.

The former amateur mile record was 4 minutes 14 2-5 seconds, made on the same track by John Paul Jones, of Cornell, in 1912, Taber running second. The professional record of 4 minutes 12 3-4 seconds has stood since 1886, having been made by W. B. George at Lillie Bridge, England, in a scratch race with A. B. Cummings. William Meanix won the world's record in the 440-yard hurdle event. Meanix was snapped in 65 3-5 seconds.

See also

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS

RUPPERT, Jacob

Jacob Ruppert, founder of the Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company, and one of the best known brewers in the country, died in New York City May 25, in his seventy-fifth year.

The will of Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, disposing of an estate estimated at about \$20,000,000, was filed for probate in New York

City June 1. The entire properties are left in trust for the life of the widow for her benefit and that of the children, who enjoy the income equally.

An inventory of his personal property, filed Dec 20, in the Surrogate's Court, New York City, fixed the value of his estate, exclusive of realty, at \$6,382,759.

At the time of Mr. Ruppert's death his estate was estimated at \$20,000,000. Unless his realty holdings were very great the value of the estate will be less than half the estimate.

RURAL CREDIT LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Representatives of farmers' organizations met in Washington, D. C., Feb 2 and organized the "Rural Credit League of America." A resolution was adopted requesting the appointment by Congress of a joint sub-committee to hold hearings "on such personal rural credit bills as may be presented by persons having sufficient authoritative backing."

RURAL CREDITS

—Agricultural Appropriation Bill

A farm credits bill, providing for Government loans to farm owners, was attached to the agricultural appropriation bill Feb 25 in its hurried passage through the Senate. This McCumber amendment would create a bureau of farm credits in the Treasury Department, to make loans of Government funds through national banks on farm mortgage notes. These loans would run for ten years at 5 per cent interest, and would be not less than \$300 nor more than \$10,000 to individuals. Issue of United States twenty-year 4½ per cent bonds to establish a permanent fund of \$10,000,000 to cover such loans would be authorized. This and other changes increased the bills from \$23,000,000 to about \$36,000,000. After considerable argument the Senate declined to support the action of the Agricultural Committee in striking out an appropriation of \$235,000 for the free distribution of seeds. One of the principal new provisions in the bill is the \$2,500,000 appropriation for combating the foot and mouth disease among cattle. The Senate also incorporated in the agricultural bill an amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for the use of the forest service in the Appalachian forest reserves.

The House at 1:15 o'clock in the morning of Mar 2 adopted the Bulkley-Hollis amendment to the Rural Credits bill without taking a yeas and nays vote. Representative Henry of Texas asked for the yeas and nays, but was refused by a vote of 53 to 213. This passed the item so far as the House was concerned, the bill going to conference. By 188 yeas to 62 yeas the House refused to instruct the conferees to insist on the House amendment. Conferees Mar 3 agreed to eliminate entirely the rural credits rider to the measure and substitute a provision for investigation of the question of rural credits by a joint Congressional committee to report at the next session of Congress. The conference report on the bill was adopted by both Senate and House later in the night. The bill appropriates \$22,971,522 for expenses of the Agricultural Department, including \$2,-

500,000 to fight cattle epidemics. The joint committee to investigate the rural credits scheme will consist of the chairmen and two other members of the Agriculture and Banking and Currency Committees of each house. They are directed to report a bill not later than Jan 1, 1916.

—Government loans

The Federal Reserve Board issued Feb 18 a regulation governing loans on farm land. It provides that no loan shall be made except on improved farm land, on first mortgage, on land in the same district with the lending bank and not to exceed 50 per cent of the actual value. The loans shall not be for more than five years and the total shall not aggregate more than one-third of the time deposits of the lending bank.

W. P. G. Harding, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, outlined his views Mar 19 as to a rural credits system to be presented to the Southern Conference for Education and Industry at Chattanooga, Tenn., in April. Mr. Harding's idea was that each state should charter and supervise its own land mortgage bank, require its official tax collectors to make collections; and induce local banks to act as agents in their respective communities. The only fees paid would be those paid to appraisers and to attorneys for examining titles to property.

"I would have the state charter the land mortgage bank, whose stock should be non-taxable. After paying a 6 per cent dividend and carrying a certain portion to surplus, the balance of earnings should revert to the State. It should not be allowed to receive deposits, but should confine its business to farm loans exclusively.

"The citizens of each county of the state should be permitted to subscribe for an amount of stock to be pro rated to that country in proportion to its population. If any county did not absorb all its share, the surplus might then go to another county.

"Loans would be pro rated among the various counties in proportion to the value of the farm lands of that county as compared to the sum total for the entire State. A limit should be placed on the amount of the loan which could be made to any one person, and loans should run from 20 to 30 years as a maximum to permit of amortization at a low rate, or the retirement at the end of that time of the original loan by the payment of an annual sum only slightly above commercial interest rates on short time loans.

"The amount of a loan should be limited to 50 per cent of the value of the improved farm land and in no case should be more than its assessed value for taxation.

"All of the mortgages taken on this farm land would be placed in trust with a trust company and the State land bank would issue its own bonds secured by these mortgages thus placed in trust.

"The state, which has an interest in the profits of the land mortgage bank should control, say, one-third of the directors, the remaining two-thirds to be controlled by the stockholders.

"I would have the state tax collector collect the interest and such part of the principal as was to be repaid every year for the land mortgage bank at the same time he collects state and county taxes.

"The bonds of the land bank should find ready sale at 5 per cent, or possibly 4 or 4½, particularly if the interest be guaranteed by the state. This should permit loans to be made on a 6 per cent basis."

—Life insurance company farm loans

According to figures presented by Congressman Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, Feb 9, during an address on the subject of rural credits with reference to the extent of life insurance company loans on real estate, seventeen life insurance companies in the United States now carry in farm loans a little less than \$520,000,000. The following table shows the farm loans carried by the seventeen companies in question, arranged in order of amount:

Northwestern	Phoenix Mut..	19,997,040
Mutual Life \$95,729,431	Travelers	12,101,289
Un. Central... 73,743,611	Penn Mutual ..	9,534,616
Mut'l Benefit. 71,363,303	Pac. Mutual ..	7,013,558
Prudential ... 64,578,840	Prov. Life ...	4,787,998
Aetna Life ... 56,838,802	Fidelity Mut..	2,935,826
John Hancock 38,252,492	N. Y. Life....	2,661,186
Conn. Mutual. 30,452,925	Equit. Life...	2,398,000
National Life. 26,689,934	Manhat. Life.	23,100

Total\$519,143,588

The several States in the order of their insurance loans rank as follows:

Iowa	\$100,119,913	Washington	1,347,187
Kansas	53,668,695	Connecticut	1,220,476
Missouri	53,667,415	New Mexico	1,111,994
Nebraska	53,165,168	Louisiana	954,461
Illinois	43,131,733	Alabama	856,404
Indiana	40,686,288	Arkansas	818,129
Minnesota	33,078,638	N. Carolina	794,830
Oklahoma	22,536,862	Oregon	639,451
Texas	20,325,095	Michigan	508,174
So. Dakota	18,934,368	Utah	474,582
No. Dakota	14,629,783	Montana	445,435
Ohio	14,034,375	Arizona	411,977
Georgia	10,505,560	Virginia	181,130
Tennessee	8,428,243	Pennsylvania	102,950
California	5,861,978	New York	90,000
Kentucky	5,606,844	New Jersey	62,465
Mississippi	2,038,879	Wyoming	43,200
Colorado	2,017,028	Florida	16,000
Idaho	1,696,272	Maine	3,500
S. Carolina	1,587,222	W. Virginia	2,820
Wisconsin	1,398,241	Vermont	2,475

Total\$518,998,106
Porto Rico 145,482

Grand total\$519,143,588

Practically all of the farm mortgage totals for Alabama, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming and Porto Rico represent loans made by the Union Central Life Insurance Company, according to Mr. Bulkley. The Arkansas mortgages are held by the Union Central and the Phoenix Mutual. The Utah, California and Colorado mortgages are owned by the Pacific Mutual and the Union Central. The Northwestern Mutual owns virtually all the Wisconsin, the Aetna all the New York, the Penn Mutual and the Provident Life all the Pennsylvania and the Union Central and Mutual Benefit all the North Carolina loans.

Of the \$10,000,000 loans made in Georgia, 30 per cent are held by the Penn Mutual, Mu-

tual Benefit, Prudential, Phoenix Mutual and Union Central, in the order named, while the John Hancock owns the remaining 70 per cent. In Texas the John Hancock and the Union Central are almost equally interested, with upward of \$7,000,000 each; the Travelers some \$2,500,000, and the Aetna \$3,500,000. Iowa's \$100,000,000 consists of about \$20,000,000 each held by the Northwestern, Aetna and Mutual Benefit, and about \$10,000,000 each held by the Connecticut Mutual and Prudential. While Texas, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky have over \$41,000,000, the other Southern States have not been much cultivated by the insurance investors. Practically all the companies included in this statement were, up to the time this compilation was made, steadily increasing their farm mortgages, especially the John Hancock, Prudential and Penn Mutual. The New York Life and the Equitable Life of New York have only lately begun to invest in farm loans. There are, however, about seven strong companies, including the Mutual Life of New York, Metropolitan Life, New England Mutual, Massachusetts Mutual, Germania, Home & Berkshire Life, with \$370,538,106 in mortgages, which own no farm lands whatever.

RUSSEL, George Howard

George Howard Russel, President of the People's State Bank of Detroit, died in Detroit, Mich., May 17. He was 67 years old.

RUSSELL, William W.

See

SANTO DOMINGO

RUSSIA.

January

The Russian "Orange book" issued Jan 2 dealing with the events preceding the Turkish attack on Russian ports on the Black Sea, declared Turkey was coerced by Germany.

February

The Duma held Feb 9 its first session since Aug 9, when it approved the action of the Russian Government in engaging in war with Germany. The new spirit of the Duma was reflected at once, in the formulation of demands for greater popular rights and for the abolition of political and religious disabilities. The meeting was given over to a heated discussion of these problems, and of the yearly budget. All of the officers were re-elected.

The ways and means committee of the Duma at Petrograd Feb 6, unanimously recommended that the government declare a monopoly on tea, tobacco, oil, matches and insurances of all kinds. The recommendation virtually assures the passage of the bill by the Duma, it is stated. The bill declares that hereafter the things named shall form the basis of the government revenue which has heretofore been derived from the monopoly on vodka and from an indirect tax on certain necessities. In Odessa and Nikolaiev on the river Bug the government has sequestered all the property of German stock companies, including factories, car lines, hotels and tenements.

May

Although the ice in Archangel harbor had broken up and access to the port from the

sea was possible, the Minister of Commerce announced, May 13, that no private cargoes would be handled there in the immediate future because all the facilities of the port would be required for government purposes.

August

General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, announced Aug 28 that Russia was raising another 2,000,000 men.

The enlargement of the Russian Cabinet by ten members, five to be chosen from the Duma and five from the Council of the Empire was tentatively agreed on as a means of making the Government more truly representative of the people, according to the *Daily Telegraph's* Petrograd correspondent, Aug 31.

September

The Russian Embassy Sept 2 notified the State Department that no person, native of a country at war with Russia, will be allowed to visit Russia unless he had obtained naturalization in the United States or other neutral countries before Aug 1, '14.

The Duma adjourned Sept 16 until the middle of November. Special authorization by the Czar for the Duma's prorogation had been obtained by Premier Goremykin at his recent visit to the Czar at the front.

The reason given was that the Russian Parliament had done all it had been expected to do, and that it was unnecessary to continue the present sitting. The prorogation was hotly contested by the new Liberal-Progressive majority on the ground that the present national war could not be conducted without the approval and the assistance of the national representation.

The prorogation of the Duma at this time was conceded to be most unpopular. The prorogation came upon the heels of the new formation of the majority, consisting of Liberal and Progressive elements. This new majority at once launched a movement for the enactment of sweeping legislative reforms. Simultaneously the new formation of the Cabinet and a change of the Premiership was promulgated.

Representatives of commerce and industry Sept 30 elected M. Weinstein a member of the Council of the Empire. He was the first Jew to sit in the Council, and his election was regarded as an endorsement of recent demands for equality of treatment of races and religions. The Council has equal legislative powers with the Duma.

October

For the first time in the history of the Duma, one of its members was appointed to the ministry. According to London reports of Oct 10, Prince Cherbatoff, Minister of the Interior, was allowed to retire. He was succeeded by Alexei Khvostoff, court chamberlain and leader of the Extreme Right in the Duma, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Alexander Samarin, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, also retired.

In the appointment of Khvostoff, observers saw another defeat for bureaucratic circles. The decision to convoke the Duma after it

had been prorogued through the influence of the reactionary party was a blow at the Goremykin following. That decision was reached only after a vigorous plea by representatives of the Zemstvos. Goremykin and his adherents fought to prevent the move. They had succeeded in having the Duma prorogued, for they had objected to the reform programme put forward by the majority in the chamber, comprising the liberal and progressive elements, and had threatened to resign. Measures were taken to still popular indignation.

Khvostoff now entered the Cabinet. Prince Cherbatoff was the most progressive member of the ministry, but his resignation had been expected for some time. His appointment was a concession to the critics of the bureaucracy. With his resignation, a foe of the reactionaries was eliminated from the Goremykin Cabinet. But another, a member of the popular assembly, was appointed to the place. Khvostoff was at one time reputed a reactionary, but in the Duma he has often expressed sentiments strongly in opposition to the government.

The measures Khvostoff urged did not find favor with the bureaucracy, despite the fact that he had been the leader of the Extreme Right, one of the parties that had not joined the progressive movement. While the appointment might be considered in the nature of a compromise, the fact that the new minister was a Duma member, and had not been a hard and fast reactionary, was considered another defeat of the bureaucratic circles.

November

The resignation of another member of the Russian Cabinet was reported Nov 10 by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd. His dispatch said S. V. Rukhloff, Minister of Communication, had retired, and that the Emperor had conferred on him the order of Alexander Nevsky.

December

It was announced, Dec 29, that the new steamship route from Norway to Russia had been established. Since this route would be open throughout the entire year, it was expected that it would be of inestimable benefit to Russia, whose trade difficulties became acute owing to the freezing over of Archangel Bay and the interrupted transit of supplies through Sweden.

See also

ACCIDENTS—RUSSIA
BANKS AND BANKING—RUSSIA
EUROPEAN WAR—RUSSIA
FIRES—FOREIGN
GRAIN—RUSSIA
LOAN AGENCIES—RUSSIA
MONGOLIA
PETROGRAD
RAILROADS—RUSSIA
RAILROADS—SWEDEN
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WAR RELIEF COMMISSION
STOESSEL, LIEUT.-GEN ANATOLE MIKTRAIL-OVITCH
SWEDEN
UNITED STATES — COMMERCE — RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT
WITTE, COUNT SERGIUS JULEVITCH

—Cabinet

General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, resigned June 25. General Polivanoff, a former Assistant Minister of War, will succeed General Soukhomlinoff.

—Co-operative Movement

The Russian press has been stressing the strength and significance of the co-operative movement in that country. During the past fifteen or twenty years it has become an important factor in Russian civilization.

The considerable proportions of this new popular, country-wide movement were first clearly perceived at last year's All-Russian Co-operative Congress at Kiev.

In some parts of Siberia co-operation brings almost a miraculous change into the local life. The Yaroslav *Golos* called attention to the fact that in that province, in 1913, there were operating 69 credit associations with a capital of 94,649 rubles. During the year 1913 the association borrowed 294,654 rubles and received deposits amounting to 1,580,493 rubles. The net profits were 96,434 rubles. Loans were made amounting to 3,380,915 rubles, and agricultural implements and seeds were supplied on credit. On the first of Jan, 1914, the assets amounted to 143,914 rubles. On the first of Jan, 1914, there were 46,078 members with a credit of 4,871,459 rubles, as against 34,989 members with a credit of approximately 3,000,000 rubles on the first of Jan, 1913.

—Finance

The Russian government completed arrangements, on Jan 13, for an acceptance credit of \$25,000,000 to be extended by a group of banks and banking houses in New York, including J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Mechanics' and Metals National, and the Guaranty Trust Company. Its arrangement was that this credit must be taken up by Russia within thirty days, and the entire proceeds were to be used in the purchase of supplies for export. Russia was to draw ninety-day bills on the several banks to the extent of their participations in the undertaking. In the aggregate, these bills amounted to \$25,000,000. According to agreement, the bills would be accepted by the members of the group and be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agents of the Russian government. The accepted bills would be turned into cash by J. P. Morgan & Co., and the proceeds credited to Russia, which might then draw checks against them in payment for purchases as made. The most probable way of turning the acceptances into cash would be their sale in the open market. Since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system a market for acceptances has been growing slowly, and for some time rates for acceptances have been regularly quoted, something heretofore unknown in this country. The loan to the Russian government was considered another evidence of the shifting of the world's centers and channels of international finance, giving New York a new position as a money and credit center.

The budget committee of the Duma Feb 5 in its estimates for 1915 places revenues at 3,132,000,000 rubles (\$1,566,000,000); expendi-

tures, 3,680,000,000 rubles (\$1,840,000,000); extraordinary expenditures, 134,000,000 rubles (\$67,000,000). The committee expects that all budget expenditures will be met by the financial resources of the country.

A governmental announcement made public May 12 instructed the Ministry of Finance to issue a second internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000).

An Imperial decree June 29 authorized the Russian Ministry of Finance, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, to place in the London market short time treasury bonds to the amount of 50,000,000 rubles (\$25,000,000).

The "Official Journal" published, July 3, an imperial edict authorizing the Russian Minister of Finance to make two issues of treasury obligations of \$250,000,000 each. The issues are to be in the shape of 5 per cent short-term notes, free of income tax. The issues will be in denominations of from \$50 upwards. This low denomination was expected to give the loan a popular aspect, and to appeal to foreign as well as Russian investors. The issue is to run for six months, beginning July 3.

A report was submitted Sept 1 by the finance committee of the Duma, urging the authorization of the issuance of paper money by the State Bank. The report says: "For 1915 the estimated war expenses are 7,242,000,000 rubles (\$3,621,000,000), and other expenses 2,847,000,000 rubles (\$1,423,500,000), making a total of more than 10,000,000,000 rubles (\$5,000,000,000). The revenue from ordinary receipts is estimated at 2,796,000,000 rubles (\$1,398,000,000), while credit operations up to the present time have yielded 4,181,000,000 rubles (\$2,090,500,000), leaving more than 3,000,000,000 rubles (\$1,500,000,000) yet to be provided. The Government must prepare the ground for another important loan in foreign markets to pay for material purchased abroad, but in view of our agreement with our allies there is no doubt of our success. In the whole financial history of Russia there has never been a moment's delay in paying creditors."

The Minister of Finance, M. Bark, supported the report of the committee. He said Russia possesses immense reserves of savings, of which the Government intended to make use shortly. The exploitation of internal credit, he said, reached 3,000,000,000 rubles, a figure unprecedented in Russia's financial history.

It was officially announced, Oct 1, that the conferences between Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, had resulted in an arrangement for "a joint course of action between the two allied governments."

M. Bark, Sept 21 had concluded a conference in Paris with Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and departed for London to discuss financial matters affecting the Allies with Mr. McKenna.

A foreign credit loan of 5,500,000,000 rubles (\$2,750,000,000) was authorized by an imperial ukase issued Oct 24. M. Bark was authorized to conduct the negotiations in foreign markets leading to the establishment of the credit, and to issue abroad the necessary treasury bonds in pounds, francs and dollars.

While official confirmation was lacking, it was generally understood Nov 27 that negotiations for the loan of \$60,000,000 by the Guaranty Trust Company to Russian banks had been practically completed. The negotiations had been handled through the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which was to act as intermediary in transmitting the funds to various banks in Russia.

The loan was to bear interest at 5 per cent, and to run for ninety days, but was renewable up to eighteen months on the payment of 1 per cent additional interest for each ninety-day extension.

The Guaranty Trust Company had already lent \$18,000,000 to Russian banks on the same terms, and it was understood that this sum was part of the larger loan, so that the new funds in the transaction were only \$42,000,000.

The money was to be spent entirely in the United States, and was to go principally for railroad supplies and war munitions. Russia was excluded from participation in the Anglo French loan.

The present arrangement was purely a bank transaction and no securities were to be offered to the public.

—Food supply

In consequence of the shortage of food-stuffs, chiefly flour and sugar, entailing great hardships on the poor, all supplies entering Petrograd after Oct 14 were to be controlled by the governor and sold only at official prices.

According to an announcement of Oct 4, the shortage of food had been caused by the congestion of the railroads, which were crowded with refugee trains, as well as to the exploitation of speculators. Abundant supplies were said to exist in Russia.

—Jewish pale

It was announced Aug 25 that pending examination of the whole question, imperial sanction had been given to the decision recently reached by the Council of the Empire to abolish restrictions upon Jewish residents in Russian cities. Petrograd and Moscow as well as cities under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry and the Imperial Court were not included in this decision.

—Munitions

A board of munitions, with practically unlimited powers and authority to expend money, was created in a formal decree issued by Czar Nicholas June 30. The decree was supplemented by a note signed by the Czar proclaiming Russia's intention to continue the war to a victorious conclusion and calling upon all Russians to devote all of their energy to the task of defeating the nation's foes. The new board of munitions was headed by the Minister of War, while its membership was made up of the president of the Duma, four members of

the Imperial Council and four representatives of industry and commerce. The board will be responsible only to the Czar and will report to him directly.

A commission of inquiry had been appointed, according to the *Daily Mail's* Petrograd correspondent (Aug 12) to investigate charges against General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, ex-Russian Minister of War, and others, in connection with the shortage of munitions, which has seriously interfered with the operations of the Russian Army. The resignation of General Soukhomlinoff was announced on June 26. The reason for his retirement had never been officially announced, but it had been assumed that it was due to the failure of the military authorities to provide adequate supplies for the armies in the field.

—Treaties

Ratifications of the Peace Commission treaty between the United States and Russia were exchanged Mar 22 by Secretary Bryan and George Bakhmetieff the Russian Ambassador, making the fifteenth treaty of the sort in force to which the United States is a party.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

An abstract appearing in *The Churchman* of the latest report of the High Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church gives some interesting data about its present standing, says the *Literary Digest*, Oct 23:

"The Russian territory both in Europe and in Asia is divided into 67 dioceses or eparchies. Outside of the Russian frontiers, the Russian Church has under its spiritual jurisdiction the diocese of North America, to which belong all the Orthodox Russians scattered throughout the United States. The white clergy numbers 3043 archpriests, 47,403 priests, 14,868 deacons, and 45,556 ecclesiastical singers. The monasteries reach the number of 538, including 71 bishops' residences, 294 monasteries and hermitages subsidized by the State, and 193 monasteries living on their own resources. They are inhabited by 11,332 monks and 9,603 novices (*poslusniki*). The nunneries number 467, in which there are 16,285 nuns and 54,903 novices. Thus the regular clergy of the Russian Church, both monks and nuns, counts 1,005 monasteries and 92,123 members.

"There are in Russia 53,902 churches, 23,204 chapels and prayer-houses, 31,947 libraries attached either to the bishops' residences or to the parishes, 57 societies of ecclesiastical archaeology. The four ecclesiastical academies of Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and Kazan have 170 instructors and 964 students. The subsidies allotted to monasteries by the State amount to a sum of 440,000 rubles. Five nunneries receive the largest allowances, varying from 30,000 to 16,000 rubles. The land possessed by monasteries is estimated at about 800,000 acres. A portion of the revenue of monasteries is applied to the maintenance of charitable institutions, as hospitals, orphan-houses, ecclesiastical schools. According to the report, twenty-five per cent. of the Russian parish churches do not receive any subsidy from Government funds. Poverty, therefore,

is one of the running sores of the Russian Church. A special commission appointed by the Holy Synod to ascertain the financial conditions of the clergy lays stress upon the necessity of increasing the wages of priests to a sum of 1200 rubles yearly. But the Duma seems not disposed to raise the allowances granted to the Russian Church from the public treasury, and thus 10,000 parishes languish in misery. The report mentions also 55 churches officiated in by the Russian clergy in foreign countries."

RUTLAND RAILROAD

A decision absolving directors of the Rutland Railroad of charges of misappropriation of funds and stock frauds in the purchase of a chain of railroads to connect the Rutland with the Middle West and Canada was filed in Rutland, Vt., Dec 7, by Federal Judge Charles H. Hough. The suit was brought against W. Seward Webb, Percival W. Clement, Horace G. Young, Chauncey M. Depew, and other directors by Andrew C. Spring and eleven others, minority stockholders. The court found that there was no evidence to support the allegations of the original bill charging the misplacing of \$3,000,000 of funds. Two of the defendants, Samuel R. Calloway and Edward W. Rossiter, were dead when the suit was filed. Ex-Gov. Stewart, another defendant, and the plaintiff, Spring, died before the decision was filed, while Judge James L. Martin dropped dead with a nearly completed decision in his pocket.

Mr. Clement said Dec 7:

"Apparently the case was brought to recover millions said to have been misappropriated by the officers and directors of the Rutland Railroad during the period of the construction of the Rutland-Canadian road, but really the case was brought to compel the New York Central to buy the stock of some of the minority stockholders at the price paid by the New York Central for the control of the road."

The suit brought by Andrew C. Spring, who represented minority stockholders, who owned about \$800,000 of stock in the Rutland Railroad, was based on allegations that Percival W. Clement, who had been president of the road, had run it for the interests of himself and his associates, who were made defendants in the suit. It was charged that he and the others had acquired stock control of the road from the Delaware and Hudson Railroad in 1898, and from then until 1902 they had manipulated the stock for their own gain, but to the detriment of the rights of the other stockholders. Dr. Webb was accused of manipulating the market so that the stock fell below its proper value.

SAALFIELD, Baron Ernst von

Baron Ernst von Saalfeld, nineteen years old, son of Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, fell in battle, his name being included in the casualty list of June 12.

SAILORS

See

SEAMAN

ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF, N. Y. CITY

The report of the treasurer of the Cathedral League, Charles F. Hoffman, showed on Apr 24 that the total cost of the Cathedral to date amounted to \$2,201,000, and that the total contributions amounted to \$6,650,000. The Chapels of the Seven Tongues, then almost completed, had cost \$1,250,000. The endowment fund increased during 1914 over \$50,000, reaching \$686,000. There was on hand a total of \$110,000 with which to build the nave, and there was expended in 1914 in maintaining the Cathedral \$87,227. The total contributions of \$6,650,000 included the building of the Cathedral, the Choir School, Synod Hall, the seven chapels and all other buildings connected with the Cathedral.

The officers elected for the year were: President, Robert G. Hone; vice-president, Charles F. Hoffman; secretary, Henry L. Hobart; treasurer, Henry W. Munroe. Members of the Executive Committee appointed were George Zabriskie and J. Lawrence Aspinwall.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY HONDURAS EXPEDITION

The St. Louis University has fitted up an expedition to make a study of tropical diseases and biology in British and Spanish Honduras. The party which left New Orleans on July 21 was composed of the following: John P. Coony, Ph.D., S.J., professor of chemistry; E. N. Tobey, M.D., instructor in tropical diseases, and A. M. Schwitalla, S.J., A.M., a student in biology.

SAINT MARCEAUX, RENE DE

René de Saint Marceaux, the sculptor, died, Apr 23, at Paris, at the age of seventy.

SALEM, Mass.

Salem, burned a year before, had, by Aug 1915, rebuilt \$4,800,000 worth of structures, 514 in number.

SALMON

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

SALT

Salt consumed in the United States amounted to 9,998,520,560 pounds during 1914, an increase of 41,575,800 pounds over the amount consumed in 1913. That amount, announced by the Geological Survey, would mean a per capita consumption of almost 100 pounds for the year. Sugar's per capita consumption during 1914 was 89.14 pounds.

Salt production in the United States was 9,736,911,160 pounds and imports were 261,609,320 pounds during 1914. That product in this country was valued at \$10,271,358. Production was greater than in 1913, keeping pace with the increase of population.

There has been a steady downward trend in the cost of salt owing to the abundant sources of supply and also the great advances made in the last few decades in methods of manufacture, the Geological Survey's experts declare. The widespread distribution of salt has led to great multiplication of manufactur-

ing plants, so that plant capacity has greatly outstripped demand. This has tended to lower prices and to increase efficiency of operation in the plants that have survived the keen competition.

SALVADOR.

Carlos Melendez was elected president Jan 12 and inaugurated Mar 1. Señor Melendez resigned the Presidency Sept, 1914, in order to become a candidate for the office for a second term. The constitution provides for no re-election. Vice-President Alfredo Quinonez Molena was placed in charge of the executive power after President Melendez's resignation was accepted. Señor Melendez then began his campaign for re-election.

Dr. Francisco Martinez Suarez Mar 2 was named by President Melendez as Minister of Foreign Relations. Other Cabinet appointments were Dr. Tomas G. Paloma, Minister of Finance; Dr. Cecilio Bustamante, Minister of Interior, and General Luis Alonso Barahona, Minister of War.

See also

ALFARO, PRUDENCIO

DARAHONA, GEN. LUIS ALONZO

EARTHQUAKES—CENTRAL AMERICA

SALVINI, Tomasso

Tomasso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, died in Florence, Italy, Dec. 31. He was born in 1829.

SAMARKAND

See

TURKESTAN

SAMOAN ISLANDS

An earthquake, accompanied by a hurricane and a tidal wave, swept the Manua Islands of the Samoan group Feb 10. Three persons were killed, whole villages were wiped out, shipping was destroyed or badly damaged, and 3,000 persons were reported homeless and in want. An immediate emergency appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of the Samoans was recommended by Secretary Daniels Feb 13, and the American Red Cross authorized Feb 15 an emergency appropriation of \$2,000 for relief.

SAN FRANCISCO

—Huntington Park

Mrs. Henry E. Huntington of New York and Los Angeles, on Feb 17 offered to the city of San Francisco as a park or children's playground, site property valued at \$275,000, to be named Huntington Park.

SAN FUENTES, Juan Luis

See

CHILI

SAN MARINO.

On Ja 8 Germany was said to have protested to San Marino, declaring the country had been encouraging espionage through its wireless station.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—SAN MARINO

"SANT' ANNA" (liner)

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—ACCIDENTS

SANTO DOMINGO.

News of the assassination of Governor Zayas of San Domingo and two of his children at Azua, a small town about fifty-five miles southwest of Santo Domingo, reached New York Mar 19. Governor Zayas, it was said, went from Santo Domingo to Azua to begin his duties as governor of the province. He was in office two days when adherents of a rival political party shot and killed him.

It became known on Ja 22 that certain defalcation in the funds of the Department of Public Works had been discovered. Sec. Bryan ordered an inquiry on the 23d, and on Ja 25 issued the following statement: "When Nolasca, the auditor in charge of the Public Works Fund, was removed recently a defalcation of some \$8,000 was discovered. The irregularities date back at least two years. A further defalcation of \$1,000 is reported under the Mann administration. Nolasca is a citizen of Santo Domingo and his appointment was made by the Santo Domingo Government. Full information has been asked for and in so far as the prosecution depends upon the action of this Government, instructions will be given when the facts are fully known."

On reports from Minister Sullivan of a new revolutionary outbreak in the Dominican Republic, the Navy Department, Apr 12, ordered the cruiser *Des Moines* to Santo Domingo City from Progreso, Mex., the gunboat *Nashville* being already off the Dominican capital.

Three commissioners representing the Dominican Government arrived in Washington May 6 and began a series of discussions with Secretary Bryan regarding financial questions in Santo Domingo. The commissioners were Frederico Velasquez, Minister of Public Works; Jacinto Peynardo, Minister of Justice; and Dr. Henriquez. The questions to be discussed arose out of the American receivership of Dominican customs collections. The Dominicans were protesting against a number of acts and policies on the part of the American officials in the republic.

Two new appointments to the Cabinet of President Jimenez were announced officially Sept 11. They were José Manuel Francisco Jimenez as Minister of the Interior, and Francisco Herrera as Minister of Finance. Minister Jimenez has occupied the position of Minister of the Interior and has held the portfolio of Public Works in previous administrations.

The Senate, Dec 17, confirmed the nomination of William W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, as Minister to the Dominican Republic.

—Sullivan inquiry

The official investigation of the charges against James Mark Sullivan, minister to Santo Domingo, ordered by President Wilson as the result of a letter written him by W. W. Vick, opened in New York City, Ja 13, before U. S. Senator elect James D. Phelan, special commis-

sioner. It was charged that Mr. Sullivan owed his appointment to a political group representing the interests of the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo, who had in view the control of concessions, government contracts and deposits of government funds. Subserviency to these politicians, responsibility for the recent revolution and general unfitness for office were also charged. W. W. Vick, formerly Customs Receiver of Santo Domingo, the first witness called, reiterated his charges and on Ja 14 read a letter received by him from Sec. Bryan saying "can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me in regard to a man for any place there call on me." On Ja 16 James L. Byrne, a construction engineer of Boston, testified Sec. Bryan did not use facts in Dominican scandal presented to him in April 1914. M. E. Davis included the names of Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, Sec. Bryan and Representative James A. Hamill among those alleged to share in the profit of prospective contracts. On Ja 21, John G. Gray, who indorsed Sullivan's candidacy, defended Sec. Bryan and said nothing had occurred to change his views of Sullivan's fitness for the position. J. Franklin Fort, formerly governor of New Jersey, and James K. McGuire, formerly mayor of Syracuse, testified as to Sullivan's fitness—the latter declaring he was "good enough for those people down there." On Ja 22 "Bald Jack" Rose, of the Becker case, appeared as a character witness for Sullivan and Francis J. R. Mitchell, president of the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo denied any activities on the part of the Banco Nacional group to exploit the island with Sullivan's assistance. Joseph P. Mulholland on Ja 25 testified that the investigation was a "frame up." M. E. Davis appeared on Ja 26 and denied the "frame up" charges. Testimony offered the following day dealt chiefly with the Banco Nacional. These charges were hotly resented on the 27th by William E. Pulliam, former Receiver of Dominican Customs. The New York hearing closed Ja 28, a long statement from Sullivan denying all accusations having been filed.

Charles Strong examined 2 witnesses in Philadelphia Feb 4 in the investigation into the fitness of James Mark Sullivan, who both gave unfavorable testimony. Senator-elect Phelan in Washington, D. C., on Feb 5 resumed his investigation.

On Feb 6 Charles A. Albrecht, ex-Vice-Consul General in Santo Domingo, and Harry S. Dickey said that they regarded Mr. Sullivan as well qualified for his post.

Walker W. Vick resumed the stand Feb 8, and submitted evidence designed to show that Minister Sullivan endeavored, without the knowledge of the Government at Washington and without the approval of the Dominican Congress, to pave the way for the negotiation of a loan of \$500,000 to be made to the Dominican Government through banks in the republic.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary of the President, testified in Sullivan's favor Feb 9, on which day the Washington hearings ended.

James D. Phelan completed the investigation in Santo Domingo Mar 2.

The fact became known June 21 that Senator Phelan had made a report in May finding that Mr. Sullivan had done nothing that involved moral turpitude, but was temperamentally unfitted for a diplomatic post.

SARRIEN, Jean Marie Ferdinand

Jean Marie Ferdinand Sarrien who served as Premier in 1906 and who held portfolios in four cabinets before forming the one which succeeded the Rouvier Ministry, died suddenly in Paris, Nov 28.

M. Sarrien had not played a prominent part in French politics since he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Eugene Georges Clemenceau. He was born in 1840 and served as a Captain of militia in the war of 1870-71. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, became Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in 1885, Minister of the Interior in 1887, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1896, Minister of the Interior in 1898, and Minister of Justice in the Brisson Cabinet in the same year. He was a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in 1906, but was defeated, and was a candidate for the Presidency of France, but was defeated by M. Fallieres.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

The total tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1914 was 17,295,963 (25,566,949 in 1913). Of the whole, the American vessels comprised 13,824,250 tons (21,951,827 in 1913), and the Canadian vessels, 3,471,713 tons (3,615,122 in 1913). The total freight carried amounted to 27,600,499 tons (42,703,642 in 1913). Of this, wheat was the largest single item, amounting to 97,588,508 bushels (139,202,543 bushels in 1913); with coal second, 2,346,156 tons (4,150,217 tons in 1913). The whole decrease in traffic is attributed to the five months of war conditions in Europe.

SAW MILLS

See
LUMBER

SAWYER, Rev. Rollin Augustus.

The author and Presbyterian minister died Ja 18 at Montclair, N. J., aged 84.

SAYRE, Mrs. Francis B. (Jessie Wilson)

President Wilson became the godfather of his only grandson in Williamstown, Mass., May 2. The child was given the name Francis Woodrow Sayre.

SAYVILLE WIRELESS PLANT

See
EUROPEAN WAR, UNITED STATES RELATIONS
WITH—SAYVILLE WIRELESS PLANT

SCANLAN, Bp. Laurence

Laurence Scanlan, Bishop of the Salt Lake diocese of the Roman Catholic Church and a pioneer missionary of the West, died at Salt Lake City, May 10. He was born in 1843.

SCHAUFFLER, Alfred Theodore

Alfred Theodore Schauffler, treasurer of the Robert College in Constantinople, Turkey, died in New York June 11 at the age of seventy-two years.

SCHECHTER, Solomon

Dr. Solomon Schechter, Hebraist and president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, died in New York City, Nov. 19. He was born in 1847.

SCHEINDEL, Frederick

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

SCHIEREN, Charles A.

Charles A. Schieren, former mayor of Brooklyn, died Mar. 10, aged 73.

SCHINDLER, Solomon

Solomon Schindler, a prominent Boston rabbi and writer, died in Boston May 5, aged 73.

SCHWAB, Charles M.

See

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.

SCHOOLS

See

EDUCATION
FRATERNITIES
SOCIAL SURVEYS
TUBERCULOSIS—IN SCHOOLS

—Dental hygiene work

The first exhibition of competitive tooth-brushing was shown on the lawns of Central, Prospect, and Van Cortlandt Parks, New York City, May 29. A trophy was presented by the dental association of the city.

—Religious instruction in

Louisiana

Reading of the Bible and recitation of the Lord's Prayer at the opening of the public schools in Caddo Parish was prohibited under a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, announced in New Orleans Mar. 23. The plaintiffs were of the Catholic and Jewish beliefs, and arguments before the court have been based almost entirely on religious views.

New York State

The assembly committee on public education on Feb. 3 reported favorably the bill to prescribe reading of the Bible in the public schools of New York State. Chairman Tallett says the bill is non-sectarian and there should be no opposition to it.

On motion of Senator Thompson, of Niagara, the Senate, Apr. 22, by vote of 36 to 11, decided to reconsider its action in passing the Greiner bill providing for Bible reading in the public schools.

SCHWENK, Brig.-Gen. Samuel K.

Brigadier-General Samuel K. Schwenk died in New York, Apr. 10, from complications brought on by a bullet he received in the Civil War. He was born in 1842.

SCIENCE

See

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

SCOTT, Brig.-Gen. Hugh Lenox

See

UNITED STATES ARMY

SCOTT, Adm. Sir Percy P.

See

EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN

SCOTT, Capt. Robert Falcon

A statue to the late Capt. Robert F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer, was unveiled Nov. 5 on Waterloo place, London, by A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty. The statue was executed by Lady Scott, widow of the explorer, who previously had designed a bronze memorial to Dr. Edward Wilson of the Scott party, who died with Capt. Scott on the return journey from the south pole.

SCRIABIN, Alexander Nikolaevich

The Russian pianist and composer, Alexander Nikolaevich Scriabin, died of blood poisoning on Apr. 27, at Moscow, where he was born Jan. 10, 1872. His parents planned a military career for him, but his passion for music induced him to go to the Moscow Conservatory, where he became a pupil of Wasili Safonoff, who subsequently, while he was conductor of the New York Philharmonic, brought him over to America and produced some of his orchestral works. Some of his piano pieces had previously been played here by Josef Hofmann. In 1892 he had won the gold medal at the Moscow Conservatory. He then lived for some years in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, and other cities, where he won some fame both as pianist and composer. From 1898 to 1903 he was professor of piano-playing at the Conservatory, which had given him his education, and thenceforth he devoted himself chiefly to composition. His works include short pieces and seven sonatas for piano, three symphonies, the last of which is particularly "futuristic," and a "poem of fire," entitled "Prometheus," which was played in New York March, 1915, by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, and which created something of a sensation through its fantastic attempt to associate changing colored lights with his music.

See also

COLOR—MUSIC

SCRIMGER, John, D.D.

Rev. John Scrimger, principle of McGill Presbyterian College, Montreal, died at L'Islet au Massacre, Quebec, Aug. 7. He was 66 years of age.

SCULPTURE

At Cyrene, in Libya, once the principal city of ancient Cyrenaica, a colossal statue of Alexander the Great, lacking only a part of the right forearm, was excavated early in February. It is a magnificent marble copy of the celebrated bronze of Alexander by Lysippus, which is known only by the copies

of it on coins, the original having been destroyed.

The statue was probably made some fifty or sixty years after the original in the third or fourth century before Christ.

It is larger than life size, and represents Alexander entirely nude, standing, looking upward, and with his right arm outstretched and his left holding a spear, on which he is leaning.

The coffee colored statue of Aphrodite, attributed to Praxiteles, was bought by John D. Rockefeller for \$60,000 to occupy the pedestal in the new Temple of Love on the Rockefeller place at Pocantico Hills.

This Aphrodite created a sensation in the art world ten years before when the Metropolitan Museum of Art officials rejected it on the ground that it was not the work of Praxiteles, and immediately many art connoisseurs took up arms in defence of its genuineness. On Aug 2 the United States Customs authorities admitted the statue free of duty as an artistic antiquity.

SEAFIELD, James Ogilvie Grant, Earl of

Announcement was made Nov 14 that the Earl of Seafield had been killed in France. He was born in 1867.

SEALS

See

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

SEAMAN, William Henry

William H. Seaman, judge of the United States Court of Appeals died Mar 8 aged 72.

SEAMEN

United States

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Sept 1, announced that the United States shipping commissioners during the year ended June 30, 1915, shipped, reshipped and discharged for American merchant vessels 414,744 seamen, compared with 378,772 during the fiscal year 1914. The New York commissioner reported 247,833 men, an increase of 43,486 over 1914; New Orleans reported 27,687, an increase of 16,121 over 1914; Seattle, 52,263, an increase of 2796; and San Francisco, 29,285, a loss of 25,093 over 1914.

Of 218,411 men shipped (including repeated voyages of the same men), 65,196 were native-born Americans, 29,965 naturalized Americans, 29,395 British, 25,252 Spaniards, and 21,853 Scandinavians. The Germans and Austrians reported number 13,002, but New York reported that other seamen believed to be Germans shipped as of Swiss or Dutch birth. The figures above did not include 6233 Asiatics shipped at Hong Kong.

SEAMEN'S ACT

Formal report of conferees on the long-disputed seamen's bill, to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertions and to promote safety at sea, was submitted to Congress Feb 23. The bill would direct the President to terminate treaty arrangements providing for the arrest of officers and sea-

men charged with desertion from merchant vessels of the United States in foreign countries and from merchant vessels of foreign nations in the United States. Conditions for lake, coastal and ocean steamers, for life saving equipment, which has been one of the main points of contention, were compromised. Lake steamers would be required to carry life boats for 20 per cent of passengers and life rafts for 30 per cent more. Vessels plying within 25 miles of the coast would be required to carry life boats and rafts for 35 per cent each—70 per cent in all. Ocean-going vessels would carry life boats for 75 per cent and rafts for 25 per cent more.

President Wilson Mar 4 signed the Seamen's bill. The provisions of the bill do not go into effect for fifteen months.

Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory, on Apr 1, rendered a formal verdict to the effect that no part of the Seamen's act shall become effective until Nov 4, 1915, for American vessels, and until Mar 4, 1916, for other vessels.

It was said on June 15th that serious consideration was being given to the advisability of including in the next annual report of the Department of Commerce an exposé of the conditions brought about by the enactment of the seamen's law. The most natural thing as a result of this would be a recommendation from the Department favoring the repeal of the measure.

President Wilson said on June 15th that he had not as yet received any response from the twenty-one foreign nations notified of the operation of the act. He explained that the abrogation notices had only lately been sent and the nations had not had time to reply. On the other hand, a number of these nations protested against the measure when it was under consideration by Congress. It was announced that a thorough investigation of the matter would be conducted through the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce, Sept 7, made public two opinions on the La Follette Seamen's act, which tended to limit its application. The first was an opinion from the Attorney-General approving the holdings of the solicitor of the Department of Commerce to the effect that section 14 of the new law, relating to equipment, does not apply to the vessels of foreign nations which have laws "approximating" the laws of the United States. The second was an opinion of the solicitor of the Department of Commerce holding that the provisions of the Seamen's act do not apply to vessels granted American registry under the emergency ship registry act of August, 1914.

The opinion of the Attorney-General was rendered upon a request of President Wilson, and upheld the opinion previously rendered by Solicitor Thurman. Only foreign passenger vessels are subjected to the seamen's law, and then only when the laws of the foreign country do not "approximate" the laws of the United States. Freight vessels and passenger vessels not carrying passengers at the time

are not subjected to the law, according to the Attorney-General.

Several regulations relating to seamen's wages issued by the Bureau of Navigation were made public, Sept 9 by the Department of Commerce. In accordance with the new regulations, section 3 of the seamen's act will "apply to seamen on vessels of the United States on and after Nov 4, 1915. It will not apply to foreign vessels." This section relates to the final payment of wages, and provides that a seaman shall be paid within two days after the conclusion of his contract, within twenty-four hours after the discharge of the cargo, within four days after the discharge of the seaman, and in all cases a sum equal to one-third the wages due at the time of discharge. For delay beyond these periods, the master or owner will be fined two days' wages for each day's delay.

Attorney-General Gregory, Sept 21, rendered his second opinion on the seamen's act. This is on section 4, which provides that seamen receive one-half the pay due them at each port the vessel touches. It further provides that "this section shall apply to seamen on foreign vessels while in harbors of the United States, and the courts of the United States shall be open to such seamen for its enforcement."

The question which has been raised is whether or not there is a flaw in the new law, inasmuch as it makes provision for foreign seamen to demand half their wages while in an American port, even though they are employed under a foreign contract, and does not make any provision for the abrogation of treaty rights which the United States may have signed with the foreign country on this point. It is conceded that if such a case comes up before a court of the United States the court is not bound to recognize a foreign contract even when the seaman has signed for the round-trip voyage, agreeing to receive his wages at the end of the voyage. On the other hand, the clause makes no provision for diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries for the easy application of this requirement. The opinion was sent to President Wilson.

The government's interpretation of the language test clause of the seamen's act, passed by the last Congress, was announced, Sept 23, by Secretary of Commerce Redfield. It set forth that the law does not require "the use of any particular language on the part of officers and crew of any vessel, "but that any language which is understood in sufficient measure by officers and the proper proportion of the crew will comply." The requirement that members of the crew shall be able to understand any order given them by their officers is construed as "meaning only such orders as may normally be given to members of the crew in each department of the vessel in the course of the usual performance of their regular duties. Among these duties, however, should be included lifeboat work or

emergency work for such members of the crew as may be called upon to perform these classes of work. In conclusion, Secretary Redfield said, the language test is understood to require the safeguarding of a vessel "in such a manner as shall be helpful and not hurtful to our maritime commerce, and that it is in no sense intended to be used to create embarrassment or to cause unnecessary expense or delay."

A statement as to the dates when section 14 of the seamen's act goes into effect on various classes of vessels was issued Oct 13 by the Department of Commerce as follows:

Section 14 stipulates the equipment which a vessel shall carry, such as lifeboats, etc.

The following statement of the scope of application of section 14 of the seamen's act of March 4, 1915, based on the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated August 25, 1915, and opinions of the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, dated September 3 and September 4, 1915, is issued for your guidance:

1. Section 14 of the act will apply on and after November 4, 1915, to steam vessels of the United States referred to in the act, except such steam vessels admitted to American registry under the ship registry act of August 18, 1914.

2. Section 14 will apply on and after September 4, 1916, to steam vessels of the United States admitted to American registry under the ship registry act of August 18, 1914.

3. Section 14 will not apply at any time to
 "(a) Foreign steamers not carrying passengers to or from the United States;
 "(b) Foreign steamers carrying passengers to the United States.

4. Section 14 will apply on and after March 4, 1916, to foreign steamers carrying passengers from the United States under the flags of those countries whose inspection laws do not approximate those of the United States, unless in the meantime those countries adopt inspection laws approximating those of the United States and accord reciprocal privilege to vessels of the United States in their ports.

5. Section 14 will not apply to foreign steamers carrying passengers from the United States under the flags of those countries whose inspection laws approximate those of the United States and that have entered into reciprocal relations with the United States. The countries which have such approximate laws and which have entered into such relations are Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Canada, New South Wales, New Zealand, Japan, the Netherlands, and Norway.

Sec. Redfield has issued new regulations under the new act relating to the definition of able seamen, as follows:

"By virtue of the authority conferred by section 13 of the act approved March 4, 1915, which provides that upon examination, under rules prescribed by the Department of Commerce as to eyesight, hearing, physical condition and knowledge of the duties of seamanship, a person found competent may be rated as able seaman after having served on deck twelve months at sea or on the Great Lakes." The following regulations are prescribed for determining the knowledge of the duties of seamanship of such persons who make application for examination for a certificate of service as able seaman:

1. Any person who has twelve months' service on deck at sea or on the Great Lakes on any vessel of 100 tons gross and upward (except those navigating rivers exclusively and the smaller inland lakes, and except fishing or whaling vessels or yachts), including decked fishing vessels, naval vessels and coastguard vessels, may make application to any board of local inspectors for a certificate of service as able seaman, and upon proof being made to said board by affidavit as to service, and examination as to physical condition and knowledge of the duties of seamanship, showing the nationality and age of the applicant and the vessel or vessels on which he has had service, the board of local inspectors shall issue to said applicant a certificate of service which shall be retained by him and be accepted as prima facie evidence of his rating as able seaman."

"2. No person shall be examined who does not produce satisfactory affidavit or affidavits that he has served at sea or on the Great Lakes as prescribed in paragraph 1.

"3. Each applicant shall pass the prescribed physical examination before a medical officer of the public health service before being permitted to take the examination to determine his knowledge of the duties of seamanship.

"4. The professional examination to determine the applicant's knowledge of the duties of seamanship shall be oral, and shall be conducted in the form of questions and answers and by practical tests. The applicants shall be examined in each of the prescribed subjects and given a mark in each based on a scale of 100.

"5. No person shall be recommended for or shall receive the certificate of service as able seaman who fails to attain a general average of merit of less than 70 per cent.

"6. The professional examination may be conducted by an officer of the United States navy, the coast-guard, lighthouse service, coast and geodetic survey, navigation service or any other marine officer designated by the Secretary of Commerce. When any such officer conducts the examination the board of local inspectors shall issue to the applicant a certificate of service as able seaman upon receiving notice in writing from such an officer that the applicant has passed the prescribed examination as to knowledge of the duties of seamanship.

"7. The professional examination will be conducted as concisely as possible, with the view of determining the applicant's qualifications, and will embrace the following subjects:

"(a) Boxing the compass. The applicant will be required to box the compass by points or degrees, according to the experience he has had in the use of either method.

"(b) Lights and fog signals. A knowledge will be required of the running and anchor lights for steam and sailing vessels on the sea, inland waters or Great Lakes, and a like knowledge of fog signals, according to the waters on which the applicant has served.

"(c) Signals for starting, stopping, slowing down, and backing the engines of steam vessels. This examination will be restricted to the signals in use on the sea or Great Lakes, according to the waters on which the applicant has served. In view of the widespread use of engine telegraphs, knowledge of engine bell signals, while deemed advantageous, will not be required if in other respects the candidate is qualified.

"(d) Passing signals for steam vessels. To be confined to vessels meeting or passing under ordinary condition.

"(e) Knotting, bending, splicing, and hitching. The applicant will be required to make a few of the principal knots, bends, splices, and hitches in common use by sailormen.

"(f) Ability to pull an oar. The applicant's knowledge of pulling an oar will be determined by actual trial in a boat.

"(g) Clearing away, lowering, and getting a boat away from the ship. The applicant's ability will be determined by actual trial aboard ship.

"(h) Handling boats at sea. This examination will include questions relative to the proper handling of a boat in running before a heavy sea, in pulling into a sea, the trip of the boat, and steering with an oar, tiller or yoke.

"(i) Knowledge of nautical terms. The applicant will be required to definitely locate different parts of a ship and to give the names of the different masts, sails, rigging, davits, etc.

"(j) Steering. The applicant will be required to demonstrate his knowledge of handling the wheel of a steamer by obeying orders passed to him as a 'wheelman.'

Crews of vessels using American ports were not to be subjected to a language test, according to instructions sent out Oct 29 by the Department of Commerce under the La Follette Seaman's Act. The new law went into effect as regards American vessels on Nov 4.

The State Department proceeded slowly with negotiations with foreign countries whose treaties with the United States were effected by the enactment of the new seamen's law. Notices were served on sixteen Governments that certain provisions of the law abrogated

portions of existing treaties and that it was the desire of the United States to negotiate new treaties.

Up to Nov 1 the British Government was the only one which had made a full response to the notice. The British were agreeable to the abrogation of their treaty and would consent to the negotiation of a new instrument. Other Governments asked for information about the question.

See also

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.
NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SHIPS AND SHIPPING, JUNE 11

SEAWEED

See

KELP

SEBASTIAN, Charles E.

See

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SEDGWICK, Arthur George

Arthur G. Sedgwick, the New York lawyer and literary critic, died July 14, aged 70.

SEE, Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson

See

GRAVITATION

SEEDS

See

NURSERY STOCK—EUROPEAN WAR EFFECTS

SERBIA

March

During the month of March reports of epidemics of typhus and other malignant diseases in Serbia roused both the fear of a great plague in Europe and the humanitarian forces of the United States. One official communication received by the Government was to the effect that 50,000 had died. Authentic cabled dispatches announced that some sixty physicians, including Americans and several other foreigners, had died of typhus in the last two months. Not only typhus, but typhoid, was spreading rapidly, and, with the warmer weather, cholera was feared.

The American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation Mar 18 decided to undertake immediately extensive medical relief measures for Serbia.

After prolonged negotiations through the Spanish Legation at Bucharest, the Austrian and Serbian governments agreed Mar 18 to exchange interned women, of all ages, and men under 18 years and over 50.

April

The Rockefeller Foundation made public, Apr 16, the first instalment of the report of the Rockefeller Foundation War Relief Commission concerning conditions in Serbia. The head of the commission is Dr. Wickliffe Rose. In part the instalment reads:

"At the present time typhus, typhoid, and recurrent fever are epidemic in Serbia. Small-pox and scarlet fever are also present in some communities. Cholera is expected with the warmer weather of spring. It is safe to say that the three epidemic diseases are distributed throughout the country. We found all

three of these diseases in the communities we visited and in all the larger hospitals. In Nish an English physician stated that it was his belief that a hundred patients were dying of typhus daily. One day during the visit of this commission it was reported that the cemetery at Nish contained 250 unburied bodies of typhus victims, the force of gravediggers being unable to keep up with the work. In Belgrade in one hospital were 165 cases of typhus, with a larger aggregate number in several other hospitals. In Skopje, Dr. Barrie, an English physician, who has been in Skopje several months at the head of a medical mission of the British Red Cross, estimated the number of typhus cases on Feb 24 at 2000.

"Without medical care, with no direction or resources for setting on foot sanitary measures, remote and helpless, the population is being decimated, while the epidemic spreads in rapidly widening circles. Every community on main lines of travel is in the clutches of typhus. The Serbian government is absorbed in the conduct of the war; its usual staff of civil employees is too much depleted by the demands of the military service for it to turn attention to the gathering of statistics, but estimates based on inadequate information place the total number of typhus cases in Serbia at 25,000 to 30,000."

Plans for the elimination of typhus fever in Serbia and its possible permanent disappearance as a menace to the armies of the world, were outlined May 12 by Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, who was then considering an offer by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against the plague.

"One of the most necessary moves, if typhus is to be stamped out, is the return of the families now held in the congested districts to their farms," said General Gorgas.

"Great care must be taken in sending the Serbian farmers and their families back to their homes, in order that the infection is not carried with them. Each newly infected district becomes a point of radius for the spread of the disease.

With the people distributed over a larger area, the problem of the physicians and sanitary experts becomes one of extermination of the body louse, which is the carrier of typhus fever. The human body is practically the only habitat of the parasite. If the people are rid of it typhus will disappear. It is no easy matter to clear such a large district as exists in Serbia of these insects. Keeping constantly at it is the only way.

May

Professor R. A. Reiss of the University of Lausanne wrote from Kragujevatz, Serbia, May 24, that conditions in that country were much better than a few months ago. The Serbian Army had been reorganized during the long lull which followed the retreat of the Austrian Army from Serbia. Great Britain and France had supplied the Serbians abundantly with ammunition and artillery. The most deadly foe during the winter had been typhus. The death rate among the victims

of this disease had been reduced from 60 to 15 per cent. as a result of the work of physicians from abroad. Some of these were Americans and Frenchmen, but the majority were French. More than 100 French physicians were then with the Serbian Army. Crops had been planted by the Serbian women, and an abundant harvest was expected.

June

Encouraging reports from the campaign against typhus in Serbia came to the State Department June 2 in dispatches from Nish. Suppression of the plague was said to be going steadily forward in the districts where American Red Cross officers were at work.

Dr. Reynold Kirby-Smith of Sewanee, Tenn., who, when the typhus situation was at its worst, went from the American Red Cross Hospital at Pau, France, to Belgrade to take up the work of Dr. Edward Ryan, who had fallen a victim to the disease, arrived from Europe June 16. Dr. Kirby-Smith bore the news that the great epidemic was practically under control as a result of the methods introduced by the American and other sanitarians who went into the stricken country. Of the Americans who volunteered Dr. Donnelly of Brooklyn and Dr. Magruder of Washington died of the typhus, while many others contracted the disease.

The Greek steamer *Themistocles* sailed June 26 with twenty-five Columbia University students bound for Nish on a Serbian relief mission and thirty-five physicians from different parts of the country who made up a Red Cross expedition. These doctors took with them a new costume invented to meet the special requirements of their work by Dr. William Clark and Dr. F. T. Van Buren of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The particular feature of the costume is that it is made from top to toe in one piece, which includes a kind of hood for the head furnished with mica-covered eye holes. The garment is to protect the physicians from insects which carry typhus germs. As a further precaution against the germ-carrying insects the physicians will sleep in cots suspended by ropes covered with a tar preparation. The physicians will also wear underclothes of silk, which will be washed in gasoline each night to guard against infection.

Dr. Harry Plotz, pathologist at Mount Sinai Hospital, the discoverer of an anti-toxin for typhus, accompanied the expedition, carrying with him 20,000 tubes of his serum.

July

The American vice-consul at Belgrade reported, July 22, that the typhus epidemic in Serbia and Montenegro was under control. Red Cross officials notified the Rockefeller Foundation in New York to provide any necessary funds, in co-operation with the Red Cross, for completing the work of putting that part of the European zone under the jurisdiction of the American Sanitary Commission in a clean condition. The dispatch of the consul said that an appropriation of \$10,000 would be ample for control of infectious disease during the next two months, and that certain per-

manent improvements could be made with a similar amount. The Red Cross has approximately \$10,000 available for that purpose. It already has given \$30,000, the Rockefeller Foundation nearly \$100,000, and a Serbian committee \$10,000.

September

The decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava was conferred upon John D. Rockefeller, it was stated, Sept 11, in recognition of the relief work done by the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbia. Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission in Serbia, on leaving the country was made a Grand Officer of the Order of St. Sava by the Prince Regent.

The Committee of Mercy announced, Sept 18, the approaching withdrawal from Serbia of its Serbian expedition, which went to that country several months before to assist in eradicating typhus and other diseases then epidemic there. The expedition was made up of twenty-five Columbia University students and an equal number of Serbian-Americans. The Serbians will remain in Serbia.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission to Serbia, stated, Sept 21, that the struggle against epidemics in that country had been most bitter, but that it was being won. Sanitary conditions were promising, he said, and the army was in good condition.

It was stated, Sept 30, that Crown Prince Alexander had decorated forty-three American physicians and sanitary engineers, in recognition of their services in stopping the epidemics which broke out in Serbia after the war began. The Americans decorated were representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross.

See also

GORGAS, MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM C.
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION—WAR RELIEF
COMMISSION

—Bulgarian attack

A Bulgarian attack was made Apr 3 near Vallandovo, when several thousand irregulars, wearing military uniforms, crossed the frontier and surprised and killed the Serbian guards. They occupied all the heights on the left bank of the Verda River and penetrated as far as Strumitza, cut the telegraph and telephone wires, drove back the Serbian troops, and captured two guns. The Serbian troops, reinforced, repulsed the invaders after a violent all-day fight and recaptured the guns. The Bulgarians lost heavily in killed and wounded. The Serbians lost fifty men killed.

The Bulgarians, Apr 5, explained that the raid was the work of rebels and promised to disarm them when they reach the Bulgarian frontier.

SETON, Ernest Thompson

Ernest Thompson Seton's official connection with the Boy Scouts was severed at the last annual meeting, held in Washington on Feb 11.

"SEVEN SISTERS" ANTI-TRUST LAW

See

AMALGAMATED COPPER CO.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

After being delayed by ice Sir Ernest Shackleton's section of the expedition sailed in the *Endurance* from South Georgia near the Falkland Islands Ja 11. Owing to the ice Shackleton did not expect to be able to cross the continent till the next season. No word from the expedition is likely to reach the outside world until the spring of 1916. The *Endurance* was equipped with a powerful wireless receiver, with which to receive messages from the Marconi station in South America, but it could not transmit any messages.

SHALER, Brig.-Gen. Charles

Brig.-Gen. Charles Shaler, U. S. A., retired, died of apoplexy in Indianapolis in his 72d year.

SHARP, Benjamin.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp, the former Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, died on Ja 24 at Morehead, N. C., aged 56 years. He was with Commander Peary's first expedition to the arctic in 1891.

SHATTUCK, Samuel Walter

Samuel Walker Shattuck, for forty-four years professor and controller of the University of Illinois, died early in February at his home in Champaign, Ill. Professor Shattuck was born in 1841.

SHAVER, Gen. Robert G.

At the age of 85 Robert G. Shaver, brigade commander in the Confederate army, died at Foreman, Ark., on Ja 14.

SHAW, George Bernard

See

DRAMA—BARKER, GRANVILLE, PRODUCTIONS

SHELLS, ARTILLERY

—Detection of Unexploded

A curious invention, designed to disclose by means of magnetism unexploded shells buried in the earth not more than eighteen inches, was tested at Nancy, France, June 12 by the Prefect of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. The invention is the work of Professor Camille Gutton, of the science department of the University of Nancy. The object of the device is to protect farmers from striking live shells with their ploughs.

—Metals used in manufacture of

The demands of manufacturers of shrapnel and other shells and rifle cartridges constitute an important item of consumption in copper, spelter, and other metals. The metals, needed to fill the war orders already placed, may be estimated at over 10 per cent of the 1914 copper production of the United States, about 7 per cent of the spelter production, and nearly 20 per cent of the lead production.

A British 18-pounder, or 3.3-inch caliber

shrapnel, requires 5 pounds 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ounces of brass, the various brass parts and their weight being: Cartridge case, 3 pounds 1 ounce; fuse socket, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; fuse cover, 2 ounces; and tube, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; total, 5 pounds 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ounces. Of this amount of brass, two-thirds is copper and one-third spelter (in some cases the copper content runs up to 70 per cent), so that the amount of copper used in making the brass parts for one of these shells is very nearly 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. A small copper band around the shell adds 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, making the total copper 4.04 pounds. Spelter consumption per shell of this size is a shade under 1 pound 14 ounces, or 1.87 pounds.

Lead bullets weighing 7.92 pounds, and composed of seven parts lead to one of antimony, constitute the metal load of the projectile, so that each shrapnel requires 6.93 pounds of lead to 0.99 pound of antimony.

Estimating the total orders for shrapnel and other shells placed here by Europe at 25,000,000 shells, these orders would call for a total of 101,000,000 pounds of copper, 46,750,000 pounds of spelter, 173,250,000 pounds of lead, and 24,750,000 pounds of antimony.

The metal consumption, actually, is larger, as a fair proportion of the shells placed are 4.7-inch howitzer shells, taking more brass; and there are also some 6-inch, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and probably 9-inch shells being made. The metal consumption of shells varies as the cube of their diameter, a 6-inch shell, for instance, requiring eight times as much metal as a 3-inch of the same type.

Copper refinery production in the United States, in 1914, amounted to 1,500,000,000 pounds. On this basis, the takings for shell manufacture would require nearly 10 per cent. of output. Production, however, will be increased this year.

Spelter production in 1914 was 721,140,000 pounds, the takings for shell manufacture thus representing about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the 1914 output, which will also be higher in 1915.

Lead production was 925,000,000 pounds, the takings for shells representing nearly 19 per cent of the 1914 output.

No consideration is taken in these calculations of the other war needs of metal. Rifle cartridges, for instance, are composed mainly of copper, there being 1 pound of the red metal used in making 24 Lebel cartridges, a type widely used by the French army. Every 125 of these cartridges made consume 1 pound of spelter, and a small amount of nickel.

Steel consumption per shell varies more widely with the different types, and presents more difficulties in calculating. A finished 3.3-inch shell contains 6 pounds 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of steel, the steel shell weighing 6 pounds 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, and the diaphragm 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. If the shell is made from a steel bar, the weight of this is about 17 pounds; while a forging for the same purpose weighs approximately 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and a "bottle" made by the seamless-tube process somewhat less. A large percentage of the steel used is wasted, which is not the case in the other metals, the scrap of the brass, etc., being remelted and used.—*Wall Street Journal*.

SHEPARD, Charles Upham

Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, of South Carolina, the only successful tea grower in America, died July 4, aged 71.

SHEPARD, Mrs. Finley J. [née Helen Miller Gould]

It became known, Oct 22, that Mr. and Mrs. Shepard had adopted a child from St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry. The boy will be known as Finley Jay Shepard.

SHEPPARD, Dr. John Evans

Dr. John Evans Sheppard, an authority on diseases of the ear, died, Sept 13, at the age of 56.

SHERMAN, Frank Asbury

Prof. Frank Asbury Sherman, of the mathematics department of Dartmouth College until two years ago, died at Hanover, N. H., Feb 26, aged 74.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW

See

PRICE MAINTENANCE

SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

Senators Lodge and Root attacked the Administration's bill for a government owned merchant marine in the Senate on Ja 4. Senator Root declaring it would be taxing the nation to "conduct a business in which individual enterprise had failed" and might be regarded by the belligerents as a violation of neutrality. On the 5th Senator Lodge submitted amendments excluding ships of the belligerents. The debate in the Senate began on the 7th. On the 21st the Senate Democrats in caucus for the 4th time fixed the membership of the shipping board at five, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and 3 civilians, agreed to incorporate the proposed enterprise in the District of Columbia and adopted an amendment limiting the capital to \$20,000,000. The bill was completed and made a party measure on the 23d. Senator Root led the Republican attack on the bill (Ja 25). Senator Lodge's amendment was rejected on the 26th by the Commerce Committee, and the revised bill as amended by Senator Fletcher, was again reported to the Senate. The filibuster on the bill continued the following day, the Democrats keeping the Senate in session until 9 o'clock. On Ja 28 Senator Walsh of Montana defended the bill, declaring that the right to buy enemies' ships had been conceded by Britain for 100 years. Senator Fletcher charged that "Rockefeller-Morgan-Perkins interests" were behind the opposition to the measure. After an exhausting debate, continued through Ja 30 until 11 o'clock (25 consecutive hours) the Senate took a recess until the following Monday.

After a 34-hour truce, the fight on the ship bill was resumed Feb 1. Sec. Bryan on that day issued the following statement: "No nation has protested against the passage of the shipping bill and it is not likely that any nation will or would, since the bill does not necessarily raise any diplomatic questions." Senator Nelson, during the debate on the bill Feb 2, called attention to an exhibit contained in part 2 of the report of the Treasury

Department on shipping conditions (Senate Doc. 673), giving a descriptive list of 22 vessels which were available for purchase, their tonnage and the price fixed for each. In an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Feb 4 Sec. of the Treasury McAdoo defended the bill, saying that the fear of foreign complications was unfounded. On Feb 10 after a protracted filibuster, formal notice in writing that he would seek a cloture amendment to the Senate rules to end debate on the Ship bill at 2 p. m. Feb 19, and cause a final vote to be taken three hours later, was given by Senator Reed.

The House Democratic caucus on Feb 16 committed itself to the administration compromise ship purchase bill by a vote of 154 to 29. The caucus followed a warning from Speaker Clark that an extra session of Congress might be ruinous to the party. The Administration bill was passed by the House at 1.25 a. m. on Feb 17 after the House had been in continuous session since 11 o'clock of the preceding day. The final voting was: Yeas, 215; nays, 122; present and not voting, 7. A conference committee was called Feb 23. The conference report was considered by the House Feb 25 and by the Senate Feb 26.

The filibuster against the bill continued Mar 1 and Mar 2 when it was forced back into conference. When the measure came up unexpectedly on the following day, Senator Fletcher moved the appointment of conferees. Senator Weeks solemnly read a list of more than twenty who had asked for time to speak on the motion to appoint conferees. Senator Fletcher thereupon withdrew the motion.

The bill died with the adjournment of Congress.

In furtherance of his plan to renew his advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill before the next session of Congress, President Wilson, Aug 16, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a full investigation of ocean shipping facilities between the United States and ports in Latin America and Europe. The investigation, which was suggested to the President by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in connection with his work as presiding officer of the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, will look particularly into the changes in ocean shipping conditions brought about by the war.

The Treasury Department's announcement of the coming inquiry invited "shippers throughout the country" to write to the commission, setting forth conditions as they have found them and the effect on their particular business of the "scarcity of steamship tonnage," and the "increase in freight rates and the effect of these rates upon their business."

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

—Lobby Investigation

As the result of the persistent demand of Sen. Burton for an inquiry into how far negotiations had proceeded by the Government looking toward the purchase of foreign-built ships under authority of the proposed shipping bill,

the Senate on Feb 15 adopted a resolution for an investigation of the rumors of negotiations for the purchase of foreign interned ships and of the alleged lobby conducted by the so-called "ship trust" against the pending legislation. Senators Walsh, Simmons and Reed, Democrats, and Burton and Weeks, Republicans, were appointed a committee of five to conduct the investigation.

Resuming the shipping lobby investigation Mar 1 the special committee of the Senate were told by P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the International Mercantile Marine Company that he knew of no lobby having been conducted against the Administration's ship purchase bill nor of any attempt to influence any member of Congress on that measure. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania was appointed a member of the Senate Ship Purchase Bill Investigating Committee Mar 4, taking the place made vacant by the retirement of Senator Burton of Ohio, whose term has expired.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, Mar 12 refused to tell the Senate Committee what his business was or with whom he conversed during recent visits to Washington while the bill was under consideration in Congress. He was informed of the penalty for recalcitrancy, advised that he might consult counsel, and excused until Mar 16.

Sidney E. Morse, of New York, secretary of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference, testified before the Senate Ship Lobby Inquiry Committee in Washington, D. C., Apr 8, that his organization had taken absolutely no interest in the ship purchase bill. His testimony concluded the investigation of allegations of a lobby in connection with the bill, and Chairman Walsh announced that the committee would meet again in the fall to draft its report.

—Referendum on

The United States Chamber of Commerce submitted to its constituent member chambers of commerce throughout the country a referendum on the question of merchant marine. The balloting on this question closed June 23. Over 600 chambers of commerce and trade organizations in the United States voted on the questions submitted.

According to the count, the business community of the United States voted over 8 to 1 in opposition to the Government ownership and operation of merchant vessels in the foreign trade, whereas they voted 13 to 1 in opposition to Government ownership and private operation of such vessels. The vote of the National Chamber stood nearly 15 to 1 in favor of subvention by the Government for the establishment of fast ocean mail lines. The vote also stood 3 to 1 in favor of subsidies by the Government to offset the difference in the cost of operation under the American flag and the cost of operation under foreign flags. There were two ballots. Questions submitted to the organizations in the first and their total answers follow:

Do you favor the Government undertaking the purchase, construction, or charter of vessels for mercantile purposes, together with the operation of such vessels? 82 in favor; 698 opposed.

Do you favor ownership of merchant vessels by the Government, but with operation by private parties under leases? 54 in favor; 711 opposed.

Do you favor subsidies from the Government to offset the difference in cost between operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep sea trade under foreign flags? 558 in favor; 186 opposed.

Do you favor subventions from the Government to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important, and to American dependencies? 718 in favor; 48 opposed.

In the second ballot was set forth recommendations by the National Chamber's special committee on merchant marine, of which William H. Douglas, of New York, is the chairman. The committee recommendations and the voting follows:

The committee recommends the creation of a Federal shipping board to investigate and report to Congress regarding the navigation laws and to have full jurisdiction, under the law, in all matters pertaining to oversea transportation. 645 in favor; 116 opposed.

The committee recommends that the Government subscribe to the entire stock of a marine development company with a capital of thirty million dollars, this company to have authority for seven years to lend, under supervision of the Federal shipping board, upon the security of first mortgages on merchant vessels, taking as evidence of this indebtedness bonds which bear a fair rate of interest and contain provisions for amortization, the development company to guarantee the bonds as to principal and interest, and sell them to the public. 422 in favor; 314 opposed.

The committee recommends that the ocean mail law of 1891 be amended by lowering the speed for first-class steamers from twenty to sixteen knots, and for second-class steamers from sixteen to twelve knots, and by making the compensation adequate to permit the establishment of lines of steamships carrying both mail and freight. 690 in favor; 66 opposed.

The committee recommends that there should be legislation abolishing deferred rebates and providing for supervision of rates by the Federal shipping board, with requirements for filing with the board schedules of rates and all agreements among oversea lines. 607 in favor; 131 opposed.

The committee recommends that Federal licenses should be taken out by lines, domestic and foreign, engaged in shipping between ports of the United States and other countries. 616 in favor; 121 opposed.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

United States

The Department of Commerce announced Feb 28 that nearly half a million tons have been added to the American merchant marine since the law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry was passed last August. To the end of Feb 133 foreign-built vessels had been placed under American registry, with an aggregate tonnage of 475,523.

By a vote of 287 to 13 the House Ja 7 passed the Peters bill relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters. The bill was introduced by Mr. Peters in June, 1913, and was reported favorably in December of the same year.

The *Great Northern*, one of the two new passenger ships built by the Cramps for the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, started from Philadelphia Ja 27 on her maiden voyage to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The ship, said to be the finest of the

kind ever built in Philadelphia, carried 500 passengers, including Government and San Francisco exposition officials.

It was announced, June 11, that the *Minnesota* would steam late in July for Vladivostok and Oriental ports on her last trip under the American flag. She will be placed under British registry or sold, or both, by Nov, because of the restrictive regulations prescribed by the new United States seamen's law. Her crew of two hundred was made up largely of Chinese. To employ an entire English-speaking crew would increase the operating expenses \$130,000 yearly and make loss certain.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced in August a sweeping investigation into ocean transportation and freight rates. This, he said, would be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of President Wilson.

A new administration shipping bill, which would provide the United States with naval auxiliaries in war time and be utilized in up-building our foreign trade during time of peace, was outlined in detail, Oct 13, by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, in a speech to the business men of Indianapolis.

As outlined in his speech, Mr. McAdoo's plan is:

1. Congress to appropriate \$50,000,000 for an American merchant marine of 400,000 to 500,000 gross tons, for possible use as naval auxiliaries.

2. Money to be expended by shipping board of five members, three of whom are to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate and Secretaries of Navy and Commerce, ex-officio.

3. Board to organize corporations; subscribe to capital stock in whole or in part; establish steamship lines to meet trade needs, operate ships or lease them.

4. Board to arrange for through bills of lading and special through export rates over rail and steam lines in conjunction with Interstate Commerce Commission.

5. Board to reform navigation rules and regulations and make recommendations to Congress.

The annual report of *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, issued Nov 10 in New York City stated that notwithstanding the war the tonnage of vessels classified by Lloyd's at the close of the fiscal year ended June 10, 1915, was 300,000 in excess of the preceding twelve month.

Merchant shipbuilding in the United States the report said had increased greatly, and there was also great activity in Japan, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Merchant shipbuilding in the United Kingdom fell off because of the demand on the shipbuilding resources for war vessels.

"The increase," the report said, "is most marked in America, where there is at present under construction and on order, for classification in *Lloyd's Register*, the largest amount of tonnage on record for that country."

The committee during the year ended June 30, 1915, passed plans of 733 vessels representing 1,715,500 tons of shipping, to be built under the inspection of the Society's surveyors with a view to classification in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, as compared with plans

of 749 vessels of 1,650,000 tons for the previous twelve months.

The vessels actually completed and classed in *Lloyd's Register* during the year ended June 30, 1915 numbered 571, of 1,295,623 tons, of which 536 were steamers, or motor vessels, of a tonnage of 1,289,827, and 35 were sailing vessels of 5796 tons. Of the total, 864,247 tons, or about 67 per cent, were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 844,184 tons, Colonies 20,063 tons), and 431,376 tons, or about 33 per cent, for other countries.

The following table sets forth the new tonnage classed by the Society during the last ten years:

Year—	Steam. Tons.	Sail. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1905-6	1,408,579	4,066	1,412,645
1906-7	1,470,312	14,410	1,484,722
1907-8	1,147,547	4,244	1,151,791
1908-9	845,719	9,265	854,984
1909-10	923,703	6,243	929,946
1910-11	1,089,123	9,353	1,098,476
1911-12	1,455,988	12,178	1,468,166
1912-13	1,643,250	21,417	1,664,667
1913-14	2,014,397	5,788	2,020,185
1914-15	1,289,827	5,796	1,295,623

In addition to the large number of ocean-going vessels dealt with during the year, plans had been approved for vessels of many other types, including freight steamers for the Great Lakes of America, and a variety of vessels for channel and river service.

See also

ADMIRALTY LAW

AERONAUTICS

CRAMP SHIPBUILDING CO.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—IN
BLOCKADE ZONE—MERCHANTMEN DE-
STROYED

GREAT BRITAIN—PRIZE COURTS

INSURANCE, MARINE—WAR RISKS

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

MANIFESTS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

RUSSIA

SEAMEN'S ACT

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE—AN-
NUAL REPORT

France

A Ministerial decree issued at Paris Feb 11 abolished the use of the words *tribord* and *babord* (starboard and port) in all French ships in favor of the simpler right and left as commands to the steersman. A report addressed to President Poincaré gives as the reason for the change the fact that a vessel's safety is likely to be compromised by possible confusion due to the similarity of the two expressions. A similar decree on July 24, 1884, abolished the words in the navy, but the merchant service has hitherto retained the old phraseology.

—Accidents.

January

The steamship *Fukuju Maru* on Ja 11 rescued 170 persons from the Peninsular and

Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Nile*, which ran ashore on a reef in the Inland Sea, near Iwaijima.

21 men of the crew of 27 of the British steamer *Penarth* were drowned Ja 18 off the Norfolk coast.

The Wilson liner *Hydro* sank off the Donegal coast, near the Giant's Causeway, Ja 22. Two of the crew of 20 survived.

The schooner yacht *Idler*, owned by J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Penn., which was driven on the inner Diamond Shoals, 14 miles south-east of Cape Hatteras, on Ja 24, sank the next day. It is believed Capt. Robert H. Harding and his crew of 14 perished.

Before dawn on Ja 26 off the Delaware Capes the schooner *Elizabeth Palmer* drove her bows into the side of the *Washingtonian*, America's largest freighter on her maiden trip. Both ships sank. The crews, with one seaman

missing, were picked up.

The revenue cutter *Itasca* reported on Ja 27 that it was believed the Italian steamship *Angelo Parodi* had sunk about 300 miles off Cape Henry, with all on board. The vessel carried a crew of about 27 men.

An officer and 6 seamen arrived in New York Ja 31 on board the *Monterey* after having been picked up at sea from the waterlogged hulk of what had once been the American four masted bark *Ethel V. Boynton*.

March

The Mallory Line steamship *Denver*, sprung a leak and was abandoned on March 23 in latitude 39° 46' and longitude 46° 23' in a sinking condition. The crew and passengers were rescued.

Eighteen of the crew of the British steamship *Trostburg* lost their lives Mar 27 when that vessel was wrecked near Cape Spartel, on the Moroccan coast, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar.

April

Sixteen men, including the captain, lost their lives in the foundering of the tug *Edward Luckenbach*, off False Cape, Va., Apr 4. The *Luckenbach* was searching for three barges, which had broken loose, when the disaster occurred. The first and second officers were saved. The tug was one of the largest plying on the coast.

The report of Special Master John B. Jenkins, filed in Norfolk, Va., Apr 17, named by the Federal Court in the litigation arising out of the collision between the Old Dominion Steamship Company's liner *Monroe* and the *Nantucket*, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, in which the former was sunk off the Virginia coast in Jan, 1914, has allowed damages against the two companies aggregating about \$1,000,000. The report, while proving the validity of the various claims against the companies, does not pass

upon the liability of each defendant to the other. The master merely passed upon the request of the defendants for a limitation of liability to the value of the respective vessels.

The Admiralty Court handed down a decision, Apr 27, holding the collier *Storstad* responsible for the collision with the liner *Empress of Ireland* in the St. Lawrence River, May 29, 1914, an accident which cost, approximately, 1000 lives in the sinking of the liner with nearly all aboard. No blame whatever was attached to the captain or crew of the liner by the court.

The suit was brought by the Canadian Pacific Railway against the owners of the *Storstad* for \$2,000,000 damages for the loss of the liner. The amount of damages, the court held, would be assessed later.

Specific blame for the crash was placed on the shoulders of Alfred Tuftenes, first officer of the *Storstad*. Judge Dunlop found that he had caused the collision by altering the course of his vessel after it was shut out from view of the *Empress of Ireland* by the fog.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred francs was the amount asked for in Montreal, June 10, out of the proceeds of the sale of the *Storstad*, to cover the loss on registered mail which was being carried on the *Empress of Ireland* at the time she was sunk by the former boat. This claim was entered by W. Simpson Walker, K.C., Register of the Admiralty Court, acting on behalf of the Postmaster-General of the Dominion.

M. J. Morrison, K.C., acting on behalf of the Government, set forth the claim that by virtue of the Postal Union Convention held at Rome in 1906, the Government which is entrusted with the sending of the mail undertakes to pay the sum of fifty francs for any piece of registered mail lost in transit. The Canadian Government asked that it be considered a privileged creditor in this matter.

May

The Canadian Government seamer *Christine* was sunk in the St. Lawrence River, May 18, with a loss of eight lives in a collision off the Island of Orleans by a Canadian submarine.

Fifty persons were drowned May 25 when the Chilean steamer *Maximiano Errasuris* struck a reef and sank.

The Dutch liner *Ryndam*, which sailed from New York May 25 for Rotterdam with seventy-seven passengers and a million dollar cargo, was badly damaged in a collision fifteen miles southwest of the Nantucket shoals lightship May 26, with the tramp freighter *Joseph J. Cuneo*, which sailed from Boston for Baracoa, Cuba. United States battleships in the vicinity answered the wireless calls. The *Ryndam's* passengers and those of her crew who had been transferred to the *Cuneo* were taken off by the *South Carolina*. The battleship then convoyed the stricken liner to New York.

June

C. K. G. Billing's big seam yacht *Vanadis* rammed the Metropolitan Line steamer *Bunker Hill* in a dense fog off Eaton's Neck, Long Island, near Huntington and Oyster Bay, on June 13. Two men were killed and several persons were seriously injured. Both boats were damaged in the collision, but neither took much water and each was able to move under its own steam after the accident.

The French torpedo boat No. 331 sank June 15, after a collision with the British steamer *Arleya*. Six of the warship's crew were drowned. The others were rescued by torpedo boat No. 337. The torpedo boat No. 331 was launched in 1907. It had a displacement of 97 tons.

September

The Fabre liner *Sant' Anna*, from New York to Marseilles, put into the Azores, Sept 17, with her No. 2 hold on fire, with 1700 passengers on board. She was believed to have been set on fire by a bomb or incendiary torch.

The commander and officers of the Fabre Line steamer *Sant' Anna*, declared that they had collected indisputable evidence that the fire was set by five Austrian passengers, who gave false names when they boarded the vessel. Three of these passengers, it was asserted, were arrested, while the two others threw themselves overboard and disappeared.

Captain Pavy, commander of the *Sant' Anna*, made a statement to the authorities in Naples, Sept 27, that the smoke or vapor arising from the flames is described in an affidavit as asphyxiating gas, adding that forty persons were overcome by the fumes, but they were soon revived. He had eighteen pieces of fuse which were found after the fire was extinguished.

Four hundred and seventy passengers and crew of the Greek steamship *Athina* were rescued in midocean Sept 19 when the vessel caught fire and was abandoned. Two steamships answered the *Athina's* distress signals. The first to arrive was the anchor liner *Tuscania*, which took off 408 persons. The British steamship *Rumanian Prince* was soon on the scene and took off 61 remaining passengers. The *Athina* was the third steamer set on fire by bombs or incendiary torches placed in the hold among the cargo in New York by agents who were trying to prevent supplies being shipped to the Allies.

The first was the Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha*, the second *Sant' Anna*. An account of the fire on the *Minnehaha* will be found under the heading Holt, Frank.

November

At least 15 lives were lost when the North Pacific steamship company's steamer *Santa Clara* was wrecked on the south jetty rocks in Coos bay, Or., on Nov. 2.

See also

"EASTLAND" DISASTER
"TITANIC" DISASTER

—American merchant marine

Merchant vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navi-

gation, Department of Commerce, during the fiscal year ended June 30, were 1220 of 215,711 gross tons, compared with 1291 of 211,578 gross tons for the fiscal year, 1914. During the 10 months, under the ship registry act of Aug. 18, 1914, to the American merchant fleet, 147 foreign-built vessels of 528,907 gross tons had been added, making the total for the year from both sources 1373 vessels of 744,618 gross tons. This tonnage is the largest annual addition to the American merchant fleet in the history of the United States. In 1908 the total increase was 718,683 gross tons, in 1907 it was 596,708 gross tons, and in 1855 it was 586,102 gross tons. The losses to the merchant fleet for the past year had not all been reported, but for the first nine months they numbered 1062 vessels of 195,052 gross tons.

It became known, July 21, that, acting under orders of Secretary Daniels, with the approval of the President, the Board of Inspection and Survey for ships of the Navy Department was making a survey of all the American merchant vessels, with a view to their use by the government in the event of war. Every ship which flies the American flag was being taken into consideration, its tonnage, condition, speed, etc., noted, together with its availability as an auxiliary of the United States Navy.

See also

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE—
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—ANNUAL REPORT

—American registry

A total of 150 vessels had been added to the American merchant marine since the passage of the emergency ship registry law, August, 1914, according to a report issued June 27 by the Bureau of Navigation. The total 150 vessels registered under this act to and including June 19, represented 528,912 gross tons.

A deal by which eight, and possibly a dozen, so-called Danish steamships were to be transferred to American registry and placed under the protection of the American flag was frustrated in June by the refusal of the United States Government to permit it. More than \$1,000,000 was involved in the purchase of these vessels from their original German, Greek, Norwegian, Dutch, and Swedish owners. Richard Wagner, president of the newly formed American Transatlantic Company, with an office in the Whitehall Building, Battery Place, New York, represented himself as the owner of these vessels.

Under the new law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry, 149 ships, with a gross tonnage of 527,071 tons, were transferred to the United States flag during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Figures announced July 13 by the Department of Commerce show that of this number, ninety-nine formerly were in the British merchant marine, thirty in the German, and six in the Belgian. One Italian, three Norwegian, and four Cuban ships also were transferred.

Of the German vessels, twenty-five were owned by the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, and were transferred

to the American company and American registry early in the war. Four others were Hamburg-American line ships, of which one, the *Dacia*, on her first trip under the Stars and Stripes, was taken into a French prize court with a cargo of cotton consigned to Germany.

—Repaired ships

The House on Feb 17 passed the Senate bill of the previous December providing that where vessels are wrecked on the coast of the United States and repaired in an American shipyard they may be admitted to American registry in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce if the cost of repairs is three times the salvage value of the vessel. This is precisely the law as it stood for more than half a century on the statute books, having been first enacted in 1852 and repealed by Congress in 1906, when it was enacted that wrecked vessels rebuilt in this country should be admitted to American registry only by special act of Congress. The bill was fought by representatives of shipping interests because vessels thus rebuilt and registered can be used in coastwise trade.

—Anti-trust legislation and litigation

Judge Lacombe in the U. S. District Court on Feb 3 dismissed the anti-trust suits of the Government against the Brazilian Steamship Conference and the Far Eastern Steamship Conference. The chief points in the decision were:

Prince Line, Hamburg-South American Line and other members of Brazilian Steamship Conference, parties to rate agreements, etc., do not violate Sherman Law.

American Asiatic Steamship Company, Hamburg-American Line and other members of Far Eastern Steamship Conference, parties to rate agreements, etc., do not violate Sherman Law.

Court finds Brazilian combination has been practically dissolved as a result of the European war.

No unreasonable monopoly is enjoyed by lines operating either to Brazilian ports or the Far East.

Mere agreements to insure fair returns from operation of ocean carriers, to establish uniform rates of freight naturally liable to change from time to time, to give regular and sufficient service at stated intervals so that there would not be an overplus of vessels one month and a scant supply the next month, to have regular sailing dates enabling shippers to make firm contracts for future deliveries, do not unreasonably or abnormally restrain trade.

Conference lines are not charging unreasonable rates through their combinations and agreements.

Rebates at a stated percentage for exclusive shippers, on a deferred system, not secret, open to all for exclusive shipping over the defendant lines, with differentiation in prices charged to small as against large shippers, are not illegal or in restraint of trade.

Lines operating in Brazilian trade under the conference agreement are enjoined from refusing to receive cargo offered at their regular rates, unless good cause is shown, such as prior engagements for space.

No evidence that shippers have been injured in the course of their business or hampered has been secured from manufacturers, merchants or traders in the United States or in the Far East as a result of the pooling agreements, rate fixing and regulation of sailings by the defendants in the Far Eastern Steamship Conference.

No evidence that "fighting ships" have been operated by the defendants in the trade to the Far East.

No relief granted to Government as to any of its prayers in the petition against the Far Eastern steamship lines.

Government attorneys say both cases will undoubtedly be taken to United States Supreme Court for final adjudication.

—Armed merchantmen of belligerent nationality

The State Department has drawn up a set of rules covering armed merchant vessels of belligerent nationality, as follows:

A

A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

B

The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

C

Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for, and will not be used in offensive operations.

Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are:

That the caliber of the guns carried does not exceed six inches.

That the guns and small-arms carried are few in number.

That no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.

That the quantity of ammunition carried is small.

That the vessel is manned by its usual crew, and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.

That the vessel intends to and actually does clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, or a port indicating its purpose to continue in the same trade in which it was engaged before war was declared.

That the vessel takes on board fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination, or the same quantity substantially which it has been accustomed to take for a voyage before war was declared.

That the cargo of the vessel consists of articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war in operations against an enemy.

That the vessel carries passengers who are as a whole unfitted to enter the military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies, or of any of its allies, and particularly if the passenger list includes women and children.

That the speed of the ship is slow.

D

Port authorities, on the arrival in a port of the United States of an armed vessel of belligerent nationality, claiming to be a merchant vessel, should immediately investigate and report to Washington on the foregoing indications as to the intended use of the armament, in order that it may be determined whether the evidence is sufficient to remove the presumption that the vessel is, and should be treated as, a ship of war. Clearance will not be granted until authorized from Washington, and the master will be so informed upon arrival.

E

The conversion of a merchant vessel into a ship of war is a question of fact which is to be established by direct or circumstantial evidence of intention to use the vessel as a ship of war.

—Chinese Pacific line

Five million dollars, it was stated Sept 3, had been subscribed by a coterie of Chinese merchants in San Francisco and in the Orient to finance the steamship line which was announced recently would be established to ply between San Francisco and China in competition with Japanese lines. Half a million dollars of the fund had been set aside for instant

call, said the announcement, which was made on authority of John L. McNab, attorney for the Chinese.

—Countries carrying American trade

Over 52 per cent of the American trade is being carried in British bottoms, according to a letter from the Secretary of Commerce to the Secretary of the Treasury, made public Feb 18. On the other hand, over 14 per cent is being carried in American bottoms, whereas American bottoms had previously carried but little over 9 per cent of the American trade. The letter contained the following memorandum which shows the aggregate value of our water borne commerce (imports and exports), in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and in the first half of the current fiscal year (July 1 to Dec 31, 1914), with the proportionate amount carried in vessels of the principal nations, stated in millions of dollars:

Flag under which carried—	Value of water-borne commerce. Fiscal year 1914.	1914 July-Dec.,	1913 July-Dec.,	Percentage July-Dec., 1914
American	\$368	\$234	9.26	14.09
British	2203	872	53.45	52.54
German	522	50	13.79	3.06
French	175	76	4.64	4.64
Dutch	155	97	4.10	5.90
Norwegian	132	100	3.49	6.03
Japanese	80	44	2.14	2.65
Italian	73	51	1.94	3.10
Austrian	59	3	1.57	0.23
Belgian	47	7	1.27	0.47
All others	147	120	4.35	7.29
Totals	\$3785	\$1660	100.00	100.00

"A similar analysis for the month of Dec 1914 gives the following results: Total imports in vessels, \$102,040,876, of which \$16,771,000, or 16.4 per cent, came in American, and \$43,669,000, or 42.8 per cent, in British vessels, the remainder being in vessels of other nationalities. Total domestic exports in vessels, \$221,193,000, of which \$20,350,000, or 9.2 per cent, went in American, and \$128,112,000, or 57.9 per cent, in British vessels, the remainder being in vessels of other nationalities. Total water-borne commerce, month of December, 1914, \$323,234,000, of which \$37,121,000, or 11.5 per cent., represented the value of that carried in American vessels, and \$171,781,000, or 53.1 per cent, that carried in British vessels. From the foregoing it would appear that the current statements relative to the percentage of our trade carried in American vessels is substantially correct, but that the share accredited to English vessels is somewhat excessive."

—Failure in Delivery

The right to claim a total constructive loss on cargo which, by "restraint of princes" could not be delivered, is upheld in a decision made in Feb by Justice Bailhache in the London Commercial Court in an action brought by Sanday & Co. against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company under certain policies on two linseed cargoes.

—Freight Rates—War Effects

A joint report by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, presented to the Senate on Jan 25, shows increases in ocean freight rates reaching 900

per cent and even the extreme of 1150 per cent—as compared with the rates current previous to the war. The former figure expresses the increase of rates on wheat from New York to Rotterdam, on grain from Baltimore to European ports (not in Germany), and on cotton from Savannah to Bremen. The rate on cotton from Galveston to Bremen has increased 1150 per cent.

The report points out that a continuation of such rates on exports at the level of December's shipments, would cost American exporters \$216,224,400 above the usual cost; and if a similar charge is laid on the imports the total cost to the United States for the year would be \$532,110,000 in addition to regular ocean freight rates.

The report adds that even at these rates no cargo space can be had until March or April.

—Internments

Foreign ships laid up in United States ports early in 1915 numbered 66, 55 being German and 11 Austrian. Their total tonnage was 518,706. Nine of the number were in Hawaiian ports. Of the others 30 were in New York, 8 in Boston, 4 in Baltimore, 4 in New Orleans, 3 in Philadelphia, 2 each in Norfolk, Galveston and San Francisco, and 1 in Seattle and Savannah. 43 of these ships ordinarily employ as crews 7,787 men. A list of ships, their gross tonnage, their place of internment, and their owners follows: *Vaterland*, 54,282, N. Y., Ham.-American; *G. Washington*, 25,570, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Amerika*, 22,622, Boston, Ham.-American; *Kronp. Cecilie*, 19,503, Boston, N. German Lloyd; *K. Wilhelm II.*, 19,361, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Pres. Lincoln*, 18,168, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Pres. Grant*, 18,072, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Cincinnati*, 16,339, Boston, Ham.-American; *Pennsylvania*, 13,333, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Gr. Kurfurst*, 13,102, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Bulgaria*, 11,440, Balt., Ham.-American; *Barbarossa*, 10,984, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Prinzess Irene*, 10,983, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Fried. Der Grosse*, 10,771, N. Y., N. German Lloyd; *Hamburg*, 10,531, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Rhein*, 10,058, Balt., N. German Lloyd; *Neckar*, 9,835, Balt., N. German Lloyd; *König Wilhelm II.*, 9,410, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Bohemia*, 8,416, N. Y., Ham.-American; *M. Washington*, 8,312, N. Y., Un. Austriaca; *Köln*, 7,409, Boston, N. German Lloyd; *Dora*, 7,037, N. Y., Un. Austriaca; *Rhaetia*, 6,600, Phila., Ham.-American; *Erny*, 6,515, Boston, Un. Austriaca; *Prins Oskar*, 6,026, Phila., Ham.-American; *Wittekind*, 5,640, Boston, N. German Lloyd; *Ockenfels*, 5,621, Boston, Hansa; *Armenia*, 5,464, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Arcadia*, 5,454, Norfolk, Ham.-American; *Adamsturm*, 5,000, N. Y., Hansa; *Pisa*, 4,967, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Himalaia*, 4,948, N. Y., D. Tripovich Co.; *Morowit*, 4,795, Galveston, Atla. Sea Navv. Co.; *Willehad*, 4,761, Boston, N. German Lloyd; *Prins Joachim*, 4,760, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Serapis*, 4,756, San-Fran., Kosmos Line; *Pr. Aug. Wilhelm*, 4,733, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Ida*, 4,730, N. Y., Un. Austriaca; *Pr. E. Friedrich*, 4,650, N. Y., Ham.-

American; *Franconia*, 4,637, Phila., D. Tripovich Co.; *Allemannia*, 4,630, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Harburg*, 4,472, N. Y., Deut.-Australis; *Saxonia*, 4,424, Seattle, Ham.-American; *Clare*, 3,932, N. Orleans, Un. Austriaca; *Nassovia*, 3,902, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Teresa*, 3,769, N. Orleans, Un. Austriaca; *Budapest*, 3,651, Norfolk, Atl. Sea Nav. Co.; *Campania*, 3,551, Galveston, D. Tripovich Co.; *Siberia*, 3,535, Balt., Ham.-American; *Sarnia*, 3,402, N. Y., Ham.-American; *Georgia*, 3,143, N. Orleans, Ham.-American; *Hohenfelde*, 2,974, Savannah, Missle & G. Mfg.; *Portonia*, 2,778, N. Y., Damps. R. Horn; *Maia*, 2,555, N. Y., Holm & Molzen; *Clara Menmig*, 1,685, N. Y., Otto Zelch; *Anna*, 1,575, N. Orleans, Un. Austriaca; *Neptun*, 197, San Franc., Joliet; *Pommern*, 6,557, Honolulu, N. German Lloyd; *O. J. D. Ahlers*, 7,490, Hilo, Hansa; *Pr. Waldimer*, 3,227, Honolulu, N. German Lloyd; *Setos*, 4,730, Honolulu, Cosmos; *Holsatia*, 5,649, Honolulu, Ham.-American; *Locksun*, 1,657, Honolulu, N. German Lloyd; *Loong Moon*, 1,971, Honolulu, Ham.-American; *Staats. Kracke*, 2,009, Honolulu, Ham.-American; *Gov. Jaeschke*, 1,738, Honolulu, Ham.-American.

Complete and detailed information as to the tonnage, number and identities of German and Austrian merchant vessels which were sheltered at Italian and Italian colonial ports when Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies, compiled from information received at Lloyds (London), and all of which were subject to the reported confiscation decree by the Italian Government, came to hand June 3. The complete list contains the name of fifty-seven German and Austrian vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 228,761 tons, at sixteen Italian ports, which were open to seizure as Italian prizes.

The largest of Italy's prize ships, shown in the list, is the *Moltke*, of 12,335 tons gross, held at Genoa after reaching that port from New York on July 28, 1914. Next in size is the German steamer *König Albert*, of 10,484 tons gross, also detained at Genoa after a trip from New York on July 17 of last year.

—Losses of the world, 1914

The Department of Commerce made the following announcement:

"The number of ships lost to commerce throughout the world is presented in the statistical summary for 1914, prepared by *Lloyd's Register*, which announces that in the course of a year the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 766 vessels, of 1,055,112 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 491 were steamers, representing 870,662 tons, and 275 sailing vessels, of 184,450 tons. The reduction was due to those lost, broken up, condemned, etc. The sailing vessel record is practically the same as in 1913, but the loss to commerce of steamers represented a total of 338,000 tons higher than for the preceding year. The losses involved are but a small percentage of the full mercantile marine of all countries, the figures of which in 1914 were:

"Steamers, 24,444, tonnage, 27,987,782; sailing vessels, 6,392, tonnage, 3,685,675.

—Measurement of vessels

Regulations interpreting the laws that relate to the measurement of vessels, together with copies of the laws of the United States on that subject and of the Suez Canal regulations, were published Aug 25 by the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, in a single book of eighty-four pages, for the guidance of those identified with maritime interests. There are twenty-two pages of instructions for the tonnage measurement of vessels, with subdivisions under the general topics of gross tonnage and net tonnage. The laws of the United States relative to the measurement of vessels include those applying to measurement, gross tonnage, deck houses, breaks, etc., hatchways, between decks, open vessels, water ballast, net tonnage, crew accommodations, deductions for other purposes, deductions for propelling power, register tonnage, appendix of measurement, vessels exempt from measurement and measurement of foreign vessels.

June 30, 1914, virtually the war period, is only 172,217 gross tons, while the average annual increase for the ten years up to June, 1914, was 1,308,000 tons.

The increase in American tonnage during the year has been 524,445 gross tons, or about four times our average annual increase for the ten years up to June, 1914, and larger than the annual increase of tonnage under the British flag (including Dominions and Colonies) for the ten years up to June, 1914, which was 403,000 tons. The American increase is practically made up of 523,361 gross tons, mainly owned under foreign flags by American capital before the European war and transferred under the Ship Registry Act of August, 1914. Of this tonnage, 333,639 tons were transferred from the British and 147,742 gross tons transferred from the German flag.

Following is Lloyds' statement on June 30 for the past three years of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant shipping and the change worked since June 30, 1914.

GROSS TONNAGE OF WORLD MERCHANT MARINE SHIPPING FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER JUNE 30, 1915

	1913	1914	1915	Change from 1914
World	46,970,113	49,089,552	49,261,769	+172,217
American	5,427,636	5,368,194	5,892,639	+524,445
British	20,431,543	21,045,049	21,274,068	+229,019
German	5,082,061	5,459,296	4,706,027	-753,269
Norwegian	2,457,890	2,504,722	2,529,188	+24,466
French	2,319,438	2,285,728	2,285,728	—
Japanese	1,500,014	1,708,386	1,826,068	+117,682
Italian	1,521,922	1,668,296	1,736,545	+68,249
Dutch	1,309,849	1,496,455	1,522,547	+26,092
Swedish	1,047,270	1,118,086	1,112,883	-5,203
Russian	974,178	1,053,818	1,054,762	+944
Austria-Hungarian	1,011,414	1,055,719	1,018,210	-37,509
Other countries	4,005,152	4,292,093	4,293,104	+1,011

Brief reference is made to the Panama Canal rules for measurement, with the statement that customs officers may obtain copies, as well as supplies of Panama Canal tonnage certificates, from the chief office, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C. Questions of interpretation under the Panama Canal measurement rules are to be submitted in writing directly to the Governor of the Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Decisions on such subjects are to be published and distributed to collectors of the customs. There are forty-three pages relating to the Suez Canal, including the measurement rules, memorandum on the application of the rules of 1904 relative to the measurement of superstructures, instructions to American custom's officers and regulations relating to the measurement of United States naval vessels for the Suez Canal, the last mentioned for use in the preparation of tonnage certificates upon which tolls may be collected when ships of the United States navy have occasion to pass through that canal.

—Merchant marine of the world

"Lloyds Register of Shipping for June 30, '15, shows a total tonnage for the world's merchant fleet of 49,261,769 gross tons. The figures cover vessels of 100 gross tons or over and do not include vessels plying on American rivers, barges, etc. Gross tonnage is the entire cubical contents of the ship, including spaces occupied by engines, boilers, bunker coals, etc., stated in terms of 100 cubic feet to the ton.

The increase in the world's tonnage since

—Oil burners

"Two big steamships, the *Kroonland* and the *Finland*, are to be converted from coal burners to oil burners," says the *Outlook*, Oct 27. "This will be a highly profitable change, \$9,000 being the expected saving on fuel and \$3,500 on wages of firemen on each round trip of each ship. In addition, the removal of coal bunkers will permit the carrying of 1,500 additional tons of cargo at a profit of \$25,000 a ship for each trip at present freight rates."

—Ocean travel

A statistical presentation of conditions in ocean travel to Europe appeared in *The Journal of Commerce*. It relates both to cabin and steerage passengers. Immigration figures for 1914 reached the lowest point recorded since 1901. In the first seven months of the war 500,000 fewer passengers were carried across the Atlantic and 703 fewer trips were made than in 1914.

The revenue losses sustained by the transatlantic lines from the decline in passenger traffic are admittedly heavy, it says, although earnings from freight transportation, resulting from prevailing high rates, are expected to make up to some extent such losses. The decrease in the number of trips, it should be remembered, included the fact that the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Austro-American, Russian-American, Red Star Line from Antwerp, and the Cunard Line from Trieste and Fiume discontinued services after the first seven months of 1914.

—Registry—Transfer to enemy flag

By an Order in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, Oct 25, the government declared its intention no longer to be bound by Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which runs as follows:

"Subject to the provisions respecting the transfer to an enemy flag, the neutral or enemy character of a merchant vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly."

In place of this there is substituted a regulation in accordance with which ships shall be treated in the same manner as their cargoes. Enemy goods are now liable to capture at sea under whatever flag they may be; but the Declaration of London enacted that even if a ship was owned to the extent of 50 per cent by an enemy subject she should still be entirely free from confiscation if registered under a neutral flag. This alters the seizure code to agree with that applied by France in the *Dacia* case.

The arguments by which this position was defended in the report of the naval conference of 1908, which framed a declaration, seem now relatively feeble. "From more than one point of view," the conference declared, "ships may be said to possess individuality, notably, they have nationality and national character. This attribute of nationality finds visible expression in the right to fly the flag, and here, therefore, is the best test by which to decide whether their character is neutral or enemy. It is, moreover, preferable to rely exclusively upon this test and discard all considerations connected with the personal status of the owners."

No reason was given as to why it should be preferable to ignore the nationality of the owners or shareholders in a vessel and be guided only by the flag she flew. Ships are property, just as much as cargoes, and the government has now decided that both shall be regarded as such and subjected to the same tests in determining their enemy or neutral character.

The new Order in Council lays open a proportion of British-owned shipping to reprisals on the part of the German government. A considerable trade is carried on with and between the Scandinavian countries by British-owned vessels registered at Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish ports, and by others in which British subjects have a part share. The retaliatory measures which Germany may be expected to take will naturally jeopardize British interests in all such ships upon which the enemy is able to lay his hands, and which hitherto have been immune by reason of the neutral flag. The Baltic is practically the only area in which the danger exists.

—Transfer to neutral flag

The United States Department of Commerce Nov 23 published the following text of the French law regarding the sale of French ships to foreigners, as it appeared in the official journal on Nov 14:

"Article 1. During the present war and until the expiration of a period of six months following the cessation of hostilities any voluntary sale to a foreigner of a French sea-going vessel is prohibited,

both in France and abroad. However, exceptions to this prohibition may be authorized subject to conditions to be specified by the Minister of Marine.

"Article 2. Any deed executed in contravention of the preceding stipulation shall be void and the vendor rendered liable to a term of imprisonment varying from one to six months and a fine of from 16 to 500 francs, or to one of these two penalties alone. Moreover, the ship shall be confiscated, and in the event of its capture not having been effected the court shall order in substitution of confiscation the payment of a supplementary fine equal to the half of the vessel, which shall be determined by the court.

"Article 463 of the penal code relating to extenuating circumstances may be applied even regarding confiscation, in place of which there may be imposed a fine of lesser amount than the value of the ship.

The U. S. Department of Commerce Nov 18 issued the following announcement regarding British, German and Austrian ship transfer restrictions:

"Copies of the British, German and Austrian laws in regard to the transfer to foreigners of their national ships have been furnished by the United States Bureau of Navigation for the use of Americans who may be interested in shipping. The information conveyed by these copies of existing laws is especially valuable at the present time when efforts are being made to extend American ownership of ships engaged in international traffic.

"A bill to restrict the transfer of British ships to persons not qualified to own British ships makes the provisions:

"1. A transfer made after the 1st day of February, 1915, of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, or a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade on behalf of His Majesty, and any person who makes, or purports to make, such a transfer after the commencement of this act, without that approval, shall, in respect of each offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"2. This act shall apply to British ships registered at foreign ports of registry, and to British ships registered in any British possession other than those mentioned in the schedule of this act and it applies to British ships registered in the United Kingdom.

"3 (a). This act may be cited as the British ships (transfer restriction) act 1915, and shall be read as one with the merchant shipping acts 1894 to 1914.

"a. This act shall have effect only during the continuance of the present war."

"The scheduled countries are British India, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, (including Papua and Norfolk Island), New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

"The German law of October 21, 1915, forbids the transference, in whole or part, of the ownership in merchant vessels that are already built or in the course of construction, to persons who are not German subjects. Contravention, or such attempt, will be punished severely also when committed by Germans abroad.

"The 'Handels Museum,' the official publication of the Austrian Museum of Commerce, announced in its issue of September 9 a decree of the Ministry of Commerce, dated August 27, with reference to the sale of merchant vessels to foreign countries. The provisions of this decree are:

"1. All legal business by which the ownership of Austrian merchant vessels shall be wholly or partly transferred to subjects of foreign governments requires special consent of the Ministry of Commerce. Such legal transactions closed without said consent are prohibited and invalid.

"2. Transgressions of this decree, in so far as not subject to criminal punishment, will incur a fine of up to 5,000 crowns or imprisonment for six months.

"3. This decree enters into force on the day of publication."

The possibility of the sale of German merchant vessels tied up in American ports was disposed of by the action of the German government in forbidding it. The State Department has received advices from Berlin to the effect that on Oct 21 a law was enacted under which every German subject owning or having a share in any merchant vessel was forbidden to sell or in any way dispose of his interest to any person not a German subject. The law applied to German subjects residing in foreign countries.

In accordance with an order issued by the British Government some time before, placing all the vessels of the American Transatlantic Company, of which Richard A. Wagner was president, on its blacklist, and serving notice that they would be seized when found on the high seas, Great Britain in Nov seized the *Genesee*, the *Hocking* and the *Kankakee*.

The British claim was that the ships were partly owned by Germans and that under the new order their confiscation was permissible. The cases were to be sent before a prize court.

Great Britain advised the United States, Dec 9, that in response to the State Department's protests in the case of the steamship *Hocking* and other vessels of the American Transatlantic Company requisitioned Dec 2, without the formality of prize court proceedings, orders requisitioning the *Hocking* and *Genesee* would be cancelled and test cases would be tried promptly in a prize court to dispose of the charge that the company was partly German owned.

Two of the steamers seized by British cruisers, the *Winnebago* and the *Kankakee*, were to be released under bond. The *Hocking* and *Genesee* cases would be made the basis of the test. To accelerate disposition of the issue, these cases would be transferred from Halifax and St. Lucia to London, thus avoiding delay by appeals from subordinate courts.

The Transatlantic Company filed with the State Department affidavits from its stockholders in an effort to prove that every share was owned by citizens of the United States.

The American ship *Pass of Balhama* was declared an "enemy vessel" by a German prize court at Hamburg, Dec 12, on evidence to the effect that she flew the British flag until the end of 1914, when she was transferred to American registry. The *Pass of Balhama*, owned by the Harby Ship Company of New York, was first seized in the North Sea by a British cruiser, whose commander placed a prize crew aboard her. Later a German submarine made the British crew prisoners and put a German prize crew aboard.

—Regulation of

Supervising Inspector General Uhler of the Steamboat Inspection Service received orders Aug 11, from Secretary Redfield to incorporate at once in the regulations of the Steamboat Inspection Service the recommendations of the Citizens' Board of Inquiry at Chicago,

which investigated the *Eastland* disaster until an adjournment was made necessary by the legal restrictions placed on the board by the Federal court in the matter of examining witnesses while the Grand Jury inquiry was in progress. Their recommendations were that Secretary Redfield place before the President and Congress the conclusions of the board as to desired means of safeguarding human life on excursion and passenger vessels.

The board asked that there be created in the Department of Commerce a board of competent naval architects whose duty it should be to pass on the plans for all steam merchant vessels of more than 100 tons burden, and that no vessel of this description should be granted a license for service until its plans and specifications conformed to the requirements laid down by the Board of Naval Architects and its safety, seaworthiness, and stability should have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board. It was also recommended that provision be made for appeal from the findings of boards of local inspectors and that the increase of the limit of number of passengers should require the approval of the Supervising Inspector of the district in which the vessel might be registered. Any alteration in plans and specifications for a passenger-carrying vessel must have the approval of the Board of Architects.

The Board of Inquiry asked that these recommendations be enacted into law by Congress and that pending that action increases in passenger-carrying permits should be issued by Inspectors only after personal inspection of the vessel and the filing of a written record of the inspection. Another provisional recommendation is that all vessel owners shall be required to make stability tests where there is any reason to question the seaworthiness of their vessels.

Secretary Redfield, Aug 11, directed that a conference be held within a few days of the Supervising Inspectors of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports, together with those of the two districts on the great lakes, to make a thorough study of the *Eastland* disaster and to make such recommendations as should be deemed necessary to safeguard life on excursion and passenger steamers on the great lakes. The lake Inspectors will be authorized to put into effect any regulation that might be held to be advisable for further safety in lake navigation.

The report and recommendations of the special Board of Inquiry in the *Eastland* disaster at Chicago, were presented by Secretary Redfield to J. W. Alexander, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, in Washington, D. C., Dec 1.

The Department of Commerce urged the creation of a board of three civilian naval architects, to be appointed by the President, to insure safety at sea, the decision of the Board to be final. The Department also urged an amendment to the Steamboat Inspection bill, to provide eleven inspectors instead of ten, the additional inspector to be located at Seattle and have jurisdiction over Seattle, Portland, and St. Michael and Juneau, Alaska.

This would curtail the district of the San Francisco inspectors.

Other changes in steamship regulation to be recommended provided that the supervising inspector of a district must approve in writing any increase in the passenger or freight capacity of a vessel, and also would provide for an appeal from rulings of the Board of Local Inspectors.

See also

"EASTLAND" DISASTER

—Rights of neutrals in war

Whatever rights purely commercial vessels have, depend, says the *Outlook*, upon keeping clear the distinction between such commercial vessels and vessels of war. It is therefore plain that merchant vessels cannot ordinarily take part in operations that might be called warlike. All private merchant vessels, whether belonging to a neutral or to a belligerent nation, are subject to visit and search by war-ships. Neutral vessels must submit to such visit and search. If a neutral merchantman undertakes to resist the exercise of this right of visit and search on the part of a belligerent naval vessel, she is liable to confiscation. But—and this is important—a neutral vessel may carry arms for self-defense, and the fact that she carries arms does not affect her character as a merchant vessel. The revised statutes of the United States recognize the right of merchantment to be armed. In *Cushing vs. the United States* it was decided that the seizure by France of an American merchantman could not be justified by the fact that she was armed for defensive purposes. (See Moore's "International Law Digest," Vol. II, p. 1071.) Such a vessel, however, must not use her arms to resist visit and search.

This rule against resistance, however, does not apply to a merchantman belonging to a belligerent power. Such a merchantman, which, like a neutral merchantman, may be armed, may, at her own risk, resist visit and search by an enemy war-ship. Such resistance, of course, may be regarded as participation in belligerent operations; but such participation, being limited, does not affect her status as a merchantman or convert her into a ship-of-war. She cannot become a ship-of-war with out being recognized as such by the nation to which she belongs, and being put under the command of recognized naval officers. If such a vessel without such official recognition undertakes to commit acts of aggressive hostility without justification, she is liable to be regarded as a pirate. Otherwise such a belligerent merchantman is a non-combatant.

The naval vessel of an enemy may, of course, be attacked and sunk without warning; but not so a merchantman, whether belonging to a neutral or to a belligerent. If a merchantman is captured on the high seas, the ordinary rule is that if she is not to be released she is to be taken to a port and subjected to a prize court. Sometimes, however, on account of "danger to the safety of the war-ship," to use the language of the Declaration of London, "or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time," this ordinary rule cannot be observed. In that case the merchantman, if a

belligerent, and under exceptional circumstances even if a neutral, may be sunk; but in no case can such a vessel be sunk unless the ship's papers are preserved and provision is made for the safety of the ship's passengers and crew. Ordinarily, such provision is made by taking the passengers and crew off in small boats from the condemned merchantman to the war-vessel or some other vessel. Perhaps, if the ship were within a few miles of shore and the weather were good, a reasonable compliance with this provision might be the sending of the passengers and crew ashore in small boats; but it would not be a compliance with this provision to set them adrift in the open sea.

Regarding the sinking of the American ship *William P. Frye* by the German *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* the *Independent* says:

The rules of maritime warfare on the subject of the sinking of neutral merchant vessels are clear and undisputed.

A neutral ship may be sunk if it attempts to run a blockade. But on Jan 19, when the *Frye* was sunk, not even the doubtfully legal blockade by submarine, which Germany has since declared, was in existence.

It may be sunk if it attempts to escape when the belligerent ship is exercising its unquestioned right of visit and search. But the *Frye* did not attempt to escape.

It may be sunk if carrying absolute contraband to an enemy port and if the exigencies of the case would make it impossible for the capturing ship to send the prize into port. But the "*Frye*" was not carrying absolute contraband.

It may be sunk if more than half of its cargo consists of contraband, if the contraband is destined for the government or the armed forces of the enemy, and if the capturing ship cannot send it into port.

The "*Frye's*" cargo consisted of grain. Grain is conditional contraband. But there is no evidence that the grain was destined for the British Government or the British army or navy. The "*Frye*" was sailing to a British port. Its cargo was consigned "to order." The burden of proof, therefore, rested upon its captor to show that the grain was intended for military and not civilian use. Captain Thierichens did not prove it; indeed, under the circumstances he could not. He merely sank the ship.

His action was without warrant in law or custom. For his action Germany is fully responsible.

—Seizures on neutral ships

Three American ships of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., the *Cocoamo*, the *Carolina* and the *San Juan*, were stopped by the French cruiser *Descartes*, Dec 9 and 11, off the West Indies, and six Germans and Austrians were taken off. The United States, Dec 14, protested and asked the immediate release of the men, citing precedents employed in the case of August Piepenbrink, a German, who was removed from the American ship *Windber* by the French cruiser *Conde*, Nov, 1914, and released after representations by the United States.

It became known, Dec 21, that the Bull-Insular liner *Boriquen* was stopped by the *Descartes*, Dec 15, and a German who had taken out his first naturalization papers was taken off.

Allied diplomats expressed frank surprise that the *Descartes* continued her offences against international law. These, they said, were likely to cause serious tension between France and the United States, and could be of no substantial military value.

It was stated informally Dec 29 that France would release the men.

—Shipbuilding

The Department of Commerce on Jan 14, 1915, reported that the merchant ship building of the United States in 1914 declined 33 per cent from the tonnage figures for 1913, and about 23 per cent in the number of vessels. During the year there were built of all classes of vessels excepting warships, 1,163, as compared with 1501 in 1913. The 1914 tonnage amounted to 255,630, against 382,569 tons in 1913. If the warship tonnage were added, the total would exceed the total tonnage of 1913.

There were thirty-two sailing, steam and unrigged vessels of 12,258 gross tons built in the United States in January, according to the Bureau of Navigation.

SHUKRI PASHA.

Shukri Pasha, the famous Turkish commander, who conducted the heroic defence of Adrianople in the first Balkan war, having held out against immense forces for five months, was reported (Ja 11) to have been wounded in the fighting in the Caucasus and to be a prisoner in Russian hands. About a year ago Shukri Pasha was forced into retirement by Enver Pasha and the Young Turks, who were jealous of his fame. He returned to his birthplace, Albania, where he remained until called back into service during the present war. Shukri Pasha served in the French army and also in the German army. He was often commended by Emperor William I. and also by the present Emperor, who visited Constantinople and remarked the excellent results of Shukri's training.

SHURTLEFF, Roswell Morse.

On Ja 6 the prominent New York painter and illustrator dropped dead, presumably from heart disease. He was 76 years of age.

SIAM

William H. H. Hornebrook of Albany, Ore., was selected by President Wilson as minister of Siam Feb 2.

—Commerce

For the year ending March 31, 1914, the exports of Siam were valued at \$42,742,523. The countries buying the largest values were: Singapore, \$16,530,756; Hongkong, \$13,771,592; Netherlands, \$3,080,019; Germany, \$2,747,266; United Kingdom, \$2,151,860; Belgium, \$825,779; India, \$725,451; Austria-Hungary, \$609,421. The principal articles exported, and their values, were: rice and paddy, \$36,518,687; teak wood, \$1,925,216; hides and skins, \$908,617; fish, \$666,173; silk piece goods, \$345,102; pep-

per, \$318,704; woods other than teak, \$278,313; mussels, \$213,378.

For the year ended March 31, 1914, the imports into Siam were valued at \$33,591,870. The countries which sold Siam the largest bills of goods in that year were: United Kingdom, \$7,238,206; Singapore, \$5,741,655; Hongkong, \$5,375,366; India, \$3,451,617; China, \$3,250,684; Germany, \$2,458,889; United States, \$1,066,171; Dutch possessions, \$997,068; Japan, \$777,339. Of the articles bought by Siam, the largest values were in: Cotton goods, \$6,753,886; gunny bags, \$1,711,124; gold leaf, \$1,528,352; oils, \$1,341,687; sugar, \$1,280,392; silk piece goods, \$1,251,704; opium, \$827,530; wine, beer, and spirits, \$714,234.

SIBERIA

Nature, according to *Science* (Oct 15), reports that the members of the Siberian Expedition sent out sixteen months before, at the joint expense of the Oxford University School of Anthropology and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, had reached London. The leader, Miss M. A. Czaplicka is a native of Russian Poland, and has been a student of the Warsaw University and of Somerville College, Oxford. The expedition consisted of Miss Curtis, the artist, Miss Haviland, ornithologist, and Mr. Hull, of the University of Pennsylvania, ethnologist. They proceeded from Warsaw to Krasniack, in Siberia, and thence to the mouth of the Yenisei. The first tribe examined was that of the Samoyeds. The winter was spent among the Tungus of the Tundra, a very primitive race, little influenced by Russian culture, and the spring was devoted to the Tartars, who are much more civilized than either the Samoyeds or the Tungus. Much information of scientific interest was acquired, and a large collection of costumes, weapons, implements, and ornaments made of copper and iron made.

SIEGEL, Henry & Co.

Henry Siegel's long-awaited offer of restitution to the 15,000 depositors of his bank, on which depends whether he shall continue at liberty on suspended sentence or go to jail for a year, was made to a meeting of depositors in New York City Apr 27. In substance he offered to pay \$150,000, or about 7½ per cent in cash, or in three payments of 2½ per cent each, as may be thought best, and from the proceeds of business which he purposed to engage in in New York, repay the balance. From the business, which must necessarily be conducted by a corporation, he promised to reserve to himself only the amount needed for living expenses. Acceptance of the offer involved no release of claims against him.

The bank depositors at a stormy meeting held in New York City May 6 failed to agree on Siegel's offer to pay them \$150,000 on account.

A final settlement of the claims against the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, on a basis of 27¼ per cent., was approved May 6 by J. M. Olmstead, referee in bankruptcy. The settlement was effected through the withdrawal of a claim of \$2,000,000 for the lease of

the store buildings occupied by the company. About \$230,000 will be divided among the 1,700 creditors.

The report of George C. Holt, special master in the bankruptcy case of the estate of Henry Siegel & Co., was confirmed, June 17, by Judge Hand in the United States District Court, the receiver being authorized to pay a dividend on all claims allowed by the special master, the dividend amounting to 12 per cent. It was stated in the report of the special master that the claims against the estate totaled \$411,547.71, but that the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company withdrew its claim for \$100,000.

Henry Siegel decided to accept sentence in Genesee, June 21, and was removed to the Monroe County Penitentiary.

SILVER—Production

United States

The U. S. Geological Survey, in *Press Bulletin* 200 reports the output of silver in the United States for the calendar year 1914 at the record figure of 67,929,700 fine ounces, valued at \$37,225,000.

Among the silver-producing States Nevada retained first rank, although her production decreased by 800,000 ounces. Idaho was second, with an increase of 3,000,000 ounces—largely from the great lead-silver output of the Cœur d'Alenes mines. Montana held third place, though with a decrease of 1,500,000. Utah was fourth, nearly all her output coming from the silver-lead ores of the Tintic district. Colorado, with an output diminished by 400,000 ounces, was fifth; and Arizona, with an increase of 400,000 ounces, was sixth.

Silver values ranged between 58.5 cents per ounce in April to 49.1 cents per ounce in November, averaging 45.8 cents for the year.

Silver imports in 1914 totaled \$25,331,000; and exports, \$50,500,000.

The silver production of the United States reached 51,000 ozs. in 1914, as against 67,601,000 ozs in 1913, and 63,766,800 ozs in 1912.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

The simplified spelling board, after the close of its annual meeting, Apr 9, issued a summary of the reports presented to the effect that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the movement. The principal of revised spelling has been approved by eighty-six universities, colleges and normal schools, an increase of sixty-five since Apr, 1914, it was stated. The twelve words approved by the National Education Association have been adopted by more than twenty newspapers.

The board decided to make no further recommendation for revised spelling until those already put forth are more generally complied with.

Professor Charles H. Grandgent, of Harvard, was chosen president, Henry Holt, of New York, secretary, and Gano Dunn treasurer.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CORPORATION

The Simpson-Crawford Corporation, which was organized in 1914 to reopen the Simpson-Crawford department store after its collapse along with other Henry Siegel enterprises, will go into voluntary liquidation, according to an announcement made Apr 7. The directors of the corporation say its assets exceed liabilities by \$1,200,000, and that not only will all creditors of the new store be paid in full, but that the creditors of the old Simpson-Crawford Company, who accepted capital stock in the new company in lieu of cash settlement, will receive considerably more than the 16½ per cent which they would have received had the assets of the company been sold off at once.

The Simpson-Crawford store of New York City closed in liquidation June 12. The corporation will pay 100 cents on the dollar to all creditors.

SINGAPORE

A mutiny of the Fifth Light Infantry of Bengalese en route to Egypt from Hong-kong occurred at Singapore on Feb 15.

Half of the regiment, numbering 500 men, attacked and subdued the other half and terrorized the town. The killed included several civilians. All the women and children were sent to ships in the bay. The mutineers overran the town, killing all on sight. They went to the German concentration camp and offered to free the Germans. Eight accepted arms and joined the mutineers.

The rioters chose a time when all the warships had left port. The following day, however, a French warship, a British gunboat, and two Japanese warships arrived and landed all their crews in an attempt to suppress the mutiny. At that time the mutineers controlled the main part of the town.

More than thirty-five persons were killed in the mutiny and the riots that followed, according to an announcement made in London Feb 23 by the Colonial Office. Among them were six officers and fifteen men of the native forces and fourteen residents of Singapore, one a woman. The announcement adds that some of the rioters were killed and that a large number surrendered or were captured.

SINGER, William H., Research Laboratory

A four-story laboratory will be built at Sandusky Street and Parkway, Pittsburgh, Pa., as a memorial to the late William H. Singer. It was expected that the building and its equipment would be ready for use Dec. 1. The institution is to be opened in connection with the Allegheny General Hospital, and will be called the William H. Singer Research Laboratory. It is the gift of the Singer children—G. Harton Singer and Mrs. Robert Milligan, of Sewickley, and Mrs. Ross Proctor, of New York. The benefaction, including construction, equipment and endowment for maintenance, will total about \$400,000.

SING SING PRISON, New York State

For the first time in the prison history of New York a draft of prisoners from Sing

Sing to Auburn was made without the use of shackles (Ja 1). The change was in continuance of Warden Osborne's reform movement. By another reform made by Warden Osborne and tried out Ja 2, the 1500 inmates of Sing Sing prison were permitted to eat their meals in the large mess hall without guards standing over them with clubs. On Ja 3, Mr. Osborne, speaking at Auburn, said that there were 34 infractions of prison rules in D, 1914, as against 117 in D 1913. William J. Cummins, the banker, who is serving a term of four years in Sing Sing for wrecking the Carnegie Trust Company, was elected chairman of the Golden Rule Brotherhood of the prison on Ja 27, a position of much responsibility, under the new regime.

It was reported on Apr 13 that the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were willing to furnish employment to Sing Sing's ex-convicts who have a clean prison record. The Western Union has given the prison a set of telegraph instruments, and 60 prisoners have been enrolled in a telegraph class.

The Mutual Welfare League of prisoners in Sing Sing, June 10, offered \$100 reward for the capture and return of Frederick Spence, a prisoner who escaped the day before. Spence held an office of "honor and trust," according to the resolutions passed by the league, which further expressed its "grief at the action of the member."

During June friction developed between Supt. John B. Riley and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, due in part to Supt. Riley's method of drafting prisoners from Sing Sing to other prisons without consulting the warden. This not only disorganized the industrial organization of the prison, but also interfered with Mr. Osborne's system whereby the deserving were rewarded for good conduct. One attempt at suicide and two escapes (the second on June 29) followed. This was the first attempt at suicide under the Osborne regime, whereas under the old order attempts at suicide were so frequent as to pass uncommented.

Warden Thomas M. Osborne's administration of Sing Sing Prison was commended by the State Commission of Prisons in a report made to Governor Whitman July 21.

In their report, the commissioners said that Mr. Osborne was a man of experience in public service, that his ideas of prison reform commanded respect, and that as warden of Sing Sing Prison he is entitled to a fair opportunity to demonstrate his methods of administration.

The report continues:

"No one familiar with the physical appearance of prisoners during former years can visit Sing Sing Prison without being impressed with the great change. Buoyancy and self-respect have replaced repression and dejection. The prisoners, furthermore, appear healthier and happier. The warden and the prisoners themselves claim that these changes are due to the administration and the new spirit of the institution."

The commission made these among other recommendations:

That as long as there are vacant cells in other prisons there be no "doubling up" of prisoners at Sing Sing. That the Osborne plan of administration be fairly tried out over a sufficient period to demonstrate its success or failure. That the prison be removed to a farm site as soon as possible and buildings of modern construction be erected by prison labor in accordance with a definite plan of construction. That the prison school be reorganized so as to provide instruction for most of the inmates in the institution, and that the attendance of prisoners unable to read or write the English language be made compulsory. That recreational sports and entertainments be encouraged.

The grand jury investigation of Sing Sing prison, foreshadowed by months of criticism of the methods of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, which friends asserted was designed to oust him from office, but which state and county officials contended was only a much-needed inquiry into prison condition, began Nov 4, coincident with the submission to the state commission of prisons at Albany of Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling's report on conditions in the prison. The report was not made public and action on it was deferred by the prison board until Dec 1. Gov. Whitman, after having received Dr. Diedling's report gave the warden a qualified indorsement, saying that his prison method should receive a fair trial, and "until a good deal more has been developed than so far has been brought out, it has proved far from a failure."

The report of Dr. Rudolph Diedling was made public by his lawyer Nov 16. Dr. Diedling demanded the indictment and dismissal of the warden on the following counts: Failure to report felonies and misdemeanors to the proper authorities; deliberate attempts of the warden to conceal and induce others to conceal knowledge of these felonies from the proper authorities; refusal to submit records and information to a commissioner conducting an investigation; demoralization of the discipline of Sing Sing, which had reduced the efficiency of the industries, exposed inmates to assaults and had facilitated the escape of several prisoners.

The Westchester County Grand Jury at White Plains, N. Y., Nov 19, handed up twenty-one indictments against convicts in Sing Sing, most of whom were officers of the Mutual Welfare League established by Warden Osborne.

The Diedling report was for the second time laid on the table by a vote of the Prison Commission in Albany, N. Y., Dec 1. Only one other member of the commission, James T. Murphy, of Ogdensburgh, voted with Dr. Diedling. Afterward those who had opposed the report called on Governor Whitman, and after their conference with him Commissioner Frank E. Wade, of Buffalo, vice-president of the commission, declared that the Governor approved their course.

The commission acted on the grounds that there was no need for haste, and that it would

be better to defer any action until after the result of the investigation going on before the Grand Jury in White Plains.

Thomas Mott Osborne, having signed a waiver of immunity, testified before the Grand Jury at White Plains, Dec 10, that information he had about cases concerning certain prisoners had been given by convicts with the understanding that he would not divulge it, so he was "under the seal of the confessional."

For the first time since the Westchester County Grand Jury began its investigation into conditions at Sing Sing Prison, Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon made the direct charge in the Supreme Court, Dec 13, that Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was an "unfit" person to be in charge of the prison, and also made a bitter attack against his moral character. This brought about a stormy scene between Mr. Fallon and George Gordon Battle, who appeared for Mr. Osborne and the National Committee on Prison Reform.

The warden issued a statement, Dec 14, denying the charges and alleging that District Attorney Weeks had maliciously circulated them. George Gordon Battle notified Mr. Weeks and Justice Morschauser, as Mr. Osborne's counsel, that Mr. Osborne accepted Mr. Fallon's challenge, made also in open court, to make public all the affidavits accusing the warden.

Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, Dec 21, ruled against Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, who had asked for the filing in court of the affidavits on which Assistant District Attorney Fallon charged the warden was unfit to manage the prison. The justice also denied the application of George G. Battle for an order directing the county prosecutor to file all testimony so far taken by the grand jury investigating Sing Sing and any testimony to be taken hereafter.

The warden also lost the fight he has been making against Superintendent of Prisons Riley when Justice Tompkins, at White Plains, sustained the action of the superintendent in transferring Sing Sing convicts from the White Plains jail to Dannemora and Comstock Prisons after they had testified before the grand jury.

The grand jury of Westchester County, Dec 28, brought in two indictments against Osborne. The first for mismanagement contained six separate counts. They charged the warden with absentsing himself from office; failing to prevent felonies in the prison; permitting prisoners to go into the death house to see Charles Becker, and allowing immoral practices in the prison. The second indictment was for perjury. Warden Osborne, Dec 31, asked and received from Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley leave of absence pending the outcome of the indictments. Dean George W. Kirchwey, a supporter of Warden Osborne, was appointed in his place by Gov. Whitman.

SKINNER, Mrs. Sarah A. G.

See

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

SKODA 42

According to a special dispatch to the New York Sun, the effect of the Skoda 42-centimeter guns, known as the "Pilseners," is worse than the effect of the Krupp "Thick Berthas." The Skoda shells weigh 2800 pounds. Their normal trajectory is seven kilometers, and in soft ground they penetrate twenty feet before exploding. The explosion occurs two seconds after impact. The "Pilseners" are howitzers and, except in diameter, do not resemble the Krupp 42-centimeter mortars.

A "Pilsener" shell kills every one within 150 yards, and kills many who are farther off. The mere pressure of gas breaks in the partitions and roofs of bomb-proof shelters. Scores of men who escape metal fragments, stones, and showers of earth are killed, lacerated, or blinded by the pressure of the gas. Men who are only a short distance away are torn to bits. The gas gets into the body-cavities and expands, tearing the flesh asunder.

Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off, leaving intact the boots; of men close by not a fragment remains. The clothes disappear and only small metal articles are found. If the shell is very near, the explosion melts rifle-barrels as if they were struck by lightning. Men who disappear in such explosions are reported missing, as there is no proof of their death.

SLANDER

See

BOTHA, PREMIER GEN.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The first case of African "sleeping sickness" ever recorded in Massachusetts resulted fatally on Ja 9. The victim, Isoria Nunas, native of the Cape Verde Islands, died at the Tewksbury State Infirmary.

The committee appointed by the British government to consider questions connected with trypanosome infection and the advisability of destroying wild animals to check the spread of the disease, have advised against that step, according to a summary appearing in the *Scientific American*. They urge that efforts be concentrated on the extermination of the flies which carry the disease.

There are two forms of the disease—the sleeping sickness of Nyassaland and Rhodesia, which is due to *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*, is carried by a species of tsetse fly called *Glossina morsitans*, and is relatively uncommon; the other, which has caused such enormous loss of life among the natives of Uganda, is due to an infection by *Trypanosoma gambiense*, transmitted by the tsetse fly *Glossina palpalis*. In this case, man forms the most important reservoir for the disease, wild animals apparently playing a very small part in spreading it.

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY SUIT.

Argument was concluded in London on Ja 2 in the action by which Lieut. C. R. Slingsby, formerly of the royal navy, now of San Francisco, sought to prove the legitimacy of a child

he claimed as his own in order to get an inheritance of \$50,000 a year. The contestants said Mrs. Slingsby's real child was stillborn. Decision was reserved.

The probate court decided in London Feb 3 that the son of Charles R. Slingsby is the legitimate heir to the \$500,000 baronial property of the Slingsby family in Yorkshire. The case had been before the courts for nearly two years.

An application was made in London Mar 15 to set aside the verdict by which Teddy Slingsby was declared to be entitled to the Slingsby estate.

SLOANE, William Douglas

William Douglas Sloane, the New York merchant and philanthropist died Mar 19 aged 71.

SMITH, Francis Hopkinson

F. Hopkinson Smith, the well-known author, artist and engineer, died, Apr 7, in New York City in his 77th year.

SMITH, Brig.-Gen. George Moore

Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith died June 21 at Balmville, N. Y.

SMITH, Gerrit

Gerrit Smith, inventor of the quadruplex system of telegraphy, died May 4 at Amityville, L. I., aged 76.

SMITH, Brig.-Gen. Rodney

Brig. Gen. Rodney Smith, U. S. A., retired, died in Brandon, Vt., Nov 12, in his eighty-seventh year.

SMITH, William Alden

Petitions to place the name of United States Senator William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, on the Presidential primary ballot as Michigan's candidate for the Republican nomination for President were filed in the Secretary of State's office, Lansing, Mich., Dec 27. The Smith petitions were the first filed in Michigan in behalf of any Republican Presidential candidate.

SMITH-DORRIEN, Gen. Sir Horace

See

EUROPEAN WAR—AFRICA

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

—Freer collection

It became known early in Dec that a new million-dollar building was to be added to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to contain the collection of paintings, engravings, porcelains and bronzes given to the institution from time to time by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit. Mr. Freer had given \$1,000,000 to the institution for the new building. It was to be located on the Smithsonian grounds in the Mall which extend from the capitol to the White House and which contain the Washington monument, the botanical gardens, the national museum and other structures of national importance.

The collection comprised early Persian and Indo-Persian prints, more than 1200 Chinese, Tibetan and Japanese screens, panels, Kake-mono and scrolls, nearly 1700 specimens of

pottery from Japan, China, Korea, Central and Western Asia and Egypt; more than 230 bronzes from the same sources, and several hundred stone sculptures, wood carvings and ivories, etc., besides a splendid representation of Chinese jades and more than 600 examples of ancient Egyptian glass. The collection also contains valuable ancient Biblical manuscripts obtained in Egypt. American artists were to be represented by Whistler, Tryon, Dewing, Thayer, Homer, Sargent and others.

SMOKE

—Prevention

A method for clearing the atmosphere of smoke and fog by means of electrical precipitation was outlined in three papers read before the members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Feb 28 by Dr. W. W. Strong of the Scientific Instrument and Electric Machine Company of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Arthur F. Nesbit, professor of electrical engineering at the University of Pittsburg and electrical engineer of the Mellon Institute, and Linn Bradley.

Electrical precipitation, a method first practically applied by Sir Oliver Lodge of England, is the solution of these problems.

A practical demonstration showing how a powerful electric voltage will detach the particles of carbon and other material substances from the gases passing up a chimney, thereby doing away with the objectionable smoke, was given in the auditorium. A quantity of lampblack was blown up through a fifteen foot smokestack placed on the platform. The flying particles filled the air. Then 50,000 volts were turned on and at once the lampblack attached itself to the interior of the chimney and the air cleared.

By adjusting the voltage to the size of the smokestack to be treated factories will be made smokeless, it was said, and thousands of dollars now lost through smoke damage will be saved.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

See

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

SOCIAL SURVEYS

Springfield, Ill.

The Springfield survey was undertaken in response to urgent requests from a group of citizens of Springfield, Ill., broadly representative of the entire city. With a view to securing a fairly typical study of an inland city of about 60,000 population, the Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, with the co-operation of several national organizations and nearly all departments of the Russell Sage Foundation, supplemented the \$10,000 fund raised by Springfield, bringing the total expended up to about \$17,000. The findings are set forth in a series of illustrated pamphlets, as follows:

The Schools of Springfield, Illinois, by Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D., 152 pages; Recreation in Springfield, Illinois, by Lee F. Hanmer and Clarence A. Perry, 133 pages; Housing in Springfield, Illinois, by John Ihlder, 24 pages; Care of Mental Defectives, the Insane, and Al-

coholics in Springfield, Illinois, by Walter H. Treadway, M.D., 46 pages; Public Health in Springfield, Illinois, by Franz Schneider, Jr., 159 pages; The Correctional System of Springfield, Illinois, by Zenas L. Potter, 183 pages; The Charities of Springfield, Illinois, by Francis H. McLean, 130 pages; Industrial Conditions in Springfield, Illinois, by Louise C. Odencrantz and Zenas L. Potter, 150 pages; City and County Administration in Springfield, Illinois, by D. O. Decker, 150 pages.

—Public health

Springfield, Ill.

"Public Health in Springfield, Illinois," by Franz Schneider, Jr., New York City, May, 1915, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is based on a thorough survey of public health—in general, the most complete yet made by the Department of Surveys and Exhibits. The discussions of vital statistics and communicable diseases are fuller than those contained in the Topeka report. This report also contains a comprehensive survey of the tuberculosis situation by Dixon Van Blarcom, of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and some interesting material relating to the venereal diseases. The report is 159 pages in length, is indexed, and is illustrated with 14 maps, 38 charts and 27 photographs.

Ithaca, N. Y.

"A Survey of the Public Health Situation, Ithaca, N. Y.," by Franz Schneider, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y., June, 1915, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is typical of what may be done in the way of a comparatively rapid survey of the public health situation in a small or moderate-sized city. The report contains, however, the results of an original investigation of the number of wells and privies in Ithaca and considerable other material unusual in a survey of this type—material which was obtainable through the presence of Cornell University. The report is illustrated with 3 maps and 6 photographs.

Topeka, Kan.

"A Public Health Survey of Topeka," by Franz Schneider, Jr., New York City, May, 1914, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, is a thoroughgoing survey of public health in Topeka, giving detailed analyses of the city's vital statistics, the results of special inspections of the city's sanitary conditions, and a critical examination of the City Health Department. It reports an intensive investigation of the sewer system—an investigation considerably fuller than that reported in public health in Springfield. The report is 98 pages in length and is illustrated with 13 maps, 4 charts and 28 photographs.

SOCIALISM

One of the significant immediate results of the European War was the collapse of the so-called International, the world-wide movement to consolidate the workmen of the world in an organization which, by invoking the general strike, would render war between civilized nations impossible. In France, the Socialists frankly deserted the International and supported the Government. In Germany,

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, formerly leader of the powerful socialistic party in the Reichstag, was the only man in a party of over 100 who voted against the war credits. The Social Democrats in the Reichstag adopted resolutions condemning his actions and practically reading him out of the party. Dr. Liebknecht wrote in the *Berner Tagwacht*: "It is painful to write at a time when the radiant hope of former days, the Socialist International, lies smashed amid its thousand expectations; when even many Socialists of the belligerent countries of this most rapacious war willingly put on the yoke of Imperialism, just when the evils of capitalism were becoming more apparent than ever." In Russia, alone, were the leaders true to the International, and the Socialist members quitted the Duma in a body. That the Russian Socialist press is not entirely opposed to the war is shown by the following statement from the Petrograd *Sovremenny Mir*: "The present war is caused by the vital interests of capitalist nations; it is the inevitable way of solving international conflicts in a bourgeois society. Russia's participation in this war is necessitated by the vital interests of the country, the imperative demands of its capitalistic development, and its social-economic progress."

See also

MASSACHUSETTS—RED FLAG ACT

—International congress

It was announced, May 25, that an international congress of Socialists would be attempted at The Hague early in July. All the neutral countries had accepted, and delegations had already been selected to represent England and Germany, but it was not certain that Russia, France, and Belgium would participate. The Russian Socialist leaders had accepted the invitation subject to certain special conditions.

The Belgian leader, M. Vandervelde, had refused point-blank to have anything to do with any conference in which Germany participates. The French Socialists and Syndicalists also declined the invitation in the first place, but M. Ottorino Morgari, leader of the Italian Neutralist Party, had gone to Paris in hopes of persuading them to reconsider. Austria and Hungary would be represented if it were possible for their delegates to get through Germany for this purpose.

The leading German delegates chosen were Messrs. Scheidemann and Bernstein.

The preliminary organization of the congress was in charge of Swiss Socialists. The tentative platform, which was understood to have received the approval of committees in Germany, Austria, England, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries, contained the following demands relating to the European war:

Evacuation of Belgian and French territory and indemnity to Belgium.

Suppression in future of all secret treaties.

Immediate limitation of armaments by all countries, with a view to ultimately abolishing altogether all armed forces of individual States.

Obligatory arbitration and conciliation in cases of disputes between States.

Absolute right of all small nationalities to decide their future destiny; this decision to be made a matter of referendum in which all adult males and females shall participate.

SOCIALIST PARTY

The Socialist Party's scattered successes of Nov. 2 were interesting items of the election results. Besides the election of Dr. Lunn as mayor of Schenectady and of Dr. Steinmetz, the famous electrician, as president of the common council, a Socialist was elected to the Legislature from Brooklyn for the first time. In Massachusetts, Charles H. Morrill's re-election to the Legislature from Haverhill's fourth ward was for a seventh term. He represented the district which formerly returned James F. Cary for five years in succession.

SOCIETY

The Locater, including all the Social Registers, which cover nearly all the large cities within the territory from Los Angeles to Seattle, contains 112,111 names, of which 54 per cent. are of women. Three-fifths of this total number are married, their being 31,219 married couples.

As compared with 15,892 bachelors or widowers, there are 24,982 single women, of whom 9,749 are widows or divorcees and 15,233 are spinsters, a preponderance of more than 9,000 unmarried women. There are also 4,672 junior boys and 4,127 junior girls between the ages of 12 and 19.

The name of Biddle is exclusive and typical of Philadelphia; that of Amory of Boston; that of Cabanne of St. Louis; that of Roosevelt of New York, and that of Thorndike of Boston, etc. The ten preponderating names in numerical order are as follows: Smith, 755; Brown, 533; Williams, 429; Jones, 373; Clark, 329; Miller, 324; Johnson, 313; Davis, 256; Adams, 227, and Allen, 223.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

At a meeting of the Society for the Study of the Employment Problem, formed in the spring of 1915 by several large employing corporations to reduce waste through unsystematized employment and discharge methods, Magnus Alexander, telling of an investigation of conditions in twelve large factories in 1912, said that he found a waste of more than \$800,000 from unnecessary employment and discharge. He advised the compilation and study of correct employment statistics, the placing of high-grade men in charge of employing, proper attention to the employee's aptitudes, effective training of employees, and as nearly uniform production by the plant as possible.

SOMERVILLE, Henderson Middleton

Henderson Middleton Somerville, president of the Board of United States General Appraisers, formerly associate justice Supreme Court of Alabama died Sept 15 at the age of 78.

SOUTH AFRICA

See

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AMERICA

—British investments in

Great Britain has upwards of £1,000,000,000 invested in South American countries. The average return on this huge sum is 3.5 per

cent, as compared with an average return of 4.7 per cent upon \$999,236,565 eighteen months ago. Britain's total investments abroad amount to about £4,000,000,000, so that South America has absorbed about 25 per cent of the total.

In the following table the *South American Journal* gives details of the amounts invested in all Latin-American countries, together with particulars of the average return received:

	Total Amount.	Annual Return.	Average Annual Return.
Argentina	£373,685,378	£16,085,853	4.3%
Brazil	226,103,582	8,434,959	3.7
Chile	64,887,882	3,361,622	5.0
Uruguay	47,012,964	2,068,325	4.4
Bolivia	401,560	22,693	5.6
Venezuela	8,125,959	246,992	3.0
Colombia	6,779,254	225,394	3.3
Ecuador	2,669,606	28,791	1.0
Paraguay	2,962,330	21,582	0.7
Mexico	159,663,257	295,751	0.1
Guatemala	10,445,220	207,808	1.9
Salvador	1,149,800	90,706	4.2
Honduras	3,143,200	Nil	Nil
Nicaragua	1,179,620	Nil	Nil
Costa Rica	6,527,970	264,050	4.0
Cuba	46,257,800	2,180,165	4.7
Shipping	17,562,030	661,899	3.8
Banks	19,294,766	1,833,060	9.5
Total	£1,023,726,471	£36,586,746	3.5%

Of the above total of £1,023,726,471, £316,820,414 is invested in Government bonds, £472,029,707 in railways and £198,019,554 in miscellaneous. On no less than £255,253,125 no return whatever is being received, the biggest amounts in default being £111,574,857 for Mexico, £30,311,737 for Brazil and £28,263,298 for Argentina. To Bolivia and Costa Rica belong the distinction of showing a return upon all the British capital invested in them.

—Finance

See

NATIONAL CITY BANK

PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

—Treaties

A peace treaty was signed May 25 in Buenos Aires by the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, a result of the mission undertaken by Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil. His endeavor was to improve the political relations of his country, Argentina and Chile, the A B C powers.

The Argentine Senate, Sept 22, approved the treaty which provided that future differences which could neither be settled diplomatically nor submitted to arbitration should be placed before a permanent international commission for inquiry and report. The signatories to the treaty agreed not to begin hostilities before the commission draws up its report or before the lapse of one year. The treaty provided that the commission should act at the request of any single government.

The Senate also ratified the protocol entered into by Chili and Argentina regulating the Beagle Channel. The Beagle Channel is a narrow strait lying immediately south of Tierra del Fuego and extending westward through the extreme southern Chilean archipelago. It is about 150 miles long and is bordered in part by Argentinian and in part by Chilean territory.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, Oct 17, approved, by a vote of 103 to 5, the arbitration treaty signed May, 1915, by Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Cole Livingston Blease, on Ja 9, issued a blanket pardon for 1100 prisoners whom he had previously paroled, bringing the total number pardoned during his 4 years in office up to 2708. On the 11th he disbanded the organized militia of South Carolina, over which he has had differences with the War Department, and on the following day resigned, giving no reason. Lieut.-Gov. Charles A. Smith held the office of governor until Ja 19, when Richard I. Manning took office. On the 22d, Gov. Manning reversed Gov. Blease's order disbanding the militia.

See also

PROHIBITION—SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

See

"BLUE SKY" LAWS—SOUTH DAKOTA

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—SOUTH DAKOTA

PROHIBITION—SOUTH DAKOTA

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The government's suit to force separation of the Southern and Central Pacific railroads on a charge that joint ownership of the roads was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which was filed in Salt Lake City, Feb 11, 1914, went to trial in St. Louis, Mo., Dec 1, before Federal Judges Sanborn, Hook and Carland, sitting as the United States Court of Utah. Edward F. McClennon, of Boston, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, in presenting the Government's side, said that the merger of the roads was brought about by the Southern Pacific to prevent the Central Pacific from passing into control of the government and becoming an actual competitor. Mr. McClennon said he would attempt to show that the Central Pacific, running from Ogden, Utah, into California, and the Southern Pacific, running from New Orleans by way of El Paso, were dominant factors in the handling of transcontinental freight; that they were under the same control and exerted a restraint and monopoly on commerce.

SPAIN

June

The Spanish Cabinet resigned June 22, as the government considered the failure of the recent loan to be equivalent to a vote of lack of confidence. Only about one-sixteenth of it was subscribed. The Cabinet had held office, under the leadership of Premier Dato, since October of 1913.

King Alfonso on June 24 requested Premier Dato to remain in power, and to keep in office the entire Cabinet.

September

It was announced Sept 2, that the German Government had paid to the Spanish Government through its Ambassador at Madrid 240,000 pesetas (\$48,000) indemnity for the deaths of seven Spaniards who were shot at Liège in Aug, 1914.

November

In addressing Parliament, Nov 25, Premier Dato denied there was a possibility that Spain would intervene in the war.

December

The cabinet of Eduardo Data resigned Dec 6 owing to the leaders of the opposition serving notice of a proposed motion to give economic questions in Parliament priority over certain military measures, which were declared to be unnecessary. Count Romanones, ex-Premier, supported the motion. Premier Dato declined to accept it, and left the Chamber of Deputies to present his resignation and that of the Ministry to King Alfonso. Señor Dato had been at the head of the government since 1913.

Count Alvaro de Romanones was, Dec 9, chosen by King Alfonso to form a new government. The new cabinet was made up as follows:

Premier—Count Alvaro de Romanones.
Minister of the Interior—The Duke of Alba.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Villanueva.
Minister of Public Works—Señor Quero.
Minister of Commerce—Amos Salvador.
Minister of Justice—Señor Barroso.
Minister of Instruction—Señor Burela.
Minister of Finance—Señor Uraiz.
Minister of War—General de Luque.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Arias Miranda.

Court de Romanones stated that his policy on international questions would be identical with that of his predecessor.

King Alfonso, Dec 23, signed decrees dissolving the Cortes. New elections were to be held before Mar.

See also

ALHAMBRA (The)

FIRES—FOREIGN

HEAT—CLIMATIC—SPAIN

—Finance

King Alfonso was said to have signed a decree for the nationalization of the foreign debt, Mar 30. The bonds will be negotiated in Spain, and the coupons will hereafter be paid exclusively in pesetas.

A decree issued Feb 18 by the Spanish Government authorized the issuance of treasury bonds to the value of \$20,000,000 to cover the deficit for the fiscal period.

The Spanish Government, June 4, authorized a loan of 750,000,000 francs (\$150,000,000) at 4½ per cent.

—Navy—Accidents

The Spanish gunboat *Ponce de Leon* was sunk, Oct 14, in a collision with the merchant vessel *San José*, near Chipona, off the Spanish coast. The crew of the gunboat was saved.

The *Ponce de Leon* was a small warship, displacing only 195 tons, and was built in 1895. Her armament consisted of two five-pounders and two machine guns. Her speed was twelve knots. Her complement consisted of forty-three men.

—Unemployment

Unemployment was increasing throughout Spain and was causing much distress, according to reports received Feb 6, especially in the provinces of Huelva and Almeria.

SPALDING, Albert Goodwill

A. G. Spalding, the well-known sporting goods manufacturer, died in San Diego, Cal., Sept 9 in his sixty-sixth year.

SPAULDING, Rolland H.*See*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SPECTRUM**—Wave lengths**

Owing to the increasing demand, on the part of astronomers, chemists and physicists, for accurate values of the wave-lengths of the lines in the spectra of iron and other elements, the Bureau of Standards took up the work of determining standards of wave length, says *Science*, Sept 10. This work was being done in accordance with the recommendations of the International Wave-length Committee. The spectrograms were obtained in Marseilles in the laboratories of Buisson and Faby, the pioneers in this work. The plates were measured at the Bureau of Standards. This is rather a difficult region of the spectrum to observe, lying entirely in the ultra-violet. Apparatus necessary to do this work was recently installed in the Bureau of Standards, and wave-length determinations of the highest accuracy were being made throughout the spectrum, including those rays which are too short to be visible and also those which are longer than any that the eye can see. A pamphlet upon this subject has been issued as Scientific Paper No. 251, copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

SPELLING*See*

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

SPELTER*See*

"ZINC TRUST"

SPENCE, William Wallace

William Wallace Spence, a retired Baltimore banker prominent in civic work, died Nov 3, aged 100 years.

SPIES*See*

EUROPEAN WAR—FRANCE—SPIES
EUROPEAN WAR—GREAT BRITAIN—SPIES
EUROPEAN WAR—ITALY—SPIES
EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—SPIES
SWITZERLAND—SPIES

SPRAGUE, William

William Sprague, famous "war" Governor of Rhode Island, and twice United States Senator from that State, died, in Paris, Sept 11, at the age of 84 years.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.*See*

SOCIAL SURVEYS

STAUFF, Karl Albert

The death was announced in Stockholm Oct 4 of Karl Albert Stauff, formerly Premier of Sweden. Karl Albert Stauff, liberal party leader, was a Minister without portfolio in the coalition Cabinet of 1905, but soon afterward resigned and formed a Cabinet in which he was Premier and Minister of Justice. In 1906 he was succeeded as Premier by Mr. Lindeman, but in 1911 he again formed a

Cabinet, remaining in office until Feb, 1914, when the Cabinet resigned because of differences between King Gustaf and its members as to the King's right to make political speeches without first ascertaining if the Cabinet approved of the substance of them.

STAMPS, POSTAGE

One of the most characteristic developments of the European war is the utilization of stamps as a means for raising money for the war sufferers. Several of the belligerent countries, instead of using the money thus secured for war purposes, are turning the funds directly over to the Red Cross Society and other relief organizations.

France and Belgium were among the first nations to adopt this practice. Indeed, so quickly did they turn their postal resources in this direction, that without even waiting for the printing of a new issue they surcharged the existing stamps with a red cross and 5 centimes.

After a few weeks' use of the surcharged stamps the French Government issued a new stamp with the red cross as an integral part of the design.

The Belgian war stamp was issued while the Germans were hammering at the forts of Liège. Before the stamp became widely circulated, most of Belgium's post offices were seized by the Germans.

The Russian issue is printed on an enameled surfaced colored paper, with an elaborate and artistic design. The 3 and 7 kopeck stamps have designs showing the soldier leaving his family and the widowed mother left at home with the children. "For the benefit of fighters and their families" is on the face of the stamp. Each stamp is sold for one kopeck above its franking value, the extra charge going to the Imperial Women's Patriotic Union for Relief.

Austria has carried out the characters of modern warfare in her later war stamp issues. Among the designs, those which are most original display soldiers firing from the trenches and the rise of military aeroplanes.

The Canadian stamp, which is an example of the issues of Great Britain and her colonies is a direct tax for military resources, and carries the words, "War Tax."

The most striking evidence of the German attitude is the issuance of German surcharged stamps in territory the conquest of which is still indeterminate. The stamps now used in Belgium and Russian Poland are German stamps of current issues with the words "Belgien" and "Russische Poland" stamped in Gothic characters upon them.

Among some war stamp curiosities already being collected and treasured, says *Answers*, Oct, may be mentioned a number of Red Cross postage stamps issued from the French post offices in Morocco, from which certain letters and figures have been omitted. England has not issued any official war stamps whatever, but it is interesting to observe the issue of "occupation stamps," in the invaded German colony of Togo.

No postage stamps of any description were found in Lome after it had been evacuated by the Germans, for they had destroyed or hidden all there were. But a great number of stamps were discovered in a box sunk in a dry well in another village, and they were overprinted, some with French and some with English words, for provisional use. But only a limited number were treated this way, and the demand for them from stamp dealers all over the world has been so enormous that the price has already risen considerably.

Denmark, although not yet involved in war, has prepared a special war postcard and supplied it to the naval and military forces which have been mobilized. It is the ordinary five ore postcard that has been overprinted with the initials, in black lettering, "S. B.," which signifies Soldater-Brevkort, "soldiers postcard"; one card a week is handed out free to each soldier and sailor.

It is said that one of the most valuable stamps in the future will be that of Samoa, which was overprinted by the New Zealand postal authorities with a local surcharge. One single sheet containing 100 stamps has a peculiar error, and as only forty of those stamps are available already the price paid for them has reached £20 each.

It became known Nov 9 that the famous collection of United States stamps belonging to Alexander Edward Lindsay, the twenty-seventh Earl of Crawford, had been sold to John A. Klemann of 118 Nassau Street, Manhattan. It was formed by the present Earl's father, James Ludovic Lindsay, whom he succeeded in 1913. The collection cost the late Earl \$200,000; the exact sum paid for it by Mr. Klemann could not be ascertained. There were three parts in the late Earl's collection. One was the American stamps, another the miscellaneous stamps, and the third the British stamps. The miscellaneous stamps were sold to Captain Simpson, an English collector. The British stamps were bought by W. H. Peckitt, a London dealer.

See also

JAPAN—POSTAGE STAMPS

POLAND—POSTAGE STAMPS

UNITED STATES—POST OFFICE DEPT.

STANDARD ALCOHOL CO.

Receivers were appointed in New York City Mar 31 for the Standard Alcohol Company, a \$12,500,000 Maine corporation, with offices at 115 Broadway and a plant at Fullerton, La.

STANDARD OIL CO.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was announced that the company had decided to adopt the eight-hour day, without loss to the men. This new order will affect 25,000 workers who were working an average of ten hours a day. The eight hour day became effective Sept 15.

See also

STRIKES—STANDARD OIL STRIKE, BAYONNE.

STARS

—Light

The latest estimate on the total light of the stars, says the *Scientific American* (Jan), was recently published by S. Chapman. It is based upon the counts of stars on photographic plates, and is stated to be the equivalent of 690 stars of the first magnitude, according to the photographic standard, or from 9000 to 1000 first magnitude stars on the visual scale.

—Temperature

The results of recent investigations as to the temperatures of the fixed stars by Professors Scheiner and Wilsing, of the Astronomical Institute at Potsdam, have been made public. The temperatures stated are declared to be only approximate, and, in the astronomical sense, the "effective temperatures." Observations were made upon 109 stars, and it was learned that white and bluish stars have temperatures from 8700° to 9600°; yellowish stars (to which class the sun belongs), from 4000° to 6300°; and reddish stars from 3000° to 4000°. Of certain individual stars, the following temperatures were ascertained: *Algol*, in the constellation Perseus 13,800°; *Sirius*, in Canis Major, 12,200°; *Vega*, in Lyra, 12,000°; the *Pole Star*, in Ursa Minor, 8200°; *Capella*, in Auriga, 4700°; *Arcturus*, in Bootes, 3500°.

—Thermometer

An instrument so delicate as to record a change in temperature of one-millionth of a degree, and to register, with the aid of a three-foot reflector, the heat of a candle fifty-three miles away, is used in the United States Bureau of Standards to measure the heat of the stars, says *Popular Science Monthly*. It consists of a thermal battery made by joining the ends of two very fine wires of different metals, either platinum and silver or bismuth and silver, and covering the junction with a heat-absorbing surface painted with lamp-black. The wires are so fine that they can scarcely be seen without a reading glass; and the absorbing surface is about as large as a pin-head. This battery, enclosed in a vacuum in a glass cell, is exposed in a telescope so that the rays from a star may be focussed upon the absorbing surface through a fluorite window in the glass cell. When connected to delicate galvanometer, the amount of current generated in the thermocouple is measured by the galvanometer.

STATUARY

See

NEW YORK CITY—JOAN OF ARC STATUE

STEBBINS, Joel

See

ASTRONOMY

STEEL

See

IRON AND STEEL

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmur

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—STEFANSSON EXPEDITION

STERNBERG, Brig.-Gen. George Miller

Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, former Surgeon-General of the army, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 3, aged 77 years.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J., started a whirlwind campaign (Ja 12) to raise \$1,360,000 in ten days. The Rockefeller Educational Board (Ja 5) and the Carnegie Foundation (Ja 6) promised \$250,000 each on condition that the campaign succeeded. The U. S. House Committee on Claims (Ja 18) reported favorably on a request for the return of \$45,750 paid by Stevens to the government in 1870. The money was declared raised on Ja 19.

STEVENSON, Rev. J. Ross

See

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

STILLMAN, Prof. Thomas Bliss

Professor Thomas Bliss Stillman of national reputation as a chemical engineer died in Jersey City, Aug 10, in his sixty-fourth year.

STIMSON, Frederick J.

See

ARGENTINA

STOCK MARKETS

The Supreme Court of the state of Ohio handed down the decision on Feb 10 that playing the stock market by buying and selling on margins is gambling, and those who suffer losses by such transactions on the part of stock brokers can recover. The appeal of a broker in Columbus who appealed from a judgment ordering him to pay \$2,000 damages for money lost by a client in the stock market, was refused on the grounds that such speculative enterprises on the part of brokers was virtually and legally considered gambling.

STOCKS AND BONDS

"BLUE SKY" LAWS

See also

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STOESEL, Lieut.-Gen. Anatole Mikhailovitch

Gen. Stoessel, who commanded the Russian troops at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, and who had suffered from paralysis for some time, died on Ja 17. He was born in 1848, and entered the army in 1864. He served with the Bulgarian militia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, and took part in the Chinese expedition in 1900-01. Up to that time he was known only as the commander of a Siberian rifle regiment. He was the first commander to enter Tien-Tsin, and was made a major-general for the dash he displayed in the attack on the Chinese capital. After he had held out for months against the furious onslaughts of the Japanese, his ammunition all but exhausted and his men virtually without food, he surrendered the fortress at Port Arthur to General Nogi. For this action he was condemned to death for treason on Feb-

ruary 20, 1908, by court martial. This sentence, however, was commuted by the Emperor Nicholas to ten years' imprisonment. He was released from confinement from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul the following year by order of the Emperor.

STONE, Herbert S.

Herbert S. Stone, editor and publisher of the *House Beautiful*, went down with the *Lusitania*, May 7, aged 45.

STONE

—Production

United States

The value of the production of stone in the United States in 1914 reached the great total of \$77,412,292, according to the United States Geological Survey, says *Dun's Review*, Oct 23—a greater production than in any year prior to 1912, though it was slightly less than the output of that year and about 7 per cent. less than that in 1913. Some classes of stone, however, showed an increase in 1914, notably marble and sandstone, the value of which increased over \$500,000. Of the 47 stone-producing States, 14 showed an increased production in 1914.

The value of the granite produced in 1914 was \$20,028,919 against \$20,733,217 in 1913. The value of "trap rock" was \$7,865,998 in 1914, against \$9,134,494 in 1913, that of marble was \$8,121,412 in 1914, against \$7,870,890 in 1913, and that of common limestone was \$33,894,155 in 1914, against \$38,745,429 in 1913. Sandstone was \$7,501,808 in 1914, against \$7,244,965 in 1913.

A tabulation of the value of stone produced for different uses in 1913 and 1914 affords interesting comparisons.

Building stone decreased in value from \$18,097,219 in 1913, to \$17,796,552 in 1914, showing a loss of only \$300,667, or of about 1½ per cent. The decrease in 1913 as compared with 1912 was much greater, namely, over 4 per cent. Marble showed an increase in production for building purposes in 1914.

Monumental stone decreased in value from \$7,212,648 to \$7,047,572, a loss of \$165,076, or about 2 per cent. Granite for monumental stone made a small increase, but marble decreased. The total value of monumental stone in 1914 showed over 4 per cent. increase as compared with 1912.

Paving stone decreased in value from \$3,936,448 in 1913 to \$3,772,383 in 1914, a loss of \$164,065. Granite showed an increase. Trap rock and limestone decreased.

Curbstone decreased in value from \$2,077,919 in 1913 to \$1,869,676 in 1914, a loss of \$208,243. Limestone for this use increased and granite and sandstone decreased.

Flagstone decreased in value from \$573,638 in 1913 to \$540,940 in 1914, a loss of \$32,698. There was a small increase in the value of granite for flagging, but the value of sandstone, which included that of bluestone and which formed over 96 per cent. of the total value of flagstone, showed a decrease of \$33,172. Limestone for flagging also decreased. The use of concrete for flagging in recent

years has been the principal cause of the decrease in the production of flagstone.

Stone for rubble showed a decrease in value from \$1,588,714 in 1913 to \$1,256,213 in 1914. Basalt (trap rock) for use as rubble increased in value, but the other kinds of stone decreased.

Stone for rip rap also showed a large decrease in value, falling from \$4,204,857 in 1913 to \$3,707,342 in 1914, a loss of \$497,515. The value of trap rock for this use increased also, and that of limestone made a small gain, while that of granite and sandstone decreased.

Crushed stone, which is the largest product common to more than one kind of stone, decreased in value from \$31,677,871 in 1913 to \$30,161,766 in 1914, a loss of \$1,516,105, or nearly 5 per cent. The value in 1914, however, was greater by \$1,569,230, or about 5½ per cent., than that of 1912. Granite and sandstone in 1914 made small gains in value but trap rock and limestone each decreased.

STONEHENGE

It was announced May 28 that "Stonehenge," the famous estate of the late Sir Edmond Antrobus, was for sale and would be auctioned off in Sept. as part of the Antrobus estate.

Stonehenge was sold Sept 21 to H. E. Chubb, an Englishman, for \$35,000.

Four years before Sir Edmund Antrobus, whose title to the monument was confirmed by law in 1905, offered it for sale to the government or any historical society that might wish to preserve it, for \$750,000.

STORAGE BATTERIES

See

EDISON, THOMAS A.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

STORMS

United States

A storm of wind, snow, sleet and hail, which on Apr 28 and 29 swept eastern Oregon, struck California Apr 30. At Monterey warehouses were blown into the bay, merchandise and all. In southern California icicles hung from apple trees. The first snow within man's recollection fell in the Salt River Valley in Arizona, and across the Nevada desert the wind attained the proportions of a hurricane. Damage to sheep in eastern Oregon alone was estimated at \$500,000. Incidental damage will increase the total loss to well above \$1,000,000.

Erie, Pa.

Thirty-five lives lost, and six millions of dollars in property damage in the city and county was the result of a cloudburst at Erie, Pa., Aug 3, that culminated in a flood that inundated a large section of the city. The cloudburst put out of commission the light and power plants and all lines of communication and flooded the business part of the city to a depth of five feet. Many houses were washed from foundations, while the water reached the second story of others.

Gulf Coast

Driven by the terrific wind of the great hurricane passing further south in the Gulf of

Mexico, an immense tidal wave struck the lower Louisiana coast Aug 16, burying Grand Isle to a depth of six feet and inundating other points along Barataria Bay.

The storm caused the loss of fourteen lives in Galveston on the 16th and 17th. Four of the dead were United States soldiers. Five hundred houses were crushed and the entire island, on which the city stands, was covered with debris. The protection of the sea wall built after the first Galveston disaster was believed to have accounted for the small loss of life. Three fires raged on Aug 16 with great loss. 101 persons were reported dead and 264 missing outside of Galveston.

Some of the estimates of property loss were as follows:

Galveston, \$15,000,000 or more; Houston, \$2,000,000; Texas City, \$400,000; Port Arthur, \$200,000; Seabrook, \$100,000; Sabine, \$100,000; Sabine Pass, \$100,000; Kemah, \$50,000.

In addition, there was an enormous loss to cotton growers and oil fields in the storm belt.

New Orleans and the Mississippi Gulf Coast were swept by a tropical hurricane Sept 29, which resulted in the loss of at least 40 lives and did great damage to property.

Reports reaching Tampa, Sept 8, were that the death toll of the recent hurricane on the Florida coasts will reach twenty-one. Eight of the crew of the schooner *John G. Whilden*, ashore at Port St. Joe, were lost. The schooner *Gertie*, with nine men aboard, was last seen on Sept 3, with masts gone and helpless. A diving boat of the sponge fisher *Beatrice*, with four men, was missing, and was believed lost.

In the death toll of the great storm that ravaged the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts over 250 were listed dead on Oct 1. Fifty were along the Mississippi coast. Twenty-two in New Orleans. From other places the dead were tabulated as follows:

Frenier, La., 23; La Branche, La., 35; Shell Beach, La., 15; lower coast of Louisiana, 23; Delacroix, La., 22; Rigolets, La., 21; Lake Catherine, La., 22.

Ten persons are known to be dead and about thirty are injured, some probably fatally, as the result of a tornado that occurred about a mile east of Hot Springs Nov 25.

Middle West

Thirty-seven lives were lost and great damage to property was sustained in a severe wind and rain storm which swept over Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, July 7.

Northwest

A tornado swept over parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota Nov 16, wrecking many buildings and killing a number of persons.

Ohio

Five dead, scores injured and more than \$2,000,000 worth of property damaged, were the toll of floods which, July 15, 16, resulted from torrential rains throughout central Ohio. Hundreds of acres of land were under water and vast acres imperiled by weak levees and embankments. At Lima, where three lives were lost, more than 300 homes were sub-

merged and a large area flooded. Mayor Miles Standish issued a proclamation stating that while the property damage there would exceed \$500,000, no outside aid in relief work would be asked. A large portion of Kenton was submerged when the Scioto overflowed. Foraker, a village near Kenton, also suffered considerable damage. Several houses were washed away and it was feared that a number of persons lost their lives. Mt. Vernon and Lancaster each reported one death due to the storm. Included in the property damage are big crop losses amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

China

Unprecedented floods raging in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kiangsi July 12, wiped out entire villages on the West River in Kwangsi and drowned thousands of natives.

The Shameen quarter of Canton, in which the foreign concessions are located, was four feet under water. Other large districts of Canton were ten feet under water.

Admiral Winterhalter, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, sent the gunboats *Wilmington* and *Callao* to the aid of the flood victims without waiting for instructions from Washington.

From 80,000 to 100,000 lives were lost. Consul General Cheshire appealed for all the assistance that could be rendered by the Navy Department.

Reliable compilations (Aug 2) of the damage done by the typhoon which swept over Shanghai on the night of July 29, showed that at least five hundred lives were lost there, largely through drowning, and that about \$5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. Shanghai had not suffered such a storm in thirty years. Four and one-half inches of water fell in seven hours. All electric currents were cut off, and total darkness added to the discomfort of the city. The United States army collier *No. 1* broke from her moorings at Poo-ting and was driven ashore at Yang-tse-poo. The steamship *Tung Hong* stranded near the public gardens and was surrounded by the wreckage from other ships. Many foreign yachts were wrecked.

Luzon

A typhoon in southern Luzon killed at least 170 persons and injured nearly 800, it was reported Oct 27. Damage to property and to the hemp and rice crop is estimated at \$1,000,000. A heavy landslide involved a portion of the volcano of Mayon.

STORY, Maj.-Gen. John Patten

Maj.-Gen. John P. Story, U. S. A., retired, died Mar 25 in Pasadena, Cal. He was 74 years of age.

STORY, T. Waldo

T. Waldo Story, the sculptor, and descendant of a historic American family whose last two generations have been artists, died in New York City, Oct 23.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon

See

NEW YORK CITY—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

STRAWBERRIES

A survey of the production and marketing of strawberries in the United States, made by the Department of Agriculture, and made public May 2, indicated that the eight most important commercial strawberry districts were central California, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Southern Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Virginia and the Ozarks. In 1914, 1905 carloads of strawberries were shipped from Central California. Lesser quantities were shipped from the other districts, which are named in the order of their importance. From the Ozarks came 748 carloads in 1914. The North played a more important part in the strawberry industry than these figures might indicate because only a very small portion of Northern-grown berries were concentrated into carload lots, the basis for the Government survey.

There was a grand total of 14,533.2 carloads of strawberries shipped commercially in 1914. Of these 2312 came from California, the State's closest competitor being Tennessee, with a total of 1571.5.

In connection with this work the Department of Agriculture conducted a telegraphic market news service of the daily movement of strawberries to the various large markets during the current season, together with the prices received. Reports of these movements and prices were telegraphed daily to producing areas and consuming centers, in order to assist in the profitable distribution.

STREET RAILWAYS

See also

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

NEW YORK CITY—BOARD OF HEALTH ATTACKS CAR CROWDING

STRIKES—STREET RAILWAY STRIKE, CHICAGO

Kentucky

The city ordinance of Covington, Ky., prohibiting street cars crossing the Ohio River to Cincinnati from carrying one-third more passengers than the seating capacity, was annulled as unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on Jan 5. The court held that the ordinance was a burden on interstate commerce.

Massachusetts

As a contributor to safety, the Boston Elevated Railway Company scored high honors at the annual banquet in Washington of the American Electric Railway Association. Henry Vinton Neal, a mechanic at the Albany-street shops of the Boston Elevated, was awarded the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Bronze Medal by the American Museum of Safety (Feb).

Minnesota

The Minnesota Supreme Court in January handed down a decision affirming in every particular the decision of the district court in holding the franchise of the Duluth Street Railway Co. to be valid as granted in 1881 and continuing in effect until Oct 17, 1931.

Missouri

The Missouri Supreme Court on Jan 2 refused to reconsider its decision in the *St. Louis* "mill tax" suit, which decreed that the United Railway Company, operating the St. Louis street railway lines, must pay \$2,500,000 to the city. The tax law prescribes the payment of one mill on each five-cent fare collected by the street railway company.

New York City

The Public Service Commission on Oct 5 reported that by street railway traffic, including subways, elevated and surface railways, for the year ended June 30, the grand total of passengers carried was 1,807,632,726 and the revenue was \$93,644,428.41. Transfers, 359,006,151.

Great Britain

The finance committee of the London County Council, in their annual report on the working of the tramways, July 2, stated that there had been a deficiency on the past year's working of more than £33,000, and of the highways committee, in a summary of the estimated results for 1915-16, gave a net estimated deficiency of £91,614. Even this figure, the finance committee stated, was likely to be considerably increased. The total revenue receipts for the year amounted to £2,399,847, compared with £2,268,668 in 1913-14. The deficiency, after meeting charges, was £33,173, which is £23,308 more than the revised estimate for 1914-15 of £9265, but is less than the deficiency originally estimated. It was met by a transfer from the general reserve fund. The payment of war service allowances to officers and employees on the war service will involve expenditure during the year of about £81,000. But for these special items of charge the result of working the tramways for the year would show an estimated surplus of £29,386.

—Fresh air cars

Sixty street cars, with windows removed, were put in service Nov 21 on the Chicago surface lines.

STRIKES*See also*

CLOTHING TRADES—NEW YORK CITY
DUMBA, DR. CONSTANTIN THEODOR

Great Britain

The wage dispute of the engineers in the shipbuilding yards engaged on Government contracts was settled Mar 2 by award of a committee representing the various interests concerned. The wages of time workers were advanced 4s. 6d. (\$1.08) per week and the scale of the piece workers 10 per cent. The men had demanded, respectively, 16s. (\$3.84) and 15 per cent., but afterward expressed a willingness to accept 4s. 6d. and 10 per cent.

The strike of coal heavers, which had delayed the departure of Atlantic liners for several days, was settled Mar 4, the men returning to work.

Responding to appeals made by War Secretary Kitchener, the Earl of Derby, and the leaders of their unions, the Liverpool longshoremen unanimously resumed work Mar

27, but the Birkenhead men remained obdurate.

The Birkenhead dockers, Mar 30, refused to do the week-end work until the shipowners agree to pay them on Saturdays for the work done Friday nights and Saturdays.

John Sexton, secretary of the Dockers' Union, addressed them, but was unable to persuade the men to change their decision.

Lord Derby announced, Mar 31, that the government was planning to organize the dock workers of Liverpool under the name of the First Dock Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment. The men are to be dressed in khaki overalls. This plan is to be adopted to prevent further delays in handling war supplies. Labor trouble among the workers on the Mersey recently has caused serious embarrassment.

The battalion will be made up of about 2000 union men, who will be enlisted under the military law, with army pay in addition to a guaranteed minimum wage of 35 shillings weekly.

It was said that both shipowners and union officials favor the plan. The men are to enlist voluntarily, with the stipulation that the battalion will be for home service only. Lord Derby will be in command of the regiment. Guarantees will be given that the organization will not be used for strike breaking.

The Birkenhead dockers worked overtime, Apr 5, for the first time in five weeks. It was believed that they were led to do so because of recent threats of their executives to abolish union hours altogether.

The formation of a dockers' battalion, coupled with the threat of the executives of the unions to suspend the strikers, Apr 10, caused the week-end strike of the dockers at London to collapse. After refusing for six weeks to work overtime or on Saturdays, the men gave in.

The strike of sailors at Glasgow was ended Apr 23. The demand of the strikers, numbering 500, for an increase in their wages of \$5 a month, was granted. Several transatlantic steamships had been held up by the strike.

Work on houses under construction for the increased force of employees of the Woolwich Arsenal, the largest gun-making plant in Great Britain, was interrupted by a strike of 2000 laborers, which began May 3. The workmen demanded higher pay.

Practically the entire system of municipal street railways of London County was tied up by a strike of the employees, who quit work May 16 when the London County Council refused their demand of a 15 per cent. increase in wages in the form of a war bonus because of the increased cost of living. Rioting around the car barns May 30 marked a resumption of the strike of London tramway employees, which it had been supposed was ended on the preceding day. The settlement arrived at failed to hold, and before more than a handful of the employees had returned to their work the union leaders ordered all the men

out again until the order affecting men of military age was rescinded. Under this order all the men of military age who struck were not to be permitted to return to work.

A coal strike in South Wales, which involved about 200,000 miners for a time, threatened very serious injury to Great Britain and her allies, factories as well as workshops being threatened with shortage of fuel, began on July 15. A crisis was caused when the miners declined to work, although ordered to do so under the new law. When matters reached a state where the government was forced to act, the strikers and the operators asked that Lloyd George, himself a Welshman, be sent to try to effect a settlement.

The strike was settled July 20, when an agreement was reached between the Miners' Executive Council and the employers, the government representatives acting as arbiters. The terms give the strikers a new standard wage rate of five shillings (\$1.20) a day. This was the wage they originally demanded, and was, as a matter of fact, in effect when the men quit work. Eventually they will obtain as well a new minimum wage 10 per cent in advance of the present standard wage, but this will not become effective for some time. The agreement will stand for three years, or during the period of the war, and for a period of six months afterward. Subsequently it will remain in force subject to a three months' notice by either the employers or the workers. The agreement applied only to the men of the federation, who are still to be subject to the penalties prescribed by the munitions act if they strike again.

One thousand South Wales miners struck, Aug 25, in protest against the arbitration award made by Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade. The miners charged that the Government was trying to play them into the hands of the owners and that the agreement entered into through Minister of Munitions Lloyd George had not been kept. They still pinned their hopes on further efforts in their behalf by Lloyd George. Put briefly, the demand of the men was for six turns of pay for five turns of work rendered.

The Mine Owners' Federation, Aug 27, sent an urgent request to the strikers, whose number had then risen to 12,000, to return to work at once. The executive council of the miners' organization adopted a resolution Aug 27, condemning the new strike as unauthorized and urging the men to remain at work pending further negotiations.

The efforts of the government to avert a spread of the strike led to protracted meetings at the Board of Trade chambers in London, Aug 30, between Runciman, Lloyd George, and representatives of the miners and coal owners.

It was announced Aug 31 that the strike had been settled. The terms of settlement of the dispute had not yet been officially published, but the representatives of the miners said that the demands of the men had been conceded.

The danger of a general strike in the South Wales coal fields was definitely averted, it

was believed, by the acceptance Sept 1 of the terms of settlement, both at a meeting in London and at a conference of the miners' delegates in Cardiff. Thousands of miners had intended to strike, but went to work when the news of the settlement reached them.

At the Trades Union conference in Cardiff, a new agreement was signed Sept 3. The miners' representatives demanded an immediate increase of 12½ per cent. of their present wages and refused the owners' offer of a 5 per cent. raise. This question will be referred ultimately to an official arbitrator. The advantage gained by the new agreement was that the miners were willing to work pending a final settlement.

Panama Canal Zone

A strike for more pay was inaugurated at Colon, Feb 3, by night laborers on the Cristobal Colon docks. Formerly they were paid double rates for night work, but now pay for night work has been the same as for day work.

—Aluminum Company strike, Massena, N. Y.

Because of a riot among strikers at the Aluminium Company's plant at Massena, N. Y., which resulted in the killing of one workman on the night of July 31, three companies of State Militia took charge of the situation the next day. The troops were withdrawn in a few days when nearly all of the strikers had returned to work.

—Bridgeport, Ct., strikes

When the local branches of the machinists and structural ironworkers decided, July 24, by unanimous resolve to ratify the agreement entered into between the representatives of the unions and the Remington Arms U. M. C. Company and the Stewart Construction Company, the strike which had been in progress at the big ammunition plant for upward of two weeks came to an end. The agreement provided for the eight-hour day, but the plant was not made a closed shop.

Throughout August strikes broke out in almost every industry in the city. 4000 operatives at the Warner Brothers Corset Company, after a short strike, were granted a forty-eight hour week and increased pay on Aug 18. By Aug 27 when nearly 7000 girls and women were on strike in various industries, it was announced in a dozen plants that the eight hour day would be granted. Many firms made concessions to avert strikes.

The Locomobile Company of America agreed to an eight hour day and made other minor concessions on Aug 12.

The disturbances were in part due to a campaign to give every machinist in New England an eight-hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, decided upon Aug 8 at Hartford, Ct., by William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and sixteen conferees.

The strike fever which had been upon Bridgeport, Ct., and the munition belt for the past three months abated during Sept. Everything and everybody had been in one or more of the seventy-five industrial quarrels, which started with the machinists and before it

stopped spread to school teachers, barbers, janitors, window cleaners, and jitney drivers.

The upheaval was not without gains for the workers. One of the country's busiest manufacturing communities, in two brief months, changed its weekly working schedule from fifty-five hours to fifty, and in many instances to a straight eight-hour day, without any reduction in wages.

—Building trade strike, Chicago

Sixteen thousand union carpenters of Chicago, anticipating a lockout, went on strike on Apr 15. The strike, ordered by union officials, followed a demand for an increase in wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour. Operations on 4000 buildings, involving more than \$30,000,000, were tied up the next day, while 125,000 workers in building trades were made idle. Governor E. F. Dunne ordered members of the State Board of Arbitration to offer their services to the building trades workmen and their employes, in the interest of industrial peace, but although several meetings were held at which the employers and men presented their respective arguments, no agreement was reached by the end of the month. On the 30th the situation was complicated by a strike of the bridge and structural iron workers called by the officials of that organization.

Additions to the ranks of the building trades strikers brought the total number of men idle voluntarily or locked out on May 1 up to 125,000. Fourteen thousand elevated and surface railway men were seeking a new agreement, with higher wages. By the addition of 1200 bridge and structural iron workers the list of union workmen on strike or locked out was swelled to 32,200, as follows: Carpenters (construction), 13,000; carpenters (mill men), 5000; sheet metal workers, 1800; lathers, 800; painters, 10,400, and structural iron workers, 1200.

An ultimatum to the members of the Carpenters' Union was issued June 22 by E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers' Association. The ultimatum said that unless the striking carpenters accepted arbitration by June 26 every mill, lumber yard, cement, brick, stone and every other building material agency and plant in the Chicago district would be shut down.

On June 26 manufacturers of and dealers in every description of material used for building met and decided to discontinue operations of their plants until all existing strikes in Chicago were settled. The action was a reply to the Carpenter's District Council for its refusal, as expressed in referendum, to submit all of its disputes which had kept its 16,000 membership on strike since April to arbitration. But the employers went further and declared in resolutions that not only the carpenters, but the sheet-metal workers, the structural iron workers, the lathers and the painters, also on strike, must return to work before their plants would be reopened.

Preparations for the big shut-down, scheduled for July 1, of the plants of the allied building construction material interests were made June 30 by the members of the executive committee in charge of the lockout.

A compromise wage agreement, July 10, ended the carpenters' strike.

—Car strike Albany, N. Y.

A three days car strike was settled Sept 10 by agreement to arbitrate the questions at issue.

—Coal miners' strike, Colo.

Labor leaders and members of miners' unions have been arrested on indictments returned by the Huerfano County Grand Jury, charging murder, arson, assault to kill, and rioting, in connection with the recent troubles in the coal mining region.

Two—W. T. Hickey, Secretary of the Colorado Federation of Labor, and Eli M. Gross, another official of that organization—were arrested Feb 1. Six others were arrested Feb 2.

J. W. Curtis and Jefferson Graham, miners, were arrested Feb 4 on Huerfano county grand jury warrants charging the murder of Major P. P. Lester Apr 29, 1914, making a total of 13 arrests.

Eli M. Gross and W. T. Hickey were released from Wakenburg jail Feb 9 on \$10,000 bail each. Twelve other labor men were admitted to bail in \$5,000 each.

The Grand Jury adjourned Feb 9 after reporting indictments against at least twenty other strikers or leaders. Hickey and Gross were released after a fight by the State federation.

Seventy-one coal operators of Colorado, all of whom joined Sept 1914 in rejecting President Wilson's plan for a three year truce as a preliminary to a permanent settlement of their differences with the miners, declined, Feb 13, to have anything to do with the Colorado Coal Commission, which was appointed Nov 14 by the President to study the situation and to devise a peace plan in accordance with their findings.

The operators declare that there are no differences to settle and that if there were they would hesitate to submit their settlement to a commission which in their opinion is strongly biased against them.

The cost of the Colorado coal strike to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to a statement made Feb 25 to the Board of Directors by Jesse F. Welborn of Denver, President of the company, was approximately \$1,250,000. Of this amount \$464,000 represents the direct cost and the balance a loss of business in the fuel department.

Seven miners charged with the murder of a party of mine guards and a chauffeur on La Veta road during the recent mine strike troubles were acquitted at Pueblo, Col., Feb 27. The jury was out only forty-five minutes.

A scathing arraignment of the Colorado militia for its treatment of striking miners and their families was contained in a voluminous report submitted to the House Mar 2 by the Mines and Mining Sub-Committee, which investigated conditions in the Colorado coal fields under a resolution adopted in Jan 1914. While scoring conditions generally in the coal fields and criticising many of the acts of the mine operators, including alleged violation of

State laws, the committee reported that no evidence was found of any attempt to limit the output of the mines, nor conclusive proof of the existence of peonage. The strike was settled long before the committee completed its report, so no specific recommendations were made. The committee appealed, however, for arbitration in such situations. It declared these disturbances to be nationwide in their importance; the Federal Government to be the only power competent to deal with them, and after referring to the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who disclaimed responsibility for Colorado conditions, said: "Absentee owners or directors by their absence from the scene of such disturbances cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in and about properties in which they are interested."

It became known Mar 4 that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., notified the Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad, Colo., that the people of Colorado might call upon the Rockefeller Foundation for assistance in the relief of unemployed miners if they desired. The offer applied particularly to other parts of Colorado than that in which lay properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company because, according to Mr. Rockefeller's telegram to the Chamber of Commerce, the Company was doing all it could to prevent suffering among its own men.

The commission of which Seth Low was chairman and which was appointed by President Wilson to attempt to bring about better relations between the mine operators and miners in Colorado, reported to the President Mar 16 that it had been unable thus far to accomplish any definite reforms. The commission recommended that its proposed visit to the State for the purpose of treating with the different parties to the recent strike controversies be postponed until the autumn.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., on Mar 29 told the Colorado State Committee on Unemployment and Relief that the Rockefeller Foundation stood ready to contribute \$100,000 to relieve distress in Colorado, particularly in the mining districts.

The jury at Trinidad, Colo., May 3 returned a verdict pronouncing John R. Lawson guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty at life imprisonment, for the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff in a battle with strikers, October 25, 1913. Lawson's case was given to the jury May 1, the trial having begun on April 21.

Charges that union miners had been convicted of murder by a jury packed by the Colorado mine owners and that hundreds of miners under indictment for offenses alleged to have been committed in the course of the great strike were held under exorbitant bail were filed with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations by the Executive Board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor May 16.

Judge Granby Hillyer, sitting in District Court in Trinidad, Colo., July 12, denied a new trial to John R. Lawson.

An appeal to the Colorado Supreme Court

was filed Aug 3 for John R. Lawson, the former official of the United Mine Workers, and former coal strike leader convicted of the murder of John Nimmo for a writ of error and a supersedeas to stay the execution of his sentence to life imprisonment.

The appeal made the same allegations of error that were made in the application for a new trial, recently denied by Judge Hillyer. Among the charges was included the affidavit of Grover Hall, a member of the jury, who claimed that he was induced to consent to a verdict of guilty by coercive measures, said to have been employed by Frank Gooden, a bailiff.

The Colorado Supreme Court in Denver, Oct 7, admitted John R. Lawson to bail in the sum of \$35,000.

See also

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,
U. S.—REPORT ON COAL MINERS' STRIKE,
COLO.

—Coal miners' strike, Ohio

At the request of the Wheeling Chamber of Commerce, Sec. of Labor Wilson, on Jan 5, named Daniel J. Keefe and Hywell E. Davies as Federal conciliators to intervene in the East Ohio coal strike, which began on April 1, 1914. On the 6th the operators decided to open their mines on the open-shop plan, offering 44.51 cents a ton—the offer rejected by the miners' union—and giving the strikers the first opportunity for employment. The conciliators conferred with the operators at Wheeling (Ja 14) and with the officials of the miners' union at Columbus (Ja 15). An agreement to arbitrate was practically arrived at on Ja 29 at a joint conference of miners, operators and conciliators, held in Cleveland.

Hope of settling the strike of 15,000 coal miners in the eastern Ohio field was abandoned Feb 9 when negotiations between miners and operators in the presence of Government conciliators were finally broken off.

Arthur J. Morgan, owner of the Edge Hill coal mine, north of Bellaire, Ohio, announced Mar 7 that he would accept the union scale of 47 cents. Morgan's action was viewed by the miners, who have been on strike eleven months, as the first break in the ranks of the operators.

After conferences lasting more than a month, a new wage agreement between the operators and miners in the New River and Winding Gulf coal fields of West Virginia was signed in Cincinnati, Mar 18. The signing by the operators was final, but that of the miners was only tentative. The new agreement covered a period of four years. About 15,000 miners will be affected by the new contract.

The agreement holds that nine hours shall constitute a workday, or fifty-four hours a week's work, and that employes shall have the right to trade where they please.

Arbitration of the Eastern Ohio coal strike was proposed to President Wilson Mar 18 in a report from Hywel Davies and Daniel J. Keefe, the Federal mediators sent to the strike zone by Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department.

Settlement of the strike in the eastern Ohio coal fields that had kept 15,000 miners idle for thirteen months and had cost more than \$40,000,000, was accomplished May 8 by the joint scale committee representing operators and miners at the conclusion of their conference in Cleveland. The operators at a caucus ratified the settlement, which was on the basis of 47 cents per ton, run of mine.

Three hundred miners struck at the Majestic mine of the A. G. Blair Coal Company, at Blairmont, O., May 28, alleging that the entire amount of their wages had been withheld and applied to the rent they owe for houses occupied by them during the eastern Ohio coal strike. The men said that during the Cleveland conference which ended the strike they were told the operators would be lenient in the matter of deferred rent.

—Copper miners' strike, Mich.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in Calumet, Mich., May 17, in the case against President C. H. Moyer and eighteen other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, indicted on charges of conspiracy by the Houghton County Grand Jury Jan 15, 1914, as a result of alleged acts of violence said to have been committed at the direction of the defendants during the copper strike. The case early was transferred from Houghton County, in which the indictments were returned, to Baraga County, on the plea of the union's attorneys that the citizens of the mining country were prejudiced against the organization, which had conducted the strike. It was set for trial at the May, 1914, term of court, but postponed at the request of the prosecution. Meanwhile the strike had ended. The decision to drop the prosecution was said to have been one of the first decisions of the new county administration elected in the autumn of 1914.

—Electric strike, Schenectady, N. Y.

Six thousand of approximately 10,000 union employees of the General Electric Company's plant went on strike Oct 4, for an eight-hour working day. There was no violence. Of the striking men, about 2000 were machinists and the remainder electrical workers.

—Empire Railway lines

A strike on the Empire United Railway lines was ordered Apr 7 by the Amalgamated Employees. The strike affected practically the entire interurban system of central and western New York, with the exception of the Oneida Railway, the Syracuse-Utica division. The strike order was issued following the refusal of the company to recognize the Amalgamated as the representative union body of their employees. The company has contracts with the brotherhood of engineers and conductors on some of its lines.

By Apr 12 an agreement settling the strike was formally ratified in the presence of James M. Lynch, State Commissioner of Labor. The agreement, which is a practical compromise, contains a provision that upon any dispute arising over the carrying out of any provisions,

such questions shall be presented to an arbitration board.

President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association, intimated that questions of jurisdiction on electric lines, as between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, would be settled after the national conventions of those two organizations this year.

—Fall River, Mass., strike

More than 1700 weavers employed in the seven factories of the Borden mills went on strike May 3. According to the weavers, thirty of them were called into Supt. William Evans's office and told that they would have to operate their looms twenty minutes longer than the union working day. This the weavers refused to do.

—Fort Smith, Ark.

Secretary Garrison Feb 8 decided to withdraw from Arkansas the first squadron of the Fifth Cavalry sent into the State several months before during a coal mining strike.

—Ironworkers' strike, N. Y.

A general strike of 10,000 inside iron-workers was voted May 30 at a general mass meeting of Local 164 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in New York City. It was decided by a large majority that strikes should be declared in all shops refusing the demands throughout the city and that the employers should have one week's time to reply to the demands.

The demands were as follows: 1. A maximum working week shall be constituted of forty-eight hours. 2. A minimum salary of \$22 for finishers and \$16 a week for helpers. 3. Time and a half for overtime. 4. No overtime Saturdays. 5. No more than four hours overtime. 6. Double time for Sundays and holidays. 7. A shop chairman to settle all grievances in a shop. 8. Recognition of the union. 9. Business agents shall visit the shops.

—Munitions strike, Cleveland, O.

Six hundred striking machinists of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, manufacturers of shell-making machinery for war orders, who struck Oct 1, marched on the Warner-Swazey Company plant Oct 2, and as a result 500 machinists at the latter place voted to demand shorter hours and higher wages under threat of joining the strike.

—Roosevelt, N. J., Strike.

Employees of the Armour Chemical Co. and the American Agricultural Chemical Co., at Roosevelt, N. J., struck on Ja 4, demanding a minimum wage of \$2 a day in place of \$1.60. A posse of deputy sheriffs, employees of the Jerry O'Brien Detective Agency, shot down 14. The deputies were arrested for manslaughter on the 20th, released in \$3000 bail each and returned to the plant, where they again acted as guards. On the 22d, 28 deputies were arrested for murder. On the 23d 6 automatic shotguns and 6 army rifles were found in the plant of Williams & Clark. They were supposed to have been used by the deputies. Two resolutions to investigate strike conditions at Roosevelt were introduced in the New Jersey House Ja 25.

The Grand Jury began its investigation on the 26th. A sympathetic strike under the direction of Joseph Tytkoff, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, began on the same day when the entire force of laborers of the Bowker fertilizer plant of Elizabeth, N. J., struck. The New Jersey Assembly Ja 26 passed a resolution that a committee of five members of the House make a thorough inquiry into the labor trouble at Roosevelt, the living conditions of the employees and the differences between the employers and employees, with a view to the adoption of such remedial legislation as shall tend to guard against future trouble of a like nature.

Fifty of the 500 employes of the Bowker Chemical Works of Elizabeth, N. J., Ja 27 followed the workmen in the Bowker fertilizer plant on a sympathetic strike. Both plants are owned by the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Labor representatives went to the Lister works at Newark, controlled by the same company, in the effort to get the men there to quit work, but failed.

On the 28th, acting upon the charges delivered Ja 26 to the Grand Jury Sheriff Edward F. Houghton of New Brunswick, N. J., on Ja 28 ordered the summary removal of the 150 armed guards from the American Agricultural Chemical Company plants in Cartaret and Chrome.

The Armour Chemical Co. granted the increase demanded on the 30th.

After deliberations extending over eight days, the Grand Jury in New Brunswick, N. J., on Feb. 5 indicted 26 deputy sheriffs for murder in connection with the Roosevelt strike. All but one of the men indicted have been in the county jail since the killings. Indictments for atrocious assault and battery also were found against the twenty-six. No officials were indicted. The Grand Jury absolved Sheriff Edward F. Houghton of all blame for the strike troubles and strongly recommended that the Legislature establish a State constabulary.

Five hundred laborers in the Williams & Clark and the Liebig & Co. fertilizer works, controlled by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, decided to accept the company's offer of a wage scale of \$1.80 per ten hour day, declare the strike off and return to work the following day.

Seventeen more indictments were handed down by the Grand Jury in New Brunswick, N. J., Feb 11. Twenty-five of the twenty-six deputies who have been indicted were in court and pleaded not guilty. The other had not been arrested.

All the chemical companies at Roosevelt, which were closed during the strike, were running Feb 11.

Ten of the twenty-six deputies under indictment for murder as the result of the deaths of two men who were shot down in an attack upon a crowd of striking fertilizer workmen at Roosevelt, Middlesex county, on Jan 10, 1915, were placed on trial in New Brunswick, N. J., May 24. The defendants were specifically charged with the murder of Alesandro Tessitore.

Nine of the ten deputies were found guilty of manslaughter May 30. The jury was being out seventeen hours. John C. Smith was acquitted, in obedience to the instructions of Justice James J. Bergen, who ruled the evidence had not connected him with the slaying.

The convicted men were: Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Rick, Fred Mullin, Harry Tone, John O'Mara, James Bavier, William McLaughlin, and James C. Moran.

From two to ten years' imprisonment was the sentence imposed, June 7.

John C. Smith, the only deputy acquitted of the manslaughter charge, was released on \$500 bail. A murder indictment is pending against him, as against the other twenty-two. The trials of the remaining deputies will probably be postponed until fall.

In imposing sentence, Justice Bergen said there could be little doubt that the Roosevelt strikers had given provocation, and that they had fired at the deputies. These things, he thought, had influenced the jury in returning a lighter verdict than the prosecution demanded.

—Silk workers' strike, Paterson, N. J.

See

FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY

—Standard Oil strike, Bayonne

The Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, near New York, was closed down, July 15, due to a strike of about 1000 still cleaners and barrel makers for increased wages and the fact that about 4000 other workmen refused to go to work either through sympathy, as claimed by the strikers, or intimidation, the view given by the company's officials. The strike lasted ten days and resulted in serious rioting, during which three men were killed and scores injured.

The Department of Labor, July 2, designated conciliators to try to bring about a settlement. The action was taken at the request of Eugene F. Kinkead, sheriff at Bayonne. John B. Denmore, Acting Secretary of Labor, selected John A. Moffitt, of East Orange, N. J., and James A. Smith, of Renovo, Pa., to act as conciliators.

The strike was broken July 27 on the promise of the Standard Oil Company's superintendent to see that the men would get a raise in wages as well as consideration of their grievances. The personal efforts of Sheriff Kinkead were largely responsible for the peaceful ending of the strike.

Ten of the 129 guards of the Standard and the Tide Water Oil Company who were arrested by order of Sheriff Kinkead were held for the Hudson County Grand Jury, July 30, charged with inciting to riot.

Witnesses identified them as among the guards seen firing on strikers or showing themselves in menacing manner, contrary to the orders of the sheriff. No witness was able to identify any of the other 119 guards, so all of them were released on their own recognizance.

Justice Francis J. Swayze of the New Jersey Supreme Court in his first charge to the September Grand Jury of Hudson county, Sept 21, directed that a thorough investigation

be made of the killing of strikers during the Bayonne oil strike in July. After determining those responsible for the "murders" the Justice directed that indictments be voted.

See also

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,
U. S.—REPORT ON STANDARD OIL STRIKE,
BAYONNE

—Street railway strike, Chicago

The strike of 14,000 employees caused a complete tie-up of the surface and elevated railway lines of Chicago, June 14. More than 1300 miles of track are operated by the companies which were affected by the labor trouble.

After an all-night session in the office of Mayor Thompson, between representatives of the labor unions and the traction companies, an agreement was reached, June 16, to submit all the matters in dispute as to wages, hours of work, etc., to a board of arbitration of three members, one chosen by the men, one by the traction companies, and one by the general public. Mayor Thompson himself was chosen the third arbitrator.

With the signing of this agreement, the men on both the elevated railroads and the surface cars were ordered back to work, it being agreed that if the award should be in favor of the men the increased wages, etc., were to be effective from the date of calling the strike.

The demands of the men to be considered by the Arbitration Board were practically as follows.

Minimum wage, 32 cents an hour, and maximum wage, 36 cents an hour.

Two-year contracts, with all men not beginners getting the maximum at the end of that period.

A reasonable maximum number of hours, within which a day's work may be finished in swing runs, and straight runs on Sundays.

Promotional recognition of seniority in the time of service.

Substitution of the word "incapacitated" for "inefficiency" in assigning causes for dismissal.

Rules for the improvement of the working conditions of the car operatives, to be applied to all organized employees, either on the cars, in the barns, or in the shops.

—In belligerent countries

It is stated by the Aug. *Monthly Review* that in France between January and April, 1915, no less than fifteen strikes and three lockouts were brought to the attention of the Ministère du Travail, and of these four succeeded, five were compromised, and nine failed. The chief cause was a demand for increase in wages. One strike, the most serious, lasted nearly two months. All the strikes occurred in industries producing war supplies.

In Germany, between Aug, 1914, and Mar, 1915, fifty-two labor disputes arose, involving altogether 10,218 workmen. Again the question of wages was the chief cause. But these strikes were not largely supported by the unions. Twenty-six of them were settled by conciliation, presumably through the Government.

Great Britain has been the most prolific in labor troubles since the war. Between Jan and May no less than 286 labor disputes disturbed the country. Workingmen affected numbered 109,693. Over two-thirds of these strikes were caused by the demand for in-

crease in wages. English manufacturers have evidently fought trade-unionism at times, for at least twelve strikes resulted from this cause. Engineering and textile trades suffered most severely from strikes. Most remarkable of all the facts connected with war labor troubles in England is the aggregate number of days' work lost in the several trades affected—762,900 days. Several important meetings took place between government officials, mine owners and miners' representatives to avert strikes.

See also

STRIKES—GREAT BRITAIN

SUBMARINES

A flotilla of four American-built submarines was reported Oct 2 to have safely crossed the Atlantic under its own power and without much discomfort to the crews to join the British naval forces at Gibraltar. The flotilla formed part of a group of ten submarines for which the British Admiralty had contracted in the United States. After the U. S. Government had decreed that the construction of the vessels in this country would be a violation of neutrality the parts were shipped to Canada where the boats were completed in the yards of the Vickers-Maxim Company.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS

"F-4" (SUBMARINE)

FESSENDEN OSCILLATOR

GYROSCOPE

PERISCOPES

SUBMARINE CREWS—TREATMENT OF

UNITED STATES—NAVY—SUBMARINES

—Accidents

The following list, compiled in the Navy Department at Washington, gives the sixteen fatal submarine disasters recorded in the world's naval history before the loss of the F-4.

Mar 18, 1
Jun 20, 1
Jun 8, 11
July 6, 1
Oct 16, 1
Apr 26, 1
Jun 12, 1
Jul 14, 1
Apr 16, 1
May 26, 1
Jan 17, 1
Feb 2, 11
Jun 8, 19
Oct 4, 19
Jun 8, 11
Jan 16, 1

See also

"F-4" (SUBMARINE)

—Air purification devices

The test of air purification or rescue apparatus tried with the submarine D-1 in Narragansett Bay ended June 11, when the vessel was brought to the surface after being submerged fourteen and a half hours.

It had been intended to keep the submarine under water from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, but the test was ended earlier because of a fault in the motor battery, which caused up to 3¼ per cent of hydrogen. This was first suspected at 9 o'clock at night. What caused the hydrogen to form is not definitely known,

but it was said that if the *D-1* had remained submerged under the hydrogen condition an explosive mixture might have occurred.

The apparatus tested was supposed to charge, purify, and replace with oxygen the air in the submarine at least twice an hour, eliminating the danger of chlorine and taking up the battery fumes as well.

With the desire to demonstrate a new process of chemically purifying the air in submarines, William G. Bond, an inventor, of Wilmington, Del., remained for seven hours under water, June 23, in a tank of his own invention, barely large enough to contain himself and his apparatus. The test took place in the hydraulic laboratory of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, in the presence of experts of the United States and the Russian governments. The inventor is twenty-eight years old, and was graduated from the Drexel Institute in 1910. He said the process was purely of a chemical nature, and that he believed it could be produced in quantities at a price which would make it available for submarines.

—Edison storage battery

Announcement was made Apr 12 that Thomas A. Edison had perfected a battery which is to be submitted to drastic tests in the newest of American submarine craft now building, the *L-8*, at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. It was asserted that the new Edison batteries will give the submarine an under-sea cruising range of 150 miles, more than a third longer than that of any present submarine, and will eliminate the dangers to the crew of chlorine and sulphuric acid gas poisoning.

—Nets for

Wire nets have been placed by the British Admiralty in waters where German submarines may lie in wait for ships. They are supposed to have made possible many captures. These nets are much like woven wire fencing, except that their meshes are much coarser. By means of wooden blocks the nets are kept submerged at about the depth submarines are likely to move. When the submarines strike the nets their fins and propellers become entangled in the wire and they are forced to rise to the surface. When a submarine hits a net an electrical connection flashes a signal to some naval base, thus making it possible for naval craft to rush to the disabled submarine before it can disentangle itself.

—Position indicator

It was announced, June 21, that Hudson Maxim had applied for a patent on a new position indicator for submarines which he believed to be at once cheaper and much better than those now in use. This implement will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and, it was reported, will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim said that the device would enable the captain of a submarine to find his position on a map at any time, within a hundred feet or so. The device, also, is said to cost only \$1000 to install in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs \$17,000.

SUBSIDIES

See

DYES—JAPAN

SUBWAYS

See

DUST—IN SUBWAYS

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—CARS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO

NEW YORK CITY—ACCIDENTS—SUBWAY

SUEZ CANAL

How the war has affected the income of the Suez Canal during the year 1914 is shown in the details of the year's navigation compiled by Worms & Co. of Port Said made public Mar 24. During 1914 a total of 4802 vessels passed through the waterway, as compared with 5085 vessels in 1913 and 5373 vessels in 1912. The year 1914 opened with the Far Eastern trade depressed. Sailings to China, Japan and Australia were reduced in volume and it was noted that the monthly revenue returns of the canal were lower than those of the same month in 1913.

The following tabulation shows the number of gross tonnage of vessels using the Suez Canal each month during the year:

	1913.		1914.	
	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage
Jan.	454	2,484,241	452	2,424,905
Feb.	411	2,197,257	434	2,391,484
March	477	2,547,004	476	2,605,178
April	407	2,367,693	460	2,534,693
May	429	2,311,811	400	2,269,280
June	399	2,128,813	368	2,082,222
July	422	2,308,211	393	2,317,404
August	397	2,159,742	250	1,402,804
Sept.	395	2,162,879	323	1,721,195
Oct.	438	2,413,753	479	2,635,446
Nov.	405	2,285,840	370	2,030,245
Dec.	451	2,469,936	397	2,451,424
Total	5,085	27,737,180	4,802	26,866,340

The passage of 4802 vessels in 1914 yielded the canal company 117,388,000 francs in canal dues, while the total receipts of the company from canal dues and other enterprises carried on, such as coaling and watering stations, amounted to a total of 122,249,000 francs. In 1913 the canal dues aggregated 122,080,000 francs, while the total receipts were 126,651,000 francs. In 1913 the canal dues amounted to 132,912,000 francs and the total receipts 136,424,000 francs. The 4802 vessels which navigated the canal in 1914 had a gross tonnage of 26,866,340 tons and a net tonnage of 19,409,495 tons. In 1913 a total of 5085 vessels used the canal and had a gross tonnage of 27,737,180 tons and a net tonnage of 20,033,881 tons, while in 1912 a total of 5373 vessels went through the canal having a gross tonnage of 28,008,945 tons and a net tonnage of 20,275,120 tons.

In a White Paper issued Aug 9 were given the returns of the navigation through the Suez Canal for the year 1914 as compared with those of the two previous years, 1912 and 1913.

The number of troops carried through the canal during last year amounted to 228,720, as against 88,748 in 1913. The number of civilian passengers amounted to 155,183 in 1914, as against 169,641 in the preceding year, while the number of pilgrims, emigrants and

convicts was 7869 in 1914, as compared with 23,846 in 1913. In the year 1870, 26,758 civil and military passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880 the number rose to 98,900, in 1890 to 161,352, in 1900 to 202,203, and in 1914 to 391,773.

The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage in 1914 was 64.1 and 66.5 respectively, as compared with 58 and 60.2 in 1913, and 62.1 and 63.4 in 1912. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 10 and 10.9 respectively, as compared with 15.3 and 16.7 in 1913, and 13 and 14.9 in 1912, while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the Canal in 1914 remained practically stationary, as compared with the preceding year. Of 3314 merchant vessels and vessels in ballast, of a net tonnage of 12,907,216 tons, passing through the Canal, 2372 ships of a net tonnage of 9,516,439 tons, were British, being 71 per cent of the number and 73.7 per cent of the tonnage; 299, or 9 per cent were German vessels whose tonnage was 9.7 per cent of the whole; Holland, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy combined furnishing a total of 20 per cent of the vessels and 16.5 per cent of the tonnage of the carrying trade to the East through the Suez Canal.

SUFFRAGE

See

NEGROES—SUFFRAGE

SUFFRAGE—Compulsory

See

OREGON

SUGAR

See also CUBA—CROPS; FRANKING PRIVILEGE

United States

The Willett and Gray review of the sugar trade in the United States for 1914 shows a total consumption of 7,521,654,000 pounds, an increase of 0.473 per cent. within the year—to be compared with an average annual increase of 3.858 per cent. during the last 30 years. The refiners' average price for granulated sugar up to August 1st was 3.955 cents per pound. During the last five months of the year their price for granulated ranged from 4.753 cents to 7.35 cents per pound. Cuban and Porto Rico raw sugar testing 96 degrees, sold up to August 1st for 3.225 cents per pound duty paid. After August 1st, the average cost was from 6.52 cents down to 3.54 cents, duty paid.

A preliminary estimate of the 1914 sugar crops of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Nov 23, indicates a return of 5,147,000 tons of sugar beets from the 486,000 acres which will pay for harvesting, and about 3,600,000 tons of cane in the Southern fields. The sugar-cane crop is 1,214,000 tons less than in 1913, and the sugar-beet crop 513,000 tons less than in 1913. The sugar content cannot be closely estimated, as it varies from 168 pounds to 316 pounds per ton of beets, and from 120 pounds to 142 pounds per ton of sugar-cane.

More than one-fifth of the 40 billion pounds of sugar that represent the world's production in 1915 was consumed in the United States says *Dun's Review*, Oct 23. The consumption of sugar in the United States exclusive of its sugar-producing islands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was calculated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as 8630 million pounds, or 86 pounds per capita.

Of the sugar consumed in this country in 1914-15, 1,941 million pounds were produced on the mainland, 1281 million pounds in Hawaii, 589 million pounds in Porto Rico, 327 million pounds in the Philippines, and the remainder in foreign countries. Cuba, the leading source of our imported sugar, sent us 4785 million pounds in the last fiscal year, that quantity being nearly four times as much as that from Hawaii and eight times as much as that from Porto Rico.

Beet sugar now leads cane sugar by nearly one billion pounds in the yearly domestic product, having reversed the conditions which obtained 20 years ago. In 1895, for example, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, the domestic sugar product totaled approximately 775 million pounds, the share of beet sugar being only 45 million pounds. In 1915 our sugar product had increased to 1941 million pounds, the share of beet having grown to 1448 million and that of cane having decreased to 493 million pounds. Meantime beet sugar has practically disappeared from our imports. Eighteen years ago, when the Cuban supply of cane sugar was cut off by war, we imported nearly 2 billion pounds of beet sugar. After the return of peace in Cuba our imports of beet sugar fell off sharply, and in the last fiscal year beet sugar imports amounted to less than one million pounds.

The cutting off of the sugar supply of European countries has resulted in a remarkable expansion of our sales of sugar to foreign countries. For the fiscal year 1915 they aggregated 582 million pounds, as against 22½ million pounds in 1900 and 40½ million pounds in 1880.

The following table presents the leading changes in the economic position of sugar in 1914-15 as compared with the preceding year:

	(Millions of pounds.)	
	1913-14.	1914-15.
World's sugar product.....	42,953	40,424
U. S. cane sugar product.....	60	493
U. S. beet sugar product.....	1,467	1,448
U. S. Imports: Cuban.....	4,927	4,785
Hawaiian	1,115	1,281
Porto		
Rican	641	589
Philippine	117	327
All other	18	309
U. S. exports sugar.....	72	582
U. S. consumption of sugar.....	8,794	8,630

—Beet sugar crop, 1914

United States

Apr 1 the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture issued the following report on the United States beet sugar crop of 1914:

"A rich sugar content of beets and a high percentage of extraction helped to make a

good crop of beet sugar in the United States in the campaign beginning in 1914. The production amounted to 722,054 short tons, or about 11,000 tons less than in 1913.

"The area harvested in 1914 amounted to 480,000 acres, or nearly 100,000 acres less than the year before. A favorable growing season, however, resulted in an average yield per acre of 11 tons, the largest since 1906, and the second largest during the fourteen years covered by this Department's beet sugar reports.

"Beets being purchased generally on the basis of their sugar content, the growers profited by the high quality of 1914. The average price in spite of the lower basis for payment reached \$5.47 per ton, which was 22 cents less than the average for the preceding year. Another noteworthy feature in the campaign beginning in 1914 was the smaller difference between the actual sugar in the beets, and the actual amount extracted, than in former years.

"In 1914 the beets averaged in content 16.35 per cent sugar, while the actual sugar made was equal to 13.67 per cent of the beets; thus leaving 2.68 per cent of the beets as representing the sugar left in pulp and in other by-products. In 1913 this non-extracted sugar was equal to 2.82 per cent of the beets and in every other preceding year the figure exceeded 3 per cent."

—Customs duties

Information as to the Administration's abandonment of the idea of permitting sugar to go on the free list was conveyed in an announcement from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo Oct 6. Mr. McAdoo announced that he would recommend in his forthcoming message to Congress that the existing duties on sugar be retained for several years, and, in addition, that the war revenue act be extended until peace should be restored in Europe.

Under the Republican tariff law a duty of 1.06 a pound was levied on sugar. This yielded about \$60,000,000 a year. On Mar 1, 1914, there was a reduction of 25 per cent in the Republican rate on sugar. At time of writing the Government collected three-fourths of the Republican rate on the product. This yielded in the past year about \$45,000,000.

—Production of the World

An estimate of the world's production of sugar for the season 1914-15, as made by Willett and Gray (Ja 7), gives the total at 16,836,200 long tons—1,792,717 tons less than the production of 1913-14. Of the whole, 9,769,200 tons is cane sugar, and 7,067,000 tons is beet sugar.

In cane sugar, Cuba leads with an output of 2,600,000 tons; British India coming second, with 2,400,000 tons (all consumed locally). Java produced 1,289,200 tons; the Hawaiian Islands, 565,000 tons; Porto Rico, 325,000 tons; Mauritius, 265,000 tons; Argentina, 250,000 tons; Philippine Islands (exports), 243,000 tons; Queensland, 220,000 tons; Brazil, 200,000 tons; Formosa, 180,000 tons; Louisiana, 175,000 tons; Peru, 145,000 tons; Mexico, 110,000 tons; Santo Domingo (exports), 105,000 tons; Fiji Islands (exports), 102,000 tons.

Of the total of 7,067,000 tons of beet sugar

made in 1914-15, Europe made 6,425,000 tons; the United States, 630,000 tons; and Canada, 12,000 tons. In Europe, Germany's crop was largest, 2,100,000 tons; followed by Russia, 1,700,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 1,400,000 tons; Netherlands, 275,000 tons; France, 250,000 tons; Italy, 167,000 tons; Denmark, 150,000 tons; Sweden, 142,000 tons; Spain, 120,000 tons; Belgium, 50,000 tons; Rumania, 40,000 tons; Bulgaria, 22,000 tons.

The shortage of beet sugar for this year, as measured by the crop of 1913-14, is 1,760,165 tons, which accounts for nearly the whole 1914-15 sugar shortage—1,792,717 tons—for the world at large.

SUICIDE

According to F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, during 1914, a total of 4982 persons took their lives in 100 cities in this country, a rate of 20.3 for each 100,000 of population. This is the highest rate since 1909 and the third highest for the past twenty years.

With 618 suicides, the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx had a record of 20.2. Brooklyn, with 234, had a rate of 12.6. Figures for the other boroughs and for the entire city had not been recorded.

Hoboken, with twenty-four suicides and a rate of 33.3, led all the New Jersey cities, and was placed eighth on the list of cities compiled. At the top of the list stood San Francisco, with 234 suicides and a rate of 52.4. Again the figures showed that suicide is committed more frequently on the Pacific Coast than in the East, because San Diego, Sacramento, Los Angeles and Oakland—all in California—follow after San Francisco. In all these cities the rate for 1914 was in excess of their rates for the previous ten years.

Three times as many men as women commit suicide, the figures showed, and the favorite method for men was shooting. Almost one-fourth of the women victims took poison.

Mr. Hoffman concluded his study of suicides with the remark: "Laws or municipal ordinances governing the sale of poison at the present time seem not to be properly enforced in many communities, if reliance can be placed upon the published circumstances in individual cases. Much the same conclusion applies to the sale of firearms."

See also

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

SULLIVAN, James Mark

See

SANTO DOMINGO—SULLIVAN INQUIRY

SULPHURIC ACID

A new method of manufacturing sulphuric acid, for which advantages are claimed, is suggested in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 283. "The Production of Sulphuric Acid and a Proposed New Method of Manufacture," says *Dun's Review*, Oct 23. The essential difference of the method is that the gases employed are drawn downward through a spiral flue in place of being drawn through lead chambers or intermediate

towers. It is asserted that the resistance of gases to the downward pull and the constant change in their course through the spiral tend to mix them very intimately. The fact that the gases constantly impinge on the walls of the spiral flue, which can be cooled either by air or water, makes it practicable to maintain the gases at a temperature most favorable for the efficient yield of sulphuric acid. In laboratory tests in which the spiral was utilized, practically all the sulphur dioxide was oxidized to sulphuric acid, only traces being lost through escape or in the system. The lead spiral, the author points out, however, is not intended to replace the Glover tower, nor to do away with the Gay-Lussac tower. It is believed that while the lead spiral will take considerable lead, the great reduction it will effect in the chamber space will make it possible to construct a plant with considerably less lead than is required in the ordinary chamber system. The new type of plant requires no other device to accelerate the reactions, occupies much less ground space, and would not need as large buildings, and therefore should decrease the initial cost of construction. The method, however, has been tried only on a laboratory scale, and the bulletin refused to predict just how efficient the commercial plant would be, but stated that all indications were that this method offered promise of being economically successful.

—Production

United States

According to actual returns for the year 1914, the production of sulphuric acid in the United States was 3,762,417 short tons of 50 degree acid, valued at \$24,163,331. This is exclusive of 21,993 short tons of fuming acid, valued at \$316,596, but the figures given above include by-product acid—that is, acid obtained in the smelter industry. The acid produced at copper and zinc smelters in 1914 amounted to 950,798 short tons of 50 degree acid, valued at \$5,190,293.

SULZBERGER, Ferdinand

Ferdinand Sulzberger, the New York meat packer died Aug 6, aged 84.

SUN

A photograph of the sun taken at the naval observatory, Washington, D. C., on Mar 29, developed Apr 3, disclosed a spot about 100,000 miles in length on the northeastern limb of the orb.

Twenty-five sun spots, covering a solar area estimated at 300,000 square miles, were reported Apr 27 by observers at Christian Brothers College in St. Louis, Mo. The largest spot, it was said, was 20,000 miles in diameter.

SUN YAT SEN

See

CHINA, Feb 11

SUNDAY, Rev. William Ashley ["Billy Sunday"]

The *Literary Digest* for June 12 gives an extensive report of a poll of the religious press asking for the editorial opinion of church journalists of the country on "Billy" Sunday.

SUNDAY LAWS

See also

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—WISCONSIN

New York

The constitutionality of the law securing to employees in factories and mercantile establishments twenty-four consecutive hours of rest every week, was upheld by a unanimous decision of the New York State Court of Appeals Feb 5. The decision was rendered in an appeal from judgments of the City Court of Buffalo convicting the Klinck Packing Company, of that city, of violating the law.

The statute in question is known as "the one day of rest in seven" law. Many employers declined to recognize its validity and numerous law suits resulted.

The Thorn bill, vesting in the State Industrial Board authority over future exemptions from the law requiring one day of rest in seven was signed, May 18, by Governor Whitman. The bill also repeals the exemptions now in effect. On the ground that the Thorn bill would take care of the situation, the governor vetoed the Knight bill, intended to exempt salt refineries from the provisions of the law.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Oregon

Oregon's Sunday closing law, which had been on the statutes many years, but to enforce which no attempt had been made until a month before, was declared invalid by the State District Court at Portland, Nov 6. The law was declared invalid on the ground that it specified that certain lines of business should not be conducted on the "Lord's Day." The court held this to be religious discrimination.

SURGERY

See

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

SURVEYS

See

SOCIAL SURVEYS

SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Attorney General Gregory on Feb 8 notified all United States District Attorneys that in the future the Department of Justice does not intend to permit Federal Judges to suspend indefinitely either the imposition or execution of sentences on convicted criminals. In a circular letter to his assistants Mr. Gregory says:

"No court has such power. It is in effect a pardon or commutation. Nor may a court exercise it indirectly by a continuance of the case from term to term for sentence, or by other similar device. This custom has been the cause of much complaint and has tended to somewhat discredit the administration of the criminal law in the Federal courts."

SUTHERLAND, Roderick Dhu

Roderick Dhu Sutherland, former representative in Congress from Nebraska died Oct 18, aged 63.

SUZZALO, Henry

See

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SWASEY, Ambrose

See

ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

SWEDEN

A dispatch to the Central News from Stockholm Apr 20 stated that King Gustaf was ill apparently with a recurrence of the stomach trouble for which he underwent an operation a year ago. The illness was said to be of a somewhat serious character.

A treaty was ratified in Petrograd during the first week of June between Sweden and Russia mutually acknowledging the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the respective countries.

Raw cotton was added to the list of articles subject to embargo in Sweden, June 3.

The Government of Sweden has placed mines in Swedish waters and taken other military precautions as a result of which American and other vessels navigating those waters must observe special rules prescribed by the Government of Sweden for their safety and protection. The State Department, June 19, received from the American Minister at Stockholm and made public the text of the royal decree issued by the Swedish Government concerning the special measures to be observed.

A British official commission arrived in Stockholm, June 30, to try to devise measures to avoid the difficulties occasioned to Swedish trade by the British war regulations. The commission saw the Swedish Foreign Minister. A Swedish commission was to confer with the visitors.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—SWEDEN

OVERSEA CORPORATIONS

RAILROADS—SWEDEN

STAUFF, KARL ALBERT

TOBACCO

—Finance

In return for Germany's consent to permit the exportation of coal and some other specified items to Sweden, five banks, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, Sept 20, had agreed to make Germany a loan of 40,000,000 kronor (about \$10,000,000) to be used in payment for goods bought in Sweden by Germany.

—Food Supply

The action of the Swedish Government in prohibiting the export of all meat, canned goods and live stock, which became operative Sept 10, meant the practical loss to Germany of Sweden as a source of food supply. Certain minor exceptions will exist, the most important of which is fish; and pork and bacon can still be exported under special licenses; but the order is as absolute and inflexible as possible under the circumstances, and Sweden's

export trade in food is for the time being and, probably, as long as the war lasts, almost completely at an end.

—Navy

The Swedish battleship *Sverige* was launched May 3 at Gothenburg, in the presence of King Gustave, the members of the royal family, and the Ministry. The *Sverige* has a displacement of 7,000 tons, and will carry a crew of 408 men. She is 393 feet long, and has a draught of 20 feet. The vessel is designed for a speed of 22.5 knots an hour. She will carry four 11-inch and eight 6-inch guns, six 12-pounders, and two torpedo tubes.

The construction of the *Sverige* was sanctioned by the Swedish Parliament in 1911, but later, when the Liberals came into power, this sanction was canceled. The people of the nation thereupon started a subscription for the building of the ship, and about \$4,900,000 was raised. As the estimated cost of the *Sverige* was only \$3,500,000, it was decided to use the surplus in the building of a second ship.

SWIFT & Co.

Swift & Co. were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, May 28 charged with violating the law regulating interstate shipments of meats and packing house products. The indictment grew out of shipments of meats by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Manitowoc, Wis., and thence over the Ann Arbor Railroad to Frankfort and Owosso, Mich. The company was charged with having received concessions whereby its property was transported at a lower rate than the published rate.

SWIMMING.

A new mark for the 100-yard swim was set by Duke Kahanamoku, the Honolulu champion, according to word received at San Francisco Ja 25. The time was 0:53 3-5.

Four new world's records were set in Chicago Feb 5 in the Central A. A. U. swimming championship events.

Michael McDermott set a world's record of 1:13 3-5 for 100 yards in retaining the 100-yard breast stroke title and made a new record for the 200-yards of 2:38 2-5, clipping two seconds off his own record.

Perry McGillivray, in defending the 300-yard open swim title, set a new mark of 2:50 1-5 for the 250 yards and created one of 3:26 1-5 for the 300 yards. The old world's records were 2:51 for 250 and 3:26 2-5 for 300 yards, both by J. G. Hatfield of England. The best previous American mark was 2:52 3-5 by McGillivray.

Harry Hebner swam the 880 yards, broke ten American records, beginning at 330 yards. His time for the 880 yards was 11:14 1-5, the former record of 11:25 1-5 being held by C. M. Daniels.

—Records

Four-year-old Beatrice Whitlam, of Philadelphia, swam 320 yards in thirteen and one-half minutes, June 13, on the Philadelphia Swimming Club's course in the Schuylkill River at Lafayette.

With two men tied to him with thirty-five yards of heavy rope and his hands bound, Henry Elionsky, who weighs 265 pounds, swam through Hell Gate in the East River, N. Y., Nov 14. The distance was only one and a half miles, but the feat was amazing, considering the eccentric currents. Near the end of his task the three men came close to drowning in a whirlpool beneath the Queensboro Bridge. Elionsky said that in this crisis the men tied to him struggled and sent him under water repeatedly. The men had been followed by a launch and were rescued. The men tied to him, their arms fastened around Elionsky's waist, weighed 140 pounds and 165 pounds respectively, the rope weighed 18 pounds, thus Elionsky carried 323 pounds.

SWINDLING

David A. Sullivan, convicted of wrecking the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was paroled from Sing Sing Prison Feb 17, having been a convict since Feb 6, 1913, on a sentence of from two years to four years and six months. As Sullivan stepped outside the prison he was rearrested and taken back to Brooklyn, where there are seven more indictments pending against him. Additional bail of \$10,000 was furnished Feb 19.

A jury in the U. S. District Court found Charles I. Stager, a customs examiner in the Appraisers' Stores, guilty of customs frauds in connection with feather importations Apr 2. Stager, who had been employed by the government twenty years, was accused of divulging information to Sciamia & Company as to the importations of rival feather houses. The officers of the Sciamia company were also indicted.

See also

BANKS AND BANKING—FRAUDS AND ROBBERIES

OLEOMARGARINE—FRAUDS

France

The inquiry into the affairs of Armand Deperdussin, the well known inventor and manufacturer of aeroplanes, who was arrested in Paris in August, 1913, on the charge of forgery and breach of trust, has been completed and shows, it is alleged, that he is short 28,000,000 francs (\$5,600,000), a Paris bank being the creditor. He has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

SWINYARD, Thomas

Thomas Swinyard, President of the Dominion Telegraph Company and a former General Manager of the Great Western Railway, died in New York Feb 25 in his eighty-fourth year.

SWISS PEACE SOCIETY

The Swiss Peace Society at its annual meeting in Basle May 17 adopted the following resolutions, which it was declared should be considered when the time came for the conclusion of peace in Europe:

First.—The avoidance of any annexation or territorial changes which are in opposition to the interests and wishes of a population; a guarantee of religious liberty, free speech, and equality before the law for the minority.

Second.—The creation of a permanent organization in which all European States shall be equally represented, for the purpose of safeguarding the order, peace, and safety of our portion of the earth.

Third.—The development of an international law organization by continual Hague conferences.

The proponents of the second resolution hope to establish a kind of European peoples' court, before which all international questions may be discussed and decided, so that wars may be avoided.

SWISS SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC SURVEILLANCE

See

OVERSEA CORPORATIONS

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland's President declared, on Jan 13, that, in spite of her neutrality, the war had cost the country \$22,000,000.

Camille de Coppet was, Dec 16, elected President of the Swiss Republic and Edmund Schulthess, Vice-President. M. de Coppet is a former Minister of Justice and at the time of the election Vice-President of the republic.

—Cette assigned as port for

France, Sept 11, set aside the port of Cette for the use solely of ocean traffic for transshipment to Switzerland. This action was taken to relieve the inland republic from the isolation imposed by war conditions.

—Commerce—War effects

The effect of war on the trade of Switzerland is shown by the figures of imports and exports for the year 1914, made public July 10. Imports decreased by \$88,000,000 and exports decreased \$38,000,000. The exports of watches alone shows a loss of \$10,000,000, as compared with 1913, while machinery sold abroad was \$5,000,000 less and cotton goods \$10,000,000.

Imports for 1913 were \$384,000,000; for 1914, \$295,000,000. Exports for 1913 were \$275,000,000; for 1914, \$237,000,000.

See also

DYES—UNITED STATES

—Finance

The banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. announced Mar 9 that it had been appointed fiscal agents of the Government of Switzerland to make an offering of Swiss securities. The loan was for \$15,000,000, and consisted of \$5,000,000 worth of one-year notes, \$5,000,000 worth of three-year notes and \$5,000,000 worth of five-year notes, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of supplies in the American markets.

A referendum of the Swiss nation, June 7, approved, by a vote of 435,000 to 26,000, special war taxation yielding about 60,000,000 francs (\$12,000,000).

The Swiss Government July 9 decided to issue a third loan, to cover the cost of mobilization, of \$20,000,000. The loan will bear 4½ per cent interest and will be issued at 96½. The first loan was \$6,000,000 at 5 per cent. The second was \$10,000,000, also at 5 per cent, and was floated at par by a syndicate of Swiss banks.

President Motta of Switzerland announced Sept 21 in a speech before the National Council of the Swiss Confederation that Switzerland's expenses for mobilization to Sept 1 amounted to \$28,000,000. If the war should last ten months longer, the President added, the mobilization cost would reach \$80,000,000. In view of the fact that Switzerland faced a deficit of \$20,000,000 at the end of three years the establishment of new financial resources, such as a tobacco monopoly, in addition to the war tax and increased postal revenues, was looked for.

An official statement gives Switzerland's expenses to preserve her neutrality as \$51,000,000 up to Nov 1.

—Post Office

The humane work of acting as postal intermediary for belligerent prisoners and interned is mainly responsible for the Swiss Post Office deficit of \$1,600,000 up to the end of February. Between prisoners and wounded, including English, French, Germans, and Austrians, Switzerland has sent 17,000,000 letters and over 500,000 small packages post free. Some of the packets were forwarded to Germans in Japan and South Africa, some to Austrians near Siberia, some to English prisoners in Prussia, and some to Servians in Austria.

—Spies

Since the beginning of the war to the middle of Sept, eighty-four persons, mostly Austrians and Germans, had been arrested by the Swiss authorities on the charge of being spies. At Lausanne Sept 13 three spies, their leader a German, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay heavy fines.

SYLVESTER, Frederick Oakes

Frederick Oakes Sylvester, the painter of western landscapes died Mar 2 aged 45.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE AT BEIRUT, SYRIA

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DeWITT

TAFT, William Howard

See

EDUCATION—BUREAU OF EDUCATION

MONROE DOCTRINE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—JONES PHILLIPINE

INDEPENDENCE BILL

UNITED STATES—NATIONAL DEFENSE AGITATION

TALAAAT BEY

In an attack on Talaat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, Feb 26, he was seriously wounded and was said to be in a grave condition, Mar 3.

TANEJEFF, Sergius

Sergius Tanejeff, the music composer and formerly director of Moscow Conservatory, died June 20. He was born in 1856.

Tanejeff, the son of a Government official, at an early age attended the Moscow Conservatory, where he took pianoforte lessons from Langer. In 1869 his parents started to remove him from the conservatory to a public school,

but finally were persuaded not to terminate his musical education by Nicholas Rubinstein, under whom he subsequently studied. He studied also form and fugue with Hubert, and composition with Tschaikowsky. He left the conservatory in 1875, after having won the first gold medal awarded by that institution. He visited Paris in 1877-78, went on a concert tour of the Baltic provinces, and subsequently returned to Moscow, where he succeeded Tschaikowsky as professor of instrumentation. After the death of Rubenstein he became chief professor of pianoforte. He seldom appeared in public as a pianist in recent years.

In addition to his opera, "Oresteia," a trilogy in eight acts, produced in St. Petersburg in 1895, the list of his published work includes a cantata, "John of Damascus," 1884; a number of choruses, including "Sunrise," and several symphonies and quartets. Tanejeff also arranged for pianoforte orchestral works by Tschaikowsky, Glazounoff, Arensky and others.

TASMANIA

—Commerce

The U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under date of Jan 20, issued a report on the imports of Tasmania for 1913, showing their value (excluding those from Australia) at \$4,989,140. The larger part (value, \$3,184,788) came from the United Kingdom, chiefly: cotton piece goods, \$300,000; apparel, \$192,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$176,000; wool and woolens, \$130,000; motor cars and parts, \$121,450; manufactures of metal, \$111,450; rails and fish plates, \$100,000. The United States sold Tasmania the second largest bill of goods \$600,608, principally: machines and machinery, \$46,100; motor cars and parts, \$40,850; tools of trade, \$28,000; manufactures of metal, \$22,750; fish, preserved, \$17,500; wine, \$14,150. Germany's bill was third, \$474,050, chiefly: wine, \$81,000; apparel, \$36,000; musical instruments, \$29,450; rails and fish plates, \$26,000; manures, \$24,000.

TASSIN, Wirt du Vivier

Wirt du Vivier Tassin, for many years chief chemist and assistant curator of the Division of Mineralogy of the National Museum, died in Washington, D. C., Nov 2, in his forty-seventh year.

TAXATION

See

INCOME TAX

NEW YORK CITY—TAXES

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL REPORT

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D.

STREET RAILWAYS

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.

VALUATION ASSESSED

United States

The following summary shows the receipts and payments of the national Government, States, counties, and incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over in 1913 according to the decennial investigation of the Census bureau:

1913. Non-revenue receipts.	Governmental cost payments.	Non-governmental cost payments.
\$1,096,816,369	\$953,596,637	\$1,045,271,751
159,061,504	382,551,199	124,296,741
525,625,406	385,181,760	497,283,413
1,030,971,754	1,246,629,009	822,776,608

Division of Government.	Revenue receipts.
Nation	\$953,596,637
States	367,586,331
Counties	370,043,046
Incorporated places	1,108,272,751

—City receipts

According to the decennial investigation of the Census Bureau, the revenue receipts of the incorporated places in the fiscal year 1913, which include those places having a population of 2500 and over, according to the census of 1910, amounted to \$1,108,272,751. This was less than the governmental cost payments by \$138,386,258, or 12.5 per cent. The per capita revenue receipts amounted to \$24.26, while the per capita governmental cost payments amounted to \$27.29.

—County receipts

According to the decennial investigation of the Census Bureau, the revenue receipts of the county governments in 1913 amounted to \$370,043,046, which was less than the governmental cost payments by \$15,138,714, or 3.9 per cent. The per capita revenue receipts amounted to \$4.32, and the per capita governmental cost payments were \$4.49. The receipts from taxes constituted 80.7 per cent of the total revenue receipts, 76.4 per cent. being from property taxes, 1.6 per cent from poll taxes, and 2.7 per cent from business and non-business license taxes. Of the total revenue receipts, 79 per cent was required for meeting expenses and interest, and 20.2 per cent was available for outlays and other purposes. Of the governmental cost payments, 72.1 per cent was for expenses of general departments, 4.5 per cent for interest, 23.3 per cent for outlays, and less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent for expenses of public service enterprises.

—Federal expenditures

The increasing cost of government is evidenced by the fact that in 1913 \$2,000,000,000 was spent by the Federal Government, as compared with \$1,256,871,000 in 1903. \$925,600,000 of this was applied for governmental cost payments, and \$1,045,271,000 for non-governmental cost payments. Under the former head are included expenses of all general departments, public-service enterprises, and interest; under the latter the amounts spent for purchase of investments and supplies, redemption of debt, obligations, trust, and agency transactions, and counterbalancing transactions.

—Federal receipts

The revenue receipts of the national Government in 1913 amounted to \$953,596,637. Of this amount, \$888,220,519, or 93.1 per cent. was required for meeting expenses and interest; \$64,380,338, or 6.8 per cent, for outlays; leaving \$95,780, or 0.1 per cent, for redemption of debt obligations or increase of assets. Of the total governmental cost of payments, 62.9 per cent was for expenses of general departments; 27.7 per cent for expenses of public service enterprises; 2.7 per cent for interest, and 6.8 per cent for outlays.

—of Bankrupts

That the fact that a financial institution is in the hands of a receiver does not excuse it from paying state, county and city taxes is decided by the order of the United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at San Francisco, Feb 1. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Portland, Ore., must pay into the treasury of Multnomah county \$3987 for the years 1908, 1909, 1910. The company went into the hands of a receiver in November, 1907, and had claimed exemption from taxation on this account.

—State expenditures

The aggregate expenditures of the states amounted to \$506,847,000 in 1913 and to \$300,937,000 in 1903. The population was estimated at 98,815,000 in the latter year and at 80,688,000 in 1903. The per capita cost was \$3.80 in 1913 and \$2.34 in 1903. In all but one of the forty-eight States the per capita cost of government increased during the ten years. The single exception is South Carolina, where the per capita expenditure decreased from \$2.55 in 1903 to \$1.46 in 1913, a difference of 70 per cent, entirely due to a decrease in payments for the expenses of the State dispensary. South Carolina has the smallest per capita government cost, and Nevada, with \$10.45 in 1913, the largest. The Bureau of the Census classified the expenditures of the several States. Of the \$6.93 which was expended for each man, woman, and child in New York State, 66 cents went for general government, 33 cents for protection to person and property, 7 cents for conservation of health and sanitation, 43 cents for highways, \$1.19 for charities, hospitals, and corrections, 56 cents for schools, 7 cents for libraries, 2 cents for recreation, and 9 cents for miscellaneous and general purposes. The apportionments for education were 51 cents; other apportionments, 17 cents; public service enterprises, 13 cents; interest, 37 cents, and outlays, \$2.33. Taking up only the items in which the greatest increases occurred in the decade, it is found that in 1903 the cost of general government was 54 cents, against 66 ten years later; 11 cents for protection, against 33; 32 cents for highways, against 43; \$1 for charities, against \$1.19; 77 cents for education, against the total of \$1.07 spent directly and apportioned, and but 4 cents for interest, against 37. Taking the forty-eight States as a whole, the expenses of the general departments increased from \$2.12 to \$3.27 per capita, an increase of 54 per cent. This item of governmental cost was higher for every State in 1913 than for 1903 except in the case of Massachusetts. In 1913 taxes constituted 82 per cent of the total revenues of the forty-eight States. The percentages from this source of revenue for the several geographic divisions varied from 69

per cent in the West North Central division—embracing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas—to 91 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division—embracing New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The only States realizing only 60 per cent or less of their revenues from taxes were North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. The tendency toward larger outlays for public buildings, education, roads, and other public enterprises is well shown by the fact that while the population of the forty-eight States as a whole increased 20 per cent from 1903 to 1913, and the revenues increased 94.3 per cent, the government cost payments advanced 106 per cent. Nor has population kept pace with the expenditures. For example, in the State of New York, the population is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent, while that of the entire country is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. Governmental costs in New York have increased about 200 per cent. Reduced to a per capita basis, it appears that whereas this expense in New York in 1903 was \$2.86, ten years later it was \$6.93, or an increase per capita of 142 per cent. [From the *New York Times Annalist*.]

—State receipts

According to the decennial investigation of the Census Bureau, the revenue receipts of the forty-eight State Governments in 1913 amounted to \$367,585,331, showing a per capita amounting to \$3.80. Taxes constituted 81.7 per cent of such receipts, 56.4 per cent being derived from property taxes, 0.8 per cent from poll and occupation taxes, and 24.5 per cent from business and non-business license taxes. Of the total revenue receipts, 90.9 per cent was required for meeting expenses and interest, and 9.1 per cent was available for outlays and other purposes. The governmental cost payments amounted to \$382,551,199, which exceeded the revenue receipts by \$14,965,868, or 3.9 per cent. The per capita governmental cost payments amounted to \$3.95. Of the governmental cost payments, 82.7 per cent was for expenses of general departments, 0.9 per cent for expenses of public service enterprises, 3.7 per cent for interest, and 12.7 per cent for outlays.

TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow

Frederick Winslow Taylor, originator of the modern scientific management movement, died in Philadelphia Mar 20 from pneumonia.

TAYLOR, Prof. John Phelps

Prof. John Phelps Taylor of Andover Theological Seminary, noted preacher and biblical scholar died Sept 14 at the age of 74.

TEA

In 1913 the United Kingdom imported an aggregate of, in round figures, 365 million pounds of tea; but of such quantity approximately 57½ million pounds was tea in transit, and was sent on to other countries.

The best customers of India and Ceylon are, of course, the United Kingdom and Brit-

ish colonies. Of the total consumption of the United Kingdom in 1913, 86½ per cent was British grown tea. The locality accounts for the fact that Australia took virtually two-thirds of her consumption from Ceylon alone, and the other third from India, almost all direct from the producing countries. South Africa received practically all her tea through the United Kingdom in about equal quantities of India and Ceylon. The bulk of the tea consumption in Russia is derived from China, but that country is a very good customer to Ceylon first and India next. Canada, of her total consumption, derives considerably over one-half from India, about the same quantity from Japan as that from Ceylon via the United Kingdom, and but a small quantity of China tea is used. The United States patronizes China and Japan to the extent of about 85 per cent of her requirements, and only gives about 10 per cent of her orders to India and 5 per cent to Ceylon.

For some years after the tea-planting industries of India and Ceylon were started the capital requisite for securing properties and working the plantations was found privately. Later companies were formed, as to India largely both locally and in the United Kingdom, and as to Ceylon nearly entirely through joint stock enterprises in the United Kingdom. In 1914, 101 incorporated companies in India, with paid-up capital of a little over 30 million rupees (say £2,105,000), in 1913 distributed an average dividend of 16.6 per cent, after provision for debentures, agency charges, etc.; and, according to an official publication, of ninety-two companies quoted in the Calcutta market, the average value per 100 rupees or ordinary capital in March, 1914, was 166 rupees.

For 1912 sixty-seven companies registered in the United Kingdom paid dividends averaging 10.4 per cent in respect of a capital of £9,200,000. The official figure of total capital of companies (Indian estates) registered in the United Kingdom is £15,188,000, but many companies are of small character with a very limited number of shareholders.—*London Statist*.

See also

JAPAN—COMMERCE—TEA

"TEACHER-MOTHER" QUESTION

See

EDUCATION—TEACHER-MOTHER QUESTION

TEACHERS

See

EDUCATION

TUBERCULOSIS—IN SCHOOLS

TECCHI, Cardinal Scipione

Cardinal Scipione Tecchi died in Rome Feb 7. He was born in Rome in 1854, and was created a cardinal deacon May 25, 1914. He was assessor of the Consistorial Congregation before his elevation.

TEETH

See

SCHOOLS—DENTAL HYGIENE WEEK

TELEGRAPH

Commercial telegraph wire, including ocean cable, increased from over 1,624,000 miles in 1907 to nearly 1,882,000 miles in 1912, or 15%. During the same period the business of the telegraph companies increased from approximately 103,949,000 messages to 109,663,000, or about 5½%, while the net income decreased from \$9,650,000 to \$6,400,000, or about one-third.

The Postmaster General in London, announced Sept 30 that, pending further notice, telegrams for all neutral countries in Europe, for Russia via Great Northern Lines, and for Siberia would be subject to forty-eight hours' delay. These restrictions did not apply to official telegrams and telegrams destined for newspapers and telegraphic agencies.

The New York State Public Service Commission decided Sept 23 that telegraph companies might legally send their messages by telephone.

See also

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
AURORA BOREALIS
CABLES, OCEAN
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Canada

According to a report of J. L. Payne, the Controller of Statistics of the Railways and Canals Department of Canada, May 9, the gross earnings of the Canadian telegraph companies in 1914 totaled nearly \$6,000,000, with operating expenses of more than \$4,000,000. The net profits were \$1,741,000, on a capital cost valuation of \$9,255,000. There were 6150 employees in the telegraph service in 1914, of whom 319 were females. The falling off of the use of the telegraph service is explained in the fact that long-distance telephones are being more and more developed and their use is much simpler.

The telegraph companies in 1914 reported a decrease of \$112,000 as compared with 1913.

—Operating championship

The Carnegie diamond medal, representing the all-around telegraphic championship, was awarded in San Francisco, Aug 29, to T. S. Brickhouse of San Francisco. The championship contest was the feature of the telegraphers' tournament in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition and included the sending of 20 commercial messages, 10 railroad messages, 500 words of press matter, and a stipulated amount of brokerage matter, and the receiving of the same amount of railroad, commercial and brokerage matter, and 1000 words of press copy. The winner's time was 38 minutes and 49 3-5 seconds. Brickhouse also took first honors in the commercial contest for sending 60 messages. H. E. Barfield of The Associated Press, San Francisco, was the winner in the receiving event, taking 60 messages in 28 minutes and 12 seconds, a new world's record. In sending the messages in this contest Brickhouse also established a new world's record.

TELEPHONE

The number of "Bell" telephone conversations were estimated in 1914 at 10,200,000,000 as against 9,941,000,000, 1913; and 9,544,750,000, 1912.

The quinquennial report on telephones and telegraphs for the calendar year 1912 shows that the amount of telephone wire in use in the United States increased from almost 13,000,000 miles in 1907 to more than 20,000,000 miles in 1912, or 54 per cent. Companies, which in 1912 operated about 94 per cent. of the wire mileage and about 84 per cent. of the telephones, reported for that year approximately 13,735,000,000 calls, an increase of about 32 per cent. over the 10,400,000,000 reported for 1907. The net income of the telephone companies with incomes of \$5000 or more increased from \$41,200,000 in 1907 to \$51,300,000 in 1912, or nearly 25 per cent.

The Bell Telephone system in 1912 controlled nearly 75 per cent. of the total wire mileage and over 58 per cent. of the total number of telephones in use. It also controlled nearly 51 per cent. of the public exchanges maintained by companies with annual incomes of \$5000 or over, and handed 66½ per cent. of the calls made over the lines of such companies. The wire mileage of the Bell system increased from 8,947,000 in 1907 to 15,133,000 in 1912, or by more than 69 per cent. During the same time the wire mileage of all other systems combined increased from \$4,052,000 to 5,115,000 or a little over 26 per cent. The number of calls handled by the Bell system increased from 6,401,000,000 in 1907 to 9,133,000,000 in 1912, or nearly 43 per cent, while during the same period the number of calls handled by other companies increased 15 per cent. The Bell interests are proportionately strongest in the New England states, where they controlled nearly 93 per cent of the telephones in 1912, and relatively weakest in the west north central states, where more than two-thirds of the telephones were operated by the independents in that year. The number of telephones per 1000 population in the entire United States rose from 30 in 1902 to 72 in 1907 and to 91 in 1912. The greatest "telephone density" was found in Iowa, where there were 171 telephones per 1000 population. California was a close second, with 168, and Nebraska stood third, with 165. The smallest number of telephones per 1000 population, 21, was found in South Carolina.

See also

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
TELESCRIBE
THERMOPHONE
WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Canada

Capitalization of telephone companies in Canada increased in 1914 to \$70,291,884.15, an increment over 1913 of \$10,444,897.32, according to the report of the Comptroller of Statistics delivered to Parliament at the end of March. The change is shown in the following table:

	1913.	1914.
Stocks	\$26,590,501.39	\$28,644,340.00
Bonds	\$3,256,503.44	41,647,544.15
Total	\$59,847,004.83	\$70,291,884.15

Next to the United States, Canada has the largest number of telephones in proportion to the population in the world, according to a report of J. L. Payne, the Controller of Statistics of the Railways and Canals Department of Canada, May 9, and this showed a steady increase over 1914, while the telegraph business is on the decline.

The telephone business of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914, showed an increase of more than \$2,250,000 in gross earnings. The gross earnings of the telephone companies in 1914 totaled \$17,297,268, with gross operating expenses of something over \$12,000,000. The net earnings were \$4,500,000. The gross earnings were equal to \$33 per telephone in use, and the operating expenses averaged \$24 per telephone. The total number of telephones is 521,144, or one for every fifteen of the population. This average is exceeded only by the United States.

—Operators

An investigation of wages, hours, and the general condition of telephone operators in Chicago, Nashville, Kansas City, Madison, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles was completed July 21 for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The report gives the following conclusions:

"That the wages paid are too low to enable a girl dependent on her own energies to maintain a proper standard of life, and that the wage-scale remains too low for the following reasons:

"Because of the employment of a large number of young girls; on account of the competition of girls living at home and partly supported out of the earnings of parents or others employed in various occupations, and because telephone girls, because of their youth and inexperience, are peculiarly unqualified to insist on fair conditions for themselves."

As a substitute for organization, the report recommends Government supervision and publicity.

—Transcontinental

On January 25 telephone connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was formally opened. At that time President Wilson, Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and others, talked with San Francisco. A noteworthy feature of the demonstration was the simultaneous utilization of numerous telephone-receivers at the seaboard terminals for the benefit of persons invited to listen to the conversations carried on between New York and San Francisco. This result could have been achieved only by means of relays, to which, beyond doubt, much of the success of the long-distance telephonic transmission must be attributed. According to

The Electrical World, Jan 30:

"The total weight of the four 3,400-mile copper wires in use between New York and

San Francisco is 5,920,000 pounds. These wires are mounted on a total of 130,000 poles. Not over ten miles of the circuit is in underground cables. It is estimated that when a conversation is being carried on over the 3,400-mile line, equipment valued at \$2,000,000 is tied up temporarily for the service. However, sight should not be lost of the fact that three conversations can be carried on simultaneously between New York and San Francisco, while several telegraph-messages can be sent at the same time over portions of the wires. When the line was extended to Denver in May, 1911, nine intermediate conversations could be carried on simultaneously over various parts of the system, and twenty-eight telegraph-messages could be sent simultaneously. In the Denver-San Francisco link the circuits are arranged for 'phantom' operations, and similar superposition can be accomplished."

One of the scientific inventions that has made the New York-San Francisco telephone connection possible is the so-called "loading-coil" invented by Dr. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University. The coils which are installed at intervals along the line use in their cores 13,600 miles of iron wire 1-250 of an inch in diameter.

It was announced that the wire to San Francisco would be open to the public in March, and that the commercial rate had been established for the time at \$20.70 for three minutes' conversation and \$6.75 for the succeeding minutes.

Another world's record in telephony was established May 6 when the New York-Los Angeles wire was opened for commercial purposes. The rate is \$22.20 for three minutes. While the line is in use more than \$2,000,000 worth of apparatus is tied up. It is expected that it will take about ten minutes to "put a call through."

TELESCRIBE

Thomas A. Edison May 23 announced the perfection of the telescribe, a combination of the telephone and phonograph; a long distance dictating machine that doubles back. It will give to both parties to a telephone conversation, although a thousand miles apart, each a phonographic record of what both have said. Mr. Edison regarded its commercial possibilities as almost unlimited, for he believed it would do away with millions of letters a year in the making of business agreements. The phonograph makes voices easily recognizable, and Mr. Edison was confident that telescribe records would be as eloquent arguments for good faith on the part of business men as signed letters.

The contrivance consists of a sensitive telephone, arranged for desk use, with controlling buttons to operate the special recording device conveniently placed near it. Keen as the human ear and highly sensitized, the slightest vibration does not escape the recorder. The telephone receiver is placed upon a small amplifier and the sound communicated to the wax cylinder instantly and accurately. The telescribe is a sequel to Mr. Edison's inven-

tions of the carbon telephone transmitter and the phonograph, and his total patents now have passed the 1,500 mark. This is the largest number of brain products of any one individual.

TEMPERANCE

See

PROHIBITION

TENEMENT HOUSES

See

NEW YORK CITY—"TENEMENT HOUSE BILL"

TENNESSEE

See subhead TENNESSEE under

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

DRUG HABIT

LEPROSY

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

PROHIBITION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

TENNIS

Gustave F. Touchard of the West Side Tennis Club scored his third consecutive victory in the men's national indoor lawn tennis championship Feb 19 on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts, New York.

Walter A. Kinsella of the New York Squash Club defeated John White of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in the first professional court tennis match for the championship of America Feb 20 by the score of 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, Philadelphia, won the national racquets doubles championship by defeating Dwight F. Davis and J. W. Wear, formerly title holders, of the St. Louis Racquet Club, by four games to three. The summary:—Pell and Mortimer: 8, 18, 15, 16, 11, 9, 17 Davis and Wear: 15, 17, 7, 15, 15, 15, 14.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, of Norway, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, of Boston, in the final match for the women's tennis championship of the United States at the Philadelphia Cricket Club's grounds, St. Martin's, June 12, by the score of 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

The victory of the Norweigan girl marked the first time in the history of the championship that the title had gone to a foreigner.

Point scores by sets:

	FIRST SET.										
Mrs. Wightman...	4	6	3	7	0	4	5	0	1	7	37-6
Miss Bjurstedt...	0	4	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	5	36-4
	SECOND SET.										
Miss Bjurstedt.....	4	2	4	4	4	1	6	4	29-6		
Mrs. Wightman.....	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	21-3		
	THIRD SET.										
Miss Bjurstedt.....	4	4	6	4	5	4	27-6				
Mrs. Wightman.....	0	2	3	2	3	0	10-0				
Grand totals—Miss Bjurstedt, 91 points, 16 games;											
Mrs. Wightman, 68 points, 8 games.											

Mrs. George Wightman, and Harry C. Johnson, of Boston, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and Irving C. Wright, Boston, for the mixed doubles championship, 6-0, 6-1.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, world's singles champion, won in San Francisco, Cal., July

19, the Panama-Pacific Exposition tennis championship in men's singles, defeating William Johnston in a desperate five set match, 7-9, 4-6, 8-6, 6-2, 7-5. Johnston and John R. Strachan won the finals in the men's doubles from Dean Mathey and G. M. Church, of Princeton, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5, 6-1. Miss Anita Meyers defeated Marjorie Wale, the seventeen-year-old high school girl, 6-4, 6-2, in the women's singles final.

The thirty-fifth annual all-comers' lawn tennis championship tournament for the national title held last year by Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, opened Aug 31 at Forest Hills, Long Island.

William M. Johnston, a twenty-year-old youth from California, won the national singles championship in a four-set match with Maurice Evans McLoughlin, Sept 7, in the final round of the all comers' tournament, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, Long Island. Johnston won by a score of 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-8.

Johnston is the youngest man who ever held the championship.

William M. Johnston, national singles champion, and Clarence J. Griffin, both of California, won the national doubles championship from Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the holders, in the challenge round of the national lawn tennis tournament at Forest Hills, Long Island, Sept 8. The challengers won in five sets by a score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.

115 men from Terre Haute, including Mayor Don M. Roberts and other city officials, were arraigned in Indianapolis, Ja 12, on Federal indictments charging participation in a conspiracy to corrupt the election of Nov. 3, 1914. 80 pleaded guilty, 8 not guilty, the remainder filed demurrers questioning the jurisdiction of the United States court in a state election. On the 16th the court restrained Mayor Roberts from dismissing a policeman who had pleaded guilty at Indianapolis. The mayor had threatened to dismiss all pleading guilty.

Holding the Federal government has jurisdiction over election machinery, Judge A. B. Anderson, in the United States district court, in Indianapolis, Feb 1, overruled the demurrer filed by Donn M. Roberts and 26 others. The cases were set for trial Mar 8.

Additional arrests were made on Feb 10 shortly after the arrival in Terre Haute of United States Marshal Frank Storen from Indianapolis. All the men involved were Republicans who ran for office at the last election. The charges against them were similar, it was said, to those which resulted in the arrest Dec, 1914, of more than 100 men on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the election of November 3, 1914.

Three more pleas of guilty, Feb 15, brought the total number of those admitting participation in the conspiracy to corrupt to eighty-seven.

A jury was selected, Mar 8, in the United States District Court at Indianapolis.

Sheriff Dennis Shea, City Judge Thomas Smith and Street Inspector Alexander Aczel, alias Steel, three of the twenty-eight defendants, were ordered into the custody of the United States Marshal Mar 23 by Judge Anderson for alleged tampering with government witnesses.

Because of testimony he offered as a defence witness, Mar 29, William Davern, once a clerk for the Terre Haute Brewing Company, was sent to jail on charges of perjury by Judge A. B. Anderson. Davern contradicted more than a score of witnesses. The defense completed its case Mar 31.

Of the 116 Vigo County politicians under indictment, 89 confessed their guilt either before or during the trial, and 27 were convicted on April 6. Evidence produced by the government witnesses pointed to Roberts as the head of the conspiracy, who ordered his tools, the chief and assistant chief of police, to bleed saloon-keepers and powerful gambling interests and tenderloin divekeepers for slush funds, which the confest conspirators testified were used in debauching the election. Amazing revelations were made by the witnesses. One admitted having voted twenty-two times in one day; an election and registration inspector testified that he worked the voting-machine for more than five hundred persons, and that he passed out more than five hundred cards and brass checks, redeemable at a saloon at a dollar each; the assistant chief of police of Terre Haute swore in detail how he collected "a slush fund" totaling nearly six thousand dollars from saloon-keepers and gambling-room proprietors for registration and election purposes; a saloon-keeper testified how Mayor Roberts demanded that almost double the number of legal voters be registered in one precinct, and on election day threatened to put this saloon-keeper out of business if he didn't get out the vote. Other witnesses told of intimidation and assaults on voters, aided and abetted by the city police.

One bright spot in the case was the conscientious part played by women as watchers on election day, and later as witnesses.

Among the city and county officials found guilty of responsibility for or participation in these deeds are the following: Donn M. Roberts, Mayor of Terre Haute and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; Eli H. Redman, declared elected Vigo Circuit-Judge by ten votes; Elmer E. Talbott, Controller of Terre Haute until his resignation; Dennis Shea, Sheriff of Vigo County; Maurice Walsh, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, and treasurer of campaign funds; Harry S. Montgomery, President of the Board of Public Works; John M. Masselink, City Inspector of Weights and Measures; Thomas B. Smith, city judge; George Ehrenhardt, member of the Board of Public Works; Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo County Democratic Committee; Joseph O'Mara, Street

Commissioner; Arthur Gillis, undertaker, Progressive election official.

Mayor Roberts was sentenced Apr 12 to serve six years in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of \$2,000. Twenty others of the 116 men who had been convicted or pleaded guilty also received sentences to Leavenworth prison. Four of the men received suspended sentences. Judgment was reserved in the case of four at the request of United States District Attorney Dailey, and the remainder received either sentences in the local jail or fines. It was said to be the largest number sentenced at one time in the local Federal Court. Eli H. Redman, elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Vigo County by ten votes, and Sheriff Dennis Shea were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000 each.

William Davern, defence witness in the election case, confessed that practically everything he told on the witness stand was untrue, according to United States District Attorney Frank C. Dailey.

Mayor Roberts and 20 others began serving their terms Apr 19. On the 24th Mayor Roberts was impeached by the City Council by a vote of 7 to 3.

See also

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TETANUS

The Rockefeller Institute announced Feb 25 the discovery by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Institute of a new method of treatment of tetanus patients. An injection of a solution containing epsom salts into the membranes of the spinal cord is a part of the treatment. The method and twenty-five sets of respiratory apparatus for use in the treatment have been given to the leading surgical authorities of the several belligerent nations.

A leaf of the common American cactus was recommended, May 24, as the best first aid for lockjaw by Dr. D. B. de Walthoff at the eighteenth convention of the American Medico-Pharmaceutical League in New York City.

"Treatment for tetanus," declared Dr. Walthoff, "can be begun immediately by a subcutaneous application of one-half dram of the juice of the cactus. I have tested it in positive experiments."

TEXAS

A resolution to create out of the panhandle of west Texas a new state named Jefferson was favorably reported Feb 6 to the state Senate. During committee debate both sides announced they did not expect adoption of the resolution.

The right of Texas to form new states whenever it chooses, notes *The Independent*, was conferred by the act of Congress admitting it to the union, Mar 1, 1845, which says that "New states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." This

special privilege was due to the fact that Texas came into the Union as an equal. It had been for nine years an independent republic and was able to maintain its independence indefinitely.

See also

POTASH

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—TENNESSEE

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Receivership for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, of which George J. Gould was chairman, was asked in a petition filed in Dallas, Tex., Dec 27, by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York through their local attorneys. Default in payment of interest on bonds was alleged. Hearing was set for Jan 31.

THANKSGIVING DAY

President Wilson Oct 21, in a proclamation designating Thursday, Nov 25, as Thanksgiving Day, called attention to the fact that the United States has been at peace while most of Europe has been at war. "We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with great nations with whom we have had to deal," said the President.

THAW, Harry K.

Harry K. Thaw was turned over to the New York authorities at Concord, N. H., Ja 23.

William Travers Jerome's commission as a Deputy Attorney-General, appointed to bring Harry K. Thaw back to New York State, expired on Ja 26, according to an announcement made by Attorney-General Egbert E. Woodbury.

According to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, handed down Feb 23, Harry K. Thaw won the suit brought against him by John B. Gleason of New York, his attorney in his first trial for the killing of Stanford White. Thaw defended on the ground that he had been adjudged a bankrupt.

The contention by Gleason was that an attorney's service constituted "property" of which he had been deprived by fraud on the part of Thaw, who, it was charged, had misrepresented his financial condition to the attorney. The court held that a lawyer's services do not constitute property within the meaning of the bankruptcy law.

The trial of Thaw and five others on the charge of conspiracy opened in New York City Mar 8 before Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page. John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Thaw, endeavored to inject into the conspiracy trial the question of Thaw's sanity at the time he escaped from Matteawan Asylum. Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney-General, accepted the challenge and on the points at issue was finally sustained by Judge Page, Mar 9.

Thaw took the stand, Mar 11, and told in detail the story of his escape from Matteawan on Aug 17, 1913, and the events which led him to make the dash for liberty.

After 18 hours and 50 minutes deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, Mar 13.

Justice Page denied, Mar 16, the motion of

Morgan J. O'Brien to transfer Harry K. Thaw back to the state of New Hampshire under the extradition law. John B. Stanchfield served notice, Mar 17, that he would appeal from the decision of Justice Page returning Thaw to the custody of Sheriff Griffenhagen following his acquittal on the charge of conspiring to escape from Matteawan.

On the 18th, John B. Stanchfield sued out a second writ of habeas corpus before Supreme Court Justice Bijur, by means of which he hoped to get before the Appellate Division within ten days the question whether the state of New York was within its rights in attempting to return Thaw to Matteawan on the commitment issued by Justice Dowling on Feb 1, 1908.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court handed down a decision Apr 16, in which the five Justices joined in denying the motion made by Harry K. Thaw for reasonable time to return to the State of New Hampshire, from which he was extradited on the charge of conspiracy. The decision also affirmed the ruling of Justice Alfred C. Page, who presided at the conspiracy trial, and who directed Sheriff Griffenhagen, the present custodian of Thaw, to turn him over to the proper authorities, whose duty it would be to take him back to Matteawan State Hospital.

The application for a jury trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw was granted Apr 23 by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court, New York City, who set May 17 for the beginning of the trial. A long opinion accompanied the decision. It was shown that the question of letting a jury give such an opinion lay entirely within the discretion of the court, and that the verdict of the jury might be accepted or discarded as the court pleased.

Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division Apr 28 issued an alternative writ of prohibition against Supreme Court Justice Hendrick to prevent him from taking any steps to impanel a jury for a trial at which the sanity of Harry K. Thaw might be determined. The writ was granted on the application of Attorney General Woodbury, who sought to upset the decision of Justice Hendrick.

The jury trial adjourned from May 17 to June 7, was put off indefinitely May 21. This delay was caused by the decision of the Appellate Division granting permission to the Attorney General to appeal to the Court of Appeals on the dismissal of the temporary writ of prohibition restraining Justice Hendrick from holding the trial.

Harry K. Thaw won in the Court of Appeals his fight for a jury test of his sanity June 18. The Court affirmed the action of the Appellate Division in dismissing an application for a writ of prohibition, forbidding Justice Peter A. Hendrick to impanel a jury in the habeas corpus proceeding pending. Judge Hiscock wrote the opinion, in which Judges Seabury, Chase, Miller, Hogan, and Cuddeback concurred. Chief Judge Bartlett did not take any part in the case. The jury was selected June 22.

Two members of the lunacy commission appointed by the Federal Courts of New Hampshire in Dec, 1913, testified June 28 that Thaw was not suffering from paranoia or any other form of insanity, as alleged in his second trial for the murder of Stanford White. Two more alienists testified without reservation June 29 that they believed Harry K. Thaw sane, and this completed the prisoner's case.

Harry Kendall Thaw July 14 was declared sane by a jury which for nearly three weeks listened to testimony given in the Supreme Court at New York before Justice Peter Hendrick. Forty-eight minutes were consumed and two ballots were taken in reaching the verdict.

Thaw was liberated from custody on bail of \$35,000 July 17 pending a decision by the Attorney General's office whether the State would appeal.

THAYER, Mrs. Ezra R.

See

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THEATRE

See

DRAMA

THERMOPHONE

A June 6th report from London stated that Pierre Delange, a Dutch engineer, had perfected an invention consisting of a simple contrivance in the receiver that regulates the sound waves, eliminating the rattling noises heard over the telephone and making long-distance talk easier. Scotland Yard had accepted Mr. Delange's invention as practical. Mr. Delange showing them that it was possible to hear a whisper over the telephone through his invention. The whole idea is said to be to utilize air waves inside the receiver and do away with the resistance offered by the electromagneto. Instead of the diaphragm now used in receivers, Mr. Delange has a thin platinum wire in the air chamber, which is quickly responsive and, he says, does not allow the strong vibration that now is responsible for the jarring waves. Mr. Delange calls it the thermophone. His receiver is a tiny affair, fitting into the ear, or it may be adjusted by means of a small plate over the ear and held automatically in place, so that the individual talking need not hold it. Compared with the receiver now in use, it is insignificant in size, and the outfit may be carried in a pocket so individuals may have their own for use everywhere, a plug being used to connect with the ordinary telephone. Wireless telephony will be rendered more easy of practical accomplishment, Mr. Delange said, through his receiver acting as a detector, doing away with the sensitive apparatus now used.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, D.D.

Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., a prominent Baptist clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., died June 6, aged 82.

THIBET

A despatch from Thibet, Nov 25, said that friendly relations between the Dalai Lama and the Tashi Lama had been restored.

When the British expedition under Col.

Younghusband occupied Lhasa, in 1904, the Dalai Lama, the chief of the two great lamas of Thibet, fled to Mongolia. The Chinese government thereupon declared that because of his flight from the "sacred city" the Dalai Lama should be reduced to the rank of a private individual. The Tashi Lama, hitherto considered inferior to the Dalai Lama—although in some parts of the country his religious authority was considered even greater than that of the Dalai Lama—was chosen to succeed the latter in his temporal and spiritual rights.

When the Tashi Lama succeeded to the Buddhist papacy, however, the spiritual and temporal powers of his office were divided, the latter going to a priestly Council of Regency at Lhasa.

The Dalai Lama returned to Thibet in Jan, 1910, but fled again, this time to India, a month later, pursued by Chinese troops. In July, 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war, a conference of British, Chinese and Thibetan officials, which had been sitting at Simla since the preceding Oct, in an effort to arrive at a determination of the relations between China and Thibet, was terminated without having attained its object.

THINKING MACHINE

The thinking machine invented by S. Bent Russell, a St. Louis engineer, according to the *Technical World Magazine* duplicates the behavior of a human brain-cell. The working of the machine depends on an ingenious mechanism whereby it receives mechanical impulses transmitted by electricity from such devices as selenium cells and tuning-forks that correspond to human eyes and ears. These impulses it sends on to another machine that sets up motions such as those the brain causes in muscles.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth

See

GIFTS AND REQUESTS

THOMPSON, William

See

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

THOMPSON, William Hale

See

CHICAGO

TILDEN, Edward

Edward Tilden, packer and banker, died Feb 5 at his home in Chicago. Mr. Tilden was born in 1855.

TILEFISH

According to a consular report made public Dec 9, the United States Bureau of Fisheries ended its fishing operations, in connection with the campaign to establish the tilefish in the markets, on Nov 10, when one schooner was on the grounds under private initiative and several others were outfitting for the fishery. With the end of the month there were eight vessels actively engaged, and they had landed in New York ten fares, aggregating 156,500 pounds of tilefish. In the last two days of the month six schooners landed 106,-

500 pounds. Five of the vessels belonged to the fleet formerly fishing out of New York, and three were from Boston, but all were landing their catch at the former city, and most of them would normally be idle at this period of the year. The exploitation and development of this fishery therefore provides for the economic use of an expensive plant at a time when otherwise it would be unproductive and the lucrative employment of labor which under previously existing conditions often would be idle. In addition to the industrial results, a new and excellent animal food had been placed within reach of the consumer, and the presentation of this phase of the subject would be continued as the supply of tilefish becomes more nearly equal to the demand already created.

"TIMES" DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

Matthew A. Schmidt, who was arrested in New York, Feb 1, 1915 after a five year chase on a charge of being an accomplice of the McNamara brothers in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* plant, was convicted, Dec 30, in Los Angeles, Cal., of murder in the first degree after the jury had deliberated forty-five minutes.

The verdict was reached on the first ballot and included a recommendation of life imprisonment for Schmidt.

See also

DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY—IRONWORKERS

TIN.

United States

The United States is the largest consumer of tin in the world, using 40.8 per cent. (in 1913) of the world's production. The country produced in that year, however, only 84 tons of 60 per cent. concentrates (at Buck Creek, Alaska), all of which was shipped to smelters at Cornwall, England. The metallic tin imported in 1913 amounted to 53,315 tons, valued at \$46,946,756. The tin exports of Bolivia, amounting to about 30,000 tons of 60 per cent. concentrates annually, are all shipped to British smelters for reduction. A movement is on foot to erect tin smelters at a convenient point on the Pacific coast to handle the entire output of Bolivia, thus saving most of the expense of the double shipment across the Atlantic.

TIPPING LEGISLATION

Illinois

An attack on the antitipping law, which went into effect in Illinois July 1, was made in the circuit court at Chicago the same day. J. R. Rousso, who controls the checkrooms of the Hotel Morrison, and with S. Wolf, those of the Hotel Sherman, filed bills asking that the hotels be restrained from ejecting him from these privileges. He charged that the law violated the constitution in depriving plaintiffs of their lawful property.

Iowa

An anti-tipping bill was passed, Mar 31, by the lower house. It applied to hotels, restaurants, dining and sleeping cars, and its violation was made a misdemeanor.

Wisconsin

The Senate Apr 29 voted to override the Governor's veto of the Bosshard anti-tipping bill, passing it for a second time by a vote of 20 to 10. It required a two-thirds vote of the members. This was the first veto of the session.

TISDALL, Fitz Gerald

Fitz Gerald Tisdall, professor of Greek language and literature in the College of the City of New York, died in New York City, Nov 11. He was born in 1840.

TITANIC DISASTER

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., the "White Star Line," began suit June 22 in the United States District Court to limit its liability from the loss of the *Titanic* to \$97,972.12.

Outlining the reasons why the White Star line claimed a limit of liabilities from \$18,000,000 to \$97,972.12, Charles C. Burlingham, proctor in admiralty for the line, said that the *Titanic's* officers had taken full precautions and had doubled the lookout when ice was reported ahead. He said that under the American admiralty law the owners' responsibility for loss at sea shall be limited, if the owners are not at fault. In that event the liabilities would be limited to the amount of the passenger and freight moneys, plus the salvage.

George Betts, for the claimants, said they would prove that the sinking of the ship was due to the negligence of the staff and crew, that the managing director of the line, J. Bruce Ismay, was on board, and allowed practically to command the ship. He said that the speed of 22½ knots an hour was too great.

TITIAN

A painting by Titian had been discovered in Vienna, according to a report from the Overseas News Agency, Oct 9. The subject of the picture is "The Rape of Lucretia."

TOBACCO.

See also

CUBA—CROPS

Sweden

In accordance with the law passed by the Swedish Riksdag on September 9th, 1914, tobacco became a State monopoly on January 1st. The importation of unmanufactured tobacco has become the exclusive privilege of the Svenska Tabak-Monopol, a company controlled by the government, which is to pay an internal tax on all tobacco products imported or manufactured in the country. This tax ranges from 15 per cent on cigars to 20 per cent. on cigarettes, ad valorem. The import duties are placed at 73 cents a pound on cigars and cigarettes, and 22 cents a pound on other manufactured tobacco. The company is authorized to grant to dealers licenses to import manufactured tobaccos on payment of license fees in addition to the duties.

—Commerce

United States

Statistics from Washington, D. C., Apr 29, showed that the United States is the greatest

producer of tobacco in the world and the greatest exporter, the greatest importer and the greatest consumer. Our production of leaf of all sorts averages somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, having a value to the producers of about \$100,000,000. An enormous quantity is exported—considerably more than a third of the production in normal years—for the sales of tobacco abroad are excelled by only seven of the many products America sends to other countries. These tobacco exports exceed in value such items as cotton manufactures, electrical machinery, paper and paper products and leather and leather manufactures.

The dislocation of the trade resulting from the war has had its effect on these tobacco sales, however, just as it has upon the exports of many other items. The sales of unmanufactured leaf have suffered most, and these sales represent the bulk of our tobacco exports.

To assist in promoting the biggest sale possible in foreign countries, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a report entitled "Tobacco Trade of the World," in which nearly every country is considered in its relative importance as importer, exporter, producer and consumer of tobacco. Sales methods, the likes and dislikes of the consumer, the conduct of monopolies, and some of the very latest developments in the trade are dealt with in this report.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S.

The Tobacco Merchants' Association of the United States, which represents \$1,500,000,000 of active capital, made public Oct 21 in New York the names of thirty men who will be its directors. Headquarters will be established in New York City and a nation-wide propaganda started to protect the interests of the tobacco trade.

The list of directors represented directly nine big tobacco manufacturers, three of whom are also cigarette manufacturers, three exclusively cigarette manufacturers, nine cigar manufacturers, of whom one represents the Key West interests, one at Tampa and seven the manufacturers of seed and nickel cigars; one snuff manufacturer; two jobbers; two leaf tobacco dealers; two of the large chain stores, and two small retailers. Not only was every phase of the industry represented by firms, but the directors were so located geographically that every section of the American tobacco world was on the board.

The list is as follows: Jesse A. Bloch, of Bloch Bros., Wheeling, W. Va.; William T. Reed, of Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.; Jonathan Peterson, of Weyman-Bruton Co., New York; Rawlins D. Best, of Lovell-Buffington Tobacco Co., Covington, Ky.; Hugh Campbell, of United States Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.; John Bagley, of John Bagley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Bowman Gray, of R. C. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Clinton W. Toma, of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York; George W. Hill, of American Tobacco Co., New York; P. Lorillard Co., not selected yet; George L. Storm, of Tobacco Products Co., New York; Leon Schinasi, of Schinasi Bros., New York; Frederick S. Lucy, of Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., New York; Melville Regensburg, of E. Regensburg & Sons, New York; R. G. Sullivan, of R. G. Sullivan, Manchester, N. H.;

TOKIO, Japan

Pop., Dec. 1914, Japanese official est., 2,033,320 (estimated at 2,099,181 in 1912).

TOKIO STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange was closed temporarily Nov 30, owing to excessive bull speculation. Shares had rocketed, some showing an advance of 50 to 100 points. The boom was partly a gamble, partly the result of a plethora of money due to war prosperity.

TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

It was announced Oct 14 that Dr. Scott Nearing would join the staff of Toledo University, occupying the chair of social sciences. The board of directors does not attempt to control the policy of its faculty.

See also

NEARING SCOTT

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOLL, Bp. William Edward

Suffragan Bishop William Edward Toll of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, died in Chicago June 27. Bishop Toll was the third Suffragan Bishop in the United States, the other two being in New York and Philadelphia. He was born in Bedford, England, in 1844, and was graduated from Nashotah Theological Seminary at Nashotah, Wis. He was ordained in Chicago in 1871 by Bishop Whitehouse.

TOLUOL

See

EXPLOSIVES

PETROLEUM—RITTMAN PROCESS

TOMATOES, Canned

—Production

Owing to severe storms late in the summer, the total tomato pack in the United States for the 1915 season was 8,469,000 cases, it was reported Dec 2. This was about 55% of the 1914, and 65% of the 1913 pack.

TOMPKINS, Brig.-Gen. Charles Henry.

The first officer to lead a raid into Confederate territory, winning thereby the Congressional Medal of Honor, died at Washington, on Jan 18, aged 84.

TOPEKA, Kan.

See

SOCIAL SURVEYS

TORPEDO BOATS

See

AERIAL TORPEDO BOAT

TORPEDO NETS

It became known, July 13, that for experimental purposes, the Navy Department had purchased several torpedo-nets, to hang around battleships and protect them from torpedo attack. They were of the same type as those employed by European navies.

The nets are composed of wire links, and high-speed modern torpedoes have torn their way through them in previous tests. The British battleship *Triumph*, sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles, is said to have had nets out, which were penetrated. The nets hang to a depth of thirty feet or more from the ship's side. They constitute a chain mail about her, and torpedoes are discharged when they strike the nets. Relatively small damage results, except to the net, which is torn, leaving a hole through which a second torpedo can get home.

TORPEDOES**—Protection against**

A device invented by the Italian engineer Quarini, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, satisfied tests, said a special dispatch from Rome Aug 16, and arrangements were being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS**—Jumping**

The former intercollegiate record for the high jump was shattered by Richards of Cornell, who cleared the bar in an exhibition trial at 6 feet 5 inches. This was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches above the mark held by Moffitt of Pennsylvania in the University of Pennsylvania's 21st annual relay race carnival held at Philadelphia, Apr 24.

—Running

The University of Pennsylvania's one-mile relay team won the college championship in the world's record time of 3:18, one-fifth of a second under the previous mark, held by the Irish-American A. C. quartet, on Apr 24, in the University's 21st annual relay race carnival.

TRACTORS**See****AUTOMOBILES****TRACY, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Franklin**

General Benjamin Tracy, who was President Harrison's Secretary of the Navy, died in New York, Aug 6, in his eighty-fifth year.

TRADES UNIONS**See****GERMANY—TRADES UNIONS****GREAT BRITAIN—TRADES UNION CONGRESS****TRADING STAMPS**

In the New York *Times Annalist* is given a statement obtained as the result of a broad canvass among merchants, these views being presented as bearing on the case against coupons and stamps. Following are points in it:

"Trading stamps, profit-sharing coupons, etc., do not create new business. They simply switch a customer from one brand to another. They do not lower selling-cost as does display-advertising, because, irrespective of the increase in volume, there still remains the same standing coupon-charge on each package sold.

"They will drive their devotees into eventual bankruptcy. They encourage scheme merchandising rather than sales plans based upon quality products sold on a basis of service and fair prices. The merchant or the manufacturer or the jobber who gives profit-sharing coupons with his product must do one of two things—either hold up and increase the price of his goods or lower the quality of same while pretending to keep up their standard.

"On standard articles the cost of giving trading-stamps is borne by the merchant himself. On unbranded articles and on those of unknown reputation and unstandardized prices it is the consumer who ultimately pays the bill. Profit-sharing coupons encourage the tendency of business gambling.

"F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary of the National Dry Goods Association, as a result of a comprehensive investigation, says that 85 to 90 per cent. of the dealers are not in favor of coupon plans.

"It is estimated that last year there were over \$100,000,000 worth of coupons, trading-stamps, and similar premium-giving devices sold. On this vast amount there were only ten to twelve million dollars' worth redeemed. The American Tobacco Company has stated that they have to keep on continually increasing value of its coupons are redeemed.

"Profit-sharing coupons encourage fanatical and wasteful buying.

"It has been the experience of merchants that they have to keep on continually increasing the amount of trading-stamps they give; first they offer double stamps, then treble stamps, and so on to meet competition.

"There is a tendency to lose good customers and retain stamp-seekers if one exploits coupons or stamps in any unannounced fashion.

"The dealer who gives stamps, the manufacturer who packs them, is paying approximately 3 per cent. on both his old and his new business. Therefore, if he doubles his business he is really paying 6 per cent., and it is not likely that his increase will be as big as this, so it is obvious that the percentage contributed to the coupon or stamp promoter is much higher than it would appear to be on the surface."

TRAMWAYS**See****STREET RAILWAYS—GREAT BRITAIN****TRANSVAAL****See****GOLD—TRANSVAAL****TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY**

See subhead TRAVEL AND DISCOVERY under names of countries

TREATIES

See subhead TREATIES under

BRAZIL**CENTRAL AMERICA****CHILE****FRANCE****INTERNATIONAL LAW—BIBLIOGRAPHY****PERU; RUSSIA****SOUTH AMERICA****SWEDEN**

TREMEAU, Gen. Charles Louis

General Charles Louis Tremeau, former Commander in Chief of the French Army, died in Briare, France, Apr 18. He was 65 years old.

General Tremeau was born at Vandenesse, in the Department of the Nièvre, France, on Sept. 9, 1849. He was graduated at the cavalry school of Saint-Cyr in 1869, and entered the cavalry service. He was President of the Technical Committee on Cavalry Tactics and later was appointed a member of the High Commission on the Study of Small Arms and member of the Superior Council of War. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1899, made a General of Division in 1902, and commanded the Sixth and Ninth Army Corps, from which he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. After his retirement from active service he was the Commander of the Legion of Honor.

TRENCHES (Military)

The trenches now being used in Flanders are specially designed to provide immunity from gun fire, which to-day has such a great searching power in consequence of the wide dispersion of bullets when the shell bursts. The line of fire, whether frontal, oblique, or enfilading, must be considered, and obstacles and cover arranged greatly to restrict the amount of damage done. At the same time care must be taken not to restrict our own line of fire, says *The Manchester Guardian*.

Description and sketches of different types of trenches in use follow:

The "traversed" trench is made more or less secure from oblique or enfilading fire by protecting the interior. This is done by making a traverse or recess at intervals along the whole trench. The traverse is a tongue of earth which divides the trench into sections or compartments, the width of the section varying to accommodate one, two, three or four men. The recess is made on the same principle, a space in this instance being dug in the parapet, or front part of the trench, in which the soldier stands to deliver his fire. The traverse is quite effective against common shell and rifle enfilading fire. It prevents the whole range of the trench from being swept with bullets. But for these protective shields the trenches would be untenable. At the rear of the trench is a passage wide enough to allow bearers to carry a wounded man on a stretcher to a place of safety. This passage is also used for replenishing ammunition. If it is possible to have the reserve trenches just in the rear of the firing line, communication is effected between the front and the rear in order at any moment to reinforce the firing line or to relieve the men on duty.

The recessed fire trench is usually provided overhead with cover of brushwood, covered thickly with earth, turf, or other suitable materials. Head cover is very necessary because enfilading fire is not the only thing to be protected against. Lyddite shell fired at a high angle from howitzers will sometimes drop between the traverses.

The question of cover for a trench is decided by the penetrating qualities of the fire to which it will probably be exposed. Howitzer fire is most deadly against intrenchments. Howitzers can be used for indirect fire; that is, when concealed behind hills and slopes, and by the aid of range signals from flying men, can drop shells on earthworks and in the trenches with remarkable accuracy. Sometimes the lyddite shell is used, which on explosion breaks up into a large number of splinters. This type of shell is very destructive to artificial cover. Shrapnel shell is used by both horse and field artillery and howitzers. This shell carries a large number of bullets—about 300. When the burst takes place—this is timed by means of a fuse—the bullets are forced forward in the shape of a cone, so that to be effective (when the time fuse is employed) the shell should burst about thirty feet above and fifty or sixty feet in front of the enemy. The width of the area struck by the bullets of an effective shrapnel is about twenty-five yards. With the time fuse shrapnel can be used up to a range of about 6,000 yards. With percussion fuse shrapnel can be used effectively against troops behind a fourteen-inch brick or two-foot-thick mud wall, as they penetrate before bursting. Direct or indirect fire from a field gun is not so searching as howitzer fire. The extreme range of field artillery using percussion shell (a shell which explodes on hitting an object) is about 9,000 yards, and heavy artillery about 10,000 yards. The value of any cover is in limiting the damage caused by the enemy's fire and in affording concealment. One type of trench is made on the bank of a sunken road from which good observation can be had over a wide front. At the foot of this earthwork is a shelter where the men take their rest when relieved. Overhead, is a covering of brush. Another and more common type of shelter trench, and more easily and quickly constructed, has a cave-like shelter for its most distinctive feature. The banked-up earth in the rear of the trench is intended to minimize the danger of back bursts from shells. A trench with bombproof shelter is on a larger scale and gives greater protection to the men occupying it. The large "dug-out" provides comparative safety from all types of gun fire. The men usually fix a piece of canvas or corrugated iron across the opening to make it a more efficient shelter from storms of wind and rain. The overhead cover is about as complete as it can be devised. The rifle fire is directed through loopholes. Sandbags offer good protection against rifle fire, and from splinters of shell they are very serviceable cover. In the one type of trench they are used as a shield against the back blast of shell fire.

The great trouble with all trenches is that there is no really effective system of drainage. In wet weather the floors of the trenches become thick beds of mud, and constant exposure in such conditions causes sickness to be prevalent.

There are, of course, many ruses in field fortifications. It is not an uncommon thing

to use dummy trenches, with fixtures to represent men occupying them. Dummy gun positions masked with brushwood are also used. Ruses of this character are devised to deceive men engaged in aerial reconnaissance.

TRINITROTOLUENE

Many armies are adopting trinitrotoluene as the base of their shell-fillers, instead of picric or ammonium nitrate compounds. It is very safe in manufacture and handling, burns without exploding, and has no bad effects physiologically. It is a yellow, odorless, crystalline solid, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, ether and benzene. Its specific gravity is about 1, but it may safely be compressed to 1.68. It melts at 81° C. A mixture of dinitrotoluene and nitrocellulose forms a very plastic explosive called triplastite.

TRIPLASTITE

See

TRINITROTOLUENE

TRIPOLI

February

A despatch from Tripoli, Feb 15, said a punitive expedition has attacked the rebels at Syrtis, burning their tents and inflicting great losses. Italian losses were 24 killed and 86 wounded, including 4 officers.

March

A state of siege was proclaimed Mar 4 in the greater portion of Cyrenaica, one of the administrative and military districts of Tripoli, which is now under Italian control, in an effort to put down the rebellion.

April

An Italian column, operating in Tripoli under the command of Colonel Gianinazzi for the protection of the harvesting of the barley crop southeast of Misda, was attacked by a force of 1000 rebels, according to advices reaching Rome Apr 9.

The rebels after a sharp fight were beaten off. Their losses were heavy. The Italian column had 118 men in killed and wounded. Misda is about one hundred miles south of the city of Tripoli.

It was reported May 3 that the losses of the Italians, commanded by Colonel Miami, who were attacked by a rebel band south of Syrta Apr 30 and were forced to retreat, owing to the desertion of irregulars to the rebels, were 18 officers and 200 men killed or missing. Four hundred men wounded in the engagement were placed on board a steamer and sent to Syracuse, Sicily.

December

Italians suffered severe defeat in Dec at the hands of the Senussi tribesmen and Tripolitans, who occupied the whole vilayet of Tripoli. The Italians were said to have lost several thousand men and abandoned a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

TROELS-LUND, Troels Frederick

Troels Frederick Troels-Lund, the well-known apostle of "Kulturgeschichte," and one of the three Scandinavians to receive the Nobel prize for literature, was born in Copenhagen in 1830. After studying the-

ology for a while he abandoned it for the study of history. His first work, which appeared in 1871, an erudite biography of Socrates, gave him a great reputation among continental scholars. From 1870 to 1875 he was assistant in the Danish "Geheimarchiv," and after that an instructor in history in the military school at Copenhagen. In 1888 he was made full professor of history, and from that day to the present has been producing many profound volumes, mostly devoted to the subject of Scandinavian history during the sixteenth century.

TROJAN, Johannes

The death of Dr. Johannes Trojan, professor of philosophy of the University of Rosstock, was reported from Berlin, Nov 23. Prof. Trojan was born in 1837.

TRUDEAU, Edward Livingston, M.D.

Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, the New York physician, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Nov 15, at the age of 63.

TRUSTEES

See

BANKS AND BANKING—TURSTEE POWER OF BANKS

TRUSTS

See

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION
DOUGLAS FIR EXPLORATION AND EXPORT Co.
"FISH TRUST."
MOTION PICTURES PATENTS Co.
"ZINC TRUST"

TRYPANOSOMA INFECTION

See

SLEEPING SICKNESS

TUBERCULOSIS

United States

In the annual statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, sent out, Jan 1, it is shown that more than \$20,500,000 was spent in 1914 in the campaign against tuberculosis in this country. New York State spent more in this campaign than any other two States (\$5,015,127, of which \$1,728,269 was from private contributions). Illinois has second place (\$2,325,528; private contributions, \$536,100), taking the position which Pennsylvania had for the preceding four years. Sixty-six per cent. of the money was derived from public funds, either Federal, State, county or municipal, and the remainder was contributed by private philanthropy.

The New York Health Department issued a bulletin, Dec 14, advocating a more extensive use of goat's milk in infants' feeding. The bulletin set forth that the goat belongs to one of the few species of animals that are immune to tuberculosis. An experiment to determine this was being conducted at the Sea View Hospital for consumptive patients by Dr. E. S. McSweeney, medical director. A herd of 26 goats bred by the Dept. of Agriculture was being used in the feeding of 125 children.

See also

FRIEDMANN INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF
TUBERCULOSIS

SOCIAL SURVEYS—PUBLIC HEALTH

New York

A hospital costing over \$250,000 and ready to care for 138 children afflicted with non-pulmonary tuberculosis was given to New York City Mar 2 by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The hospital is located south of Washington avenue on the ocean front property purchased at Rockaway Park. When the entire plant is completed it will consist of a four-story structure fronting on the ocean, and eight pavilions, each 138x42 feet, extending at right angles to this main building. The completed hospital, it is estimated, will have a capacity of 1000 beds.

—In schools

Teachers afflicted with tuberculosis will not be permitted to pursue their profession in the schools of New York City, it was announced by the Board of Health Sept 10. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner, obtained reports from principals giving the names of all teachers suffering from tubercular disease or chronic coughs and colds. After digesting reports from seventy-six schools in Manhattan, Dr. Goldwater instructed the principals to inform such teachers that "they must not continue their vocation without written permission." In twenty of the schools fifteen teachers were reported suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and eighteen teachers were afflicted by chronic coughs and colds.

—Koga treatment

Dr. Genzaburo Koga of the Kyoto Imperial Hospital, Tokio, announced that he has discovered a cure for tuberculosis, according to an article appearing in the *Japan Times* of May 20. It was said that he had experimented on hundreds of cases and has been successful in every one. The composition of the remedy was suggested by the use of the juice of peach leaves, containing hydrocyanic acid, for ptomaine poisoning.

"At the international medical conference of 1890 Dr. Koch suggested that one part of potassium aurocyanide diluted in two million parts of water could destroy tubercular bacteria in a test tube, and that, however, it did not at all affect the bacteria in an animal body. Dr. Koga, working on the theory that hydrocyanic acid was also potential against bacteria, found that the acid could destroy bacteria in a tube, because it affects them directly, while in the animal body it is soon dissolved into urea and discharged, so that there was no chance of it coming into contact with the bacteria.

"The doctor employed potassium cuprocyanide instead of Dr. Koch's aurocyanide and experimented for a long time. At last he has been rewarded, so the account says, with the discovery of a safe and harmless medicine which works only upon the seat of tuberculosis. When it is injected into an elbow vein of a dermal tubercular case the diseased part of the skin is in two hours congested and

swells up, turning purple, while the healthy parts are not affected. If it is tried on a consumptive, the bacteria in the phlegm will at first increase in number, but decrease at every succeeding injection.

The disease in its first stage, is said to be cured completely by three or four injections, and a second stage case by six to ten injections. The patients who have recovered through this treatment are enjoying as good health as if they had not suffered from the disease. This report is not yet authenticated.

—National Association for Study and Prevention of

Dr. George M. Kober of Washington, D. C., at the meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at Seattle on June 15 gave out these statistics:

More than 143,000 deaths from tuberculosis took place in the United States during 1913. Since figures on the death rate were first gathered in 1880 there has been a steady decrease in mortality. The death rate in 1880 was 326 per 100,000 population. It was only 146.6 in 1913.

Dr. Kober said that the number of victims in 1913 indicated that there were about 1,430,000 consumptives in the United States, which represented an economic loss of at least \$214,500,000.

As preventives of the spread of the fatal disease Dr. Kober urged that all milk not taken from inspected animals be pasteurized or scalded; that buildings unfit for habitation be condemned; that dust and fumes be eliminated from factories and that all first cases be reported to the Board of Health so that precautions can be taken at once to prevent the spread of the disease.

Dr. Enrico Castelli of New York in a lecture before the association said that babies could be saved from tuberculosis by the vaccination of the mother, the vaccination of the child and the feeding with immunized milk.

Dr. Castelli presented the results of research work in the serum diagnosis of tuberculosis as carried on by the Royal Faculty of Medicine of Genoa, Italy, from which he was a special delegate to this congress. He said that the faculty of Genoa solved all the most important problems of prophylaxis and treatment of tuberculosis by the application of a blood test of the patient suspected of being tubercular.

"The serum diagnosis used at the faculty of Genoa differs from any other applied until to-day from the fact that with it we establish the element of infection and the anti-bodies or elements of defence in each serum or organic secretion," said Dr. Castelli. "By this test we ascertain not only whether the patient has tuberculosis, but how much he has of it and whether he is in a condition to defend himself against it.

"We vaccinate babies during the first six months, when the organism shows a natural immunity against tubercular infection and we obtain an immunization, which in cases under our observation has proved to be still active four years after the first inoculation of vaccine."

TUFTS COLLEGE

Dr. Herman C. Bumpus was inaugurated president June 12.

The sum of \$500,000 was left to Tufts College by the will of Dr. Fred S. Pearson of Great Barrington, Mass., and London, Eng., filed for probate in Pittsfield, Mass., July 12.

TUNA FISH

One of the most phenomenal food products sold in cans, in the matter of its rapid development, is tuna fish. Its first appearance was hardly more than a decade ago, yet in the past four years the pack has grown from a matter of 42 cases to 325,000 cases in 1914, and predictions of 1,000,000 in 1915.

The tuna fish has been known for many years in Southern California as a game fish. The name *tuna* comprises many species. The blue fin tuna, averaging from one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds, is the one sought by the sporting fishermen. Next in size comes the albacore tuna, or long fin, which averages twenty-five to forty pounds. The yellow fin, or Japanese tuna, about the same size, appears in the waters of Southern California only at long intervals. The other fish which belong to the tuna family, the bonita and the skip jack, are small species and average from eight to ten pounds in weight. The albacore tuna is the one used by the canners. They travel in large schools which appear off the shores of Southern California about the first of June and disappear about the first of November.

In 1907 the Southern California Fish Company, which, since 1892, had been canning sardines on the harbor of San Pedro, discovered, after experimenting for three years, the processes which are now used in the industry. They placed the tuna in live steam cookers. After becoming cold, the strips of white meat were separated out, only the former being used for canning. During the year 1907 six thousand cases were placed on the market.

There are 5 large concerns at San Pedro packing tuna exclusively, 2 at Long Beach, with 2 more building, and 2 at San Diego.

The tuna fish are caught with hook and lines with live bait, Italians and Japanese doing most of the fishing.

In the Oct bulletin of the National Canners' Association Acting Chief R. L. Emerson of the Food Inspection Department is quoted as follows regarding canned tuna:

"The term 'salad oil' without qualification is held to be applicable only to olive oil. The phrase 'Packed in salad oil' should therefore not be used on canned tuna unless the product is packed in olive oil. In case cottonseed oil is used the term should be qualified by the name of this oil.

"The Bureau has not required a statement of the species of tuna to be made upon the label. The Bureau of Fisheries states that the following are entitled to be labeled tuna: Long-finned tuna (*Germo alalunga*), yellow

fin tuna (*Germo macropterus*), leaping tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*).

"The fish which are sometimes designated as Bonita tuna and Skip Jack tuna are members of the genera *Sarda* and *Gymnosarda*, respectively, and, while related to the tunas, are not properly designated as such but should be known as Bonitas, Bonitos, Skip Jack, etc. The so-called Yellow tail tuna belongs to another family, Carangidae, and is therefore not properly entitled to be called tuna even with qualification."

TUNGSTEN

United States

The production of tungsten ores in the United States during 1914 is estimated as equivalent to about 990 short tons carrying 60 per cent of tungsten trioxide, according to preliminary figures collected by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, which are thought to be accurate within 5 per cent. This output is the smallest since 1908, when only 671 tons were produced. In 1913 the production was 1,537 tons, of which 953 tons were ferberite from the Boulder field in Colorado. The production of the Boulder field in 1914 was only 466 tons.

Prices ranged from \$6.50 to \$9 a "unit" (that is, so much a short ton for each per cent of tungsten trioxide).

Of the various tungsten minerals, the one produced in largest quantity was scheelite, from the Atolia district, in the Mohave Desert, Cal. The more easily mined tungsten ores which lie close to the surface are now largely worked out in the older districts, and mining is thus becoming more difficult and expensive.

The European war disturbed tungsten mining, but the imports of ore, tungsten, and ferrotungsten, as shown by figures collected by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been affected even more. During the year 267 tons of ore, valued at \$130,697, were imported, against 401 tons, valued at \$213,122, in 1913. During 1913, 661 tons of tungsten metal and ferrotungsten, valued at \$835,212, were imported. In 1914 these imports dropped to 192 tons, valued at \$219,506.

TUPPER, Sir Charles

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman and former Prime Minister of Canada, died at Bexley Hill, Kent, in England, Oct 30, in his ninety-fifth year.

TURKESTAN

The Russian government has for several years been engaged in an irrigation project purposing to convert large arid areas in Samarkand into fertile land on which cotton may be grown.

The district at present completed, known as the Golodnaya Steppe, lying between the Syr-Darya River and Kizil-Kum Desert, amounts to 125,000 acres, and is only one of the smaller of those already planned. A description of its development is given by Milan Nikolitch in *Engineering News* (New York, July 1.):

What is known as the Golodnaya Steppe—(The Steppe of Hunger) occupies the country enclosed between the Syr-Darya River, the Turkestan Mountain Range, and the Kizil-Kum Desert. It is situated between the 40th and 41st parallels and has an average altitude of 927 feet above sea-level. The total area of this country is about 1,900,000 acres, but not all of it can be irrigated. With the completion of the northeastern Golodnaya Steppe irrigation-project, about 218,700 acres will be reclaimed. Surveys and designs for the other portions of the steppe are under way, and in the near future a great portion of the former arid waste will be brought under irrigation. The situation of the Golodnaya Steppe between the rich provinces of Tashkend, Samarkand, and Ferghana, with which it is tied by rail-road lines, together with rich soil and favorable climatic conditions, guarantees the success of the enterprise.

The water-supply for the Golodnaya Steppe is diverted from the Syr-Darya River, the only stream which can insure a supply to a large area. Syr-Darya rises in the mountains of the central Tian-shan, where its two branches are known as Narin and Kara-Daria. The total length of the river is about 1430 miles. The Syr-Darya owes its waters to the melting of snow in the high mountains. Its high-water period occurs in summer, when mostly needed for irrigation.

Early attempts at irrigation did not prove very successful, but with the Russian occupation of the country the idea of reclaiming the Golodnaya Steppe by the water of the Syr-Darya was renewed. During the last forty years several attempts have been made, but, owing to various unfortunate circumstances, most of them proved failures. Only the Canal Emperor Nicholas I. was successfully completed. It irrigates an area of about 32,400 acres.

The first steps toward irrigating large areas of the Golodnaya Steppe by the Government date back to 1895, when the first well-organized parties were sent there. The actual work of construction of the northeastern Golodnaya Steppe project began in 1901, and was prosecuted slowly on account of lack of funds until 1911, when the first large appropriation was made and the work vigorously resumed. By the end of 1913 most of the work was completed. The area thus brought under cultivation is 121,500 acres, not counting 32,400 acres, dominated by the Canal Nicholas I., which is to be incorporated into this system.

TURKEY

The condition of Sultan Mehemed who was operated on by Professor James A. Israel, the Berlin surgeon, for the removal of calculi, was said June 25 to be satisfactory.

The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* at Constantinople telegraphed Sept 30 that Halil Bey, president of the Turkish Parliament, had taken the place of the Grand Vizier in the Foreign Office.

See also

ARMENIA

BUBONIC PLAGUE—TURKEY

BURHAN-EDDIN, *Prince*

EUROPEAN WAR—NAVAL OPERATIONS—IN

TURKISH WATERS

EUROPEAN WAR—TURKEY

TALAAAT BEY

TURNER, Sir George

Sir George Turner, knighted in 1913 for his research work in leprosy, died Mar 12 at Colyton, Devon, from the disease for which he sacrificed his life to find a cure. He was known as the "Father Damien" of the British Empire.

TURTLE SERUM CURE

See

FRIEDMANN INSTITUTE FOR THE CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Major Robert R. Moton, connected with Tuskegee for twenty-five years, was appointed principal, Dec 13, to succeed the late Booker T. Washington.

TYPEWRITING

Margaret B. Owens won the professional world championship in New York City, Oct 25 by typewriting more than 8,000 words in 60 minutes at the rate of 136 words to the minute.

TYPHOID FEVER

A new method of combating typhoid fever by subcutaneous injections of the sufferer's own blood was brought to the notice of the French Academy of Medicine Feb 9 by Dr. Framond G. Goubert.

—in European war

It is stated in *Nature* that in answer to a question as to typhoid in the army, asked in the House of Commons on Feb 8, Mr. Tennant Under Secretary of State for War, said: "Of the 421 cases of typhoid in the present campaign among British troops, 305 cases were in men who were not inoculated within two years. In the 421 cases there have been thirty-five deaths. Of these deaths, thirty-four were men who had not been inoculated within two years. Only one death occurred among patients who were inoculated, and that man had been only inoculated once, instead of the proper number of times—namely, twice." Replying to criticisms against inoculation made by Mr. Chancellor in the House of Commons on Feb 9, Dr. Addison pointed out that in the South African war there were 58,000 cases of typhoid—more than an army corps—whereas in the great force now in France and Belgium, and after six months, including three months atrocious weather, there have only been 421 cases among the troops. The total losses in South Africa were 22,000, of which about 14,000 deaths were from diseases and 8000 of these were from typhoid.

—"Typhoid Anna"

A case that parallels "Typhoid Mary's" was discovered by Dr. B. R. Wakeman, state sanitary supervisor for Jefferson, St. Lawrence and northwest Franklin counties, according to the New York State Department of Health, Aug. 28.

Anna L. had been employed as a housekeeper in various places where the typhoid cases had occurred. Anna denied ever having had typhoid herself. A culture showed that she was indeed a typhoid carrier.

Here is Anna's record as it has so far been worked out:

Whereabout of Anna L.	Date.	Typhoid Cases.
K. family.....	20 years ago.....	Mrs. K. Miss K.
K. X. family..	1911-1912	K. X., son Mrs K. X.
E. W. family..	March, 1914, to July 15, 1914.....	Earl W.
K. X. family..	July 15, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1914.....	K. X., daughter.
E. W. family..	Aug. 1, 1914, to Nov. 10, 1914.....	Eben W. Paul W. Esther W.
K. X. family..	Nov. 10, 1914, to Dec. 25, 1914.....	
F. W. family..	Dec. 25, 1914, to Feb. 10, 1915.....	Alice W. Franklin W. Lucile W. Mrs. F. W. George W.
E. W. family..	Feb. 10, 1915, to July 7, 1915.....	

The three cases in the F. W. family in May were probably secondary cases contracted from the earlier ones in the same family. Aside from these, there seem to have been at least eleven cases of typhoid fever traceable to this chronic carrier, seven of them during the short period of seven months between July, 1914, and January, 1915.

—"Typhoid Mary"

Mary Mallon, known all over the country as "Typhoid Mary," and declared by the physicians and health experts to be the most dangerous typhoid germ carrier known, was isolated, Mar 27, at the Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, New York. Exhaustive investigation into the cause of the many cases of typhoid in the Sloane Hospital for Women, in 59th street, placed the blame on "Typhoid Mary," who was there as cook under an assumed name. Two of the 25 persons in the Sloane Hospital stricken with the disease died, bringing the total number of cases charged against "Typhoid Mary" to 57.

TYPHUS

Dr. Harry Plotz, the young bacteriologist of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, who discovered the bacillus of typhus fever, 1914, announced his discovery before the New York Pathological Society Apr 14.

Not only was the discovery of the causative agent of the disease fully confirmed by proofs of the highest scientific character, and accepted as final by men who are considered among the foremost laboratory investigators in the world, but the announcement was made that Dr. Plotz had continued his experiments to such a length that he had discovered an antityphus vaccine, in other words, a protective agent against the disease. He moreover proved that Brill's disease and typhus fever are the same ailment, differing only in their virulence and the resulting mortality.

Reports of physicians who had been in Serbia, submitted Oct 21 at a meeting of the

New York Academy of Medicine, confirmed the discovery of the germ of typhus made by Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital.

Two cases of typhus reached New York in May, the first to arrive in 1915. The first was the third engineer of the Greek steamship *Christoforos*, who was taken to Swinburne Island May 1, and the other a young Serbian who arrived May 5 on the *Carpathia*. The latter was the first case to arrive in this country direct from the war zone.

The Mexican typhus plague crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, three cases of the disease being located at Laredo, Tex., Dec 23, where hundreds of Mexican refugees had gathered.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—PRISONERS

PERSIA

PLOTZ, HARRY, M.D.

SERBIA

Germany

The Berlin *Vorwaerts* reported Sept 12 that owing to some case of typhus fever having been discovered in the western district of Berlin the police had cautioned the public against the use of unboiled milk.

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

"The eminent French scientist, Daniel Berthelot," according to the *American Review of Reviews* for July, "has for some years been making an investigation of the ultra violet rays; his experiments have revealed much of interest, and recently culminated in the sensational discovery that by their means a synthesis of carbon dioxide and water vapor can be obtained such as is made by the living plant when sunshine acts on the chlorophyll, or green coloring matter of its leaves. Thus for the first time the chemist has accomplished in his laboratory a feat which had been supposed necessitated the vital activity of the plant.

"In the lecture given lately by M. Berthelot before the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, and reported in *Cosmos* (Paris), this and other remarkable properties of these rays are described. M. Berthelot even goes so far as to express the view that the twentieth century may be as notable for its mechanical and practical applications of light as the nineteenth century was for those of electricity and the eighteenth for those of heat. M. Berthelot says:

"Just as an electric furnace at 3000° C. has a higher thermic potential than a coke furnace at 1000° C., a mercury lamp producing ultra-violet rays vibrating at the rate of 2000 trillion oscillations per second has a higher luminous potential than a mere gas jet vibrating at 600 trillions per second. . . .

"The ultra-violet rays are produced abundantly by the sun, but are almost entirely absorbed by the atmosphere, except on high mountains, where they cause the sunstrokes well known to Alpinists. To-day we produce them artificially by various devices, of which the most efficacious is the electric arc between metal, and especially the lamp of mercury vapor in a quartz vacuum tube. The ultra-violet rays are arrested by glass and by most of the transparent mediums previous to ordinary light.

"The ultra-violet rays are the most dangerous known. Even at a distance of a few decimeters (a decimeter is less than 1/2 inch) they will cause in less than a minute burns of the skin, sunstrokes, and

painful affections of the eye. The reverse of the medal is more agreeable. These rays kill almost instantly the monocular organisms, microbes and bacteria. But clear water is one of the liquids most transparent to the ultra violet rays. . . . Hence they lend themselves perfectly to the sterilization of drinking water.

"Another application of a more general order and less immediately exploitable is the rôle they play as an agent for restoring chemical energy in the world.

. . . The plant takes the two gases set free by animal respiration (carbon dioxide and water-vapor) and combines them to form the sugars and other carbohydrates which furnish food to men and animals.

"This synthetic function of green plants in sunlight has not till recently been reproduced in our laboratories. . . . I have been able to prove, in the course of researches conducted in my laboratory of vegetable physics at Meudon, that this function is not a property peculiar to living matter, but is due to light. In other words, it is not *vital*, but physico-chemical activity. It is precisely this superior energetic quality of ultra-violet light, which our predecessors had not at their disposal, which has enabled me to succeed where they failed.

"By exposing a mixture of carbon dioxide and water-vapor to the ultra-violet rays from a mercury lamp, in a series of experiments conducted with the help of his assistant, M. Gandechon, M. Berthelot proved that these two gases, containing, respectively, carbon and oxygen, and hydrogen and oxygen, united to form saccharine substances containing the three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, precisely as they combine in living plants to form such substances.

"This photo-synthesis of ternary compounds being successfully accomplished, the next step was an attempt to form quaternary compounds, i.e., those containing nitrogen as well as carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

"Under the influence of the ultra-violet rays the two simplest mineral gases which contain these four elements, i.e., carbon dioxide and ammonia gas, unite to form the first in the series of quaternary compounds, formic amide, the point of departure for the building of those substances known as albuminoids or proteids, the base of protoplasm and living matter. My father showed long ago how one might manufacture alimentary substances synthetically; but it was by processes very different from those in nature, by means of energetic chemical reagents which are little compatible with life. . . . To-day, thanks to the ultra-violet rays, we are in possession of processes, which, if not economical, are at least of an admirable theoretic simplicity and extremely similar to those employed by nature herself.

"If humid air vitiated by respiration be made to circulate about such a lamp it will gradually regain oxygen and become respirable. It is not too much to hope that processes of this nature may some day serve to purify the air of submarines and unventilated enclosures.

"The final topic in this notable address was the reproduction of the principal types of fermentation by means of the ultra-violet rays. Physiologists have long been able to digest food artificially by placing it in a water bath kept at the temperature of the human body, and adding the proper ferments or diastases. And now M. Berthelot has obtained similar digestive operations by placing sugars, fats, and albumens in quartz bulbs and submitting them to the ultra-violet rays. To use his own startling words:

"We have here digestion by light. The ultra-violet rays replace the ferments. The bulb represents an artificial stomach made of rock crystal.

UNEMPLOYMENT

See also

GERMANY—UNEMPLOYMENT

SPAIN—UNEMPLOYMENT

Chicago, Ill.

A riot broke out at Hull House, Chicago, on Ja 17 after a meeting of the unemployed.

Idaho

Idaho has enacted a law compelling county commissioners to provide emergency work for the unemployed.

New York City

New York's parade of the unemployed, which attempted to march up 5th Ave. Ja 1, was dispersed by the police. The cold snap of the following day drove 3530 unemployed to seek shelter in the city's lodging house, breaking all previous records. From 1000 to 2000 meals a week were pledged by the East Side Jewish trades unions on the 3d. A municipal manufacturing plant, providing work for 1000 was opened on the 6th. On the same day ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, gave out figures showing 200,000 were unemployed, and urged the Mayor to begin at once on the \$5,000,000 worth of city work already authorized. The Board of Estimate disputed the latter statement (Ja 12), declaring that there is only \$60,000 of such work. The Central Federated Union declared (Ja 17) that the Controller was holding up contracts involving \$3,000,000. The Mayor's Committee, on the 18th, decided to open a municipal workshop and to start a \$250,000 loan to be raised by public subscription.

On Ja 26th a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge for the return of the Nobel Peace Prize of \$40,000, awarded to President Roosevelt in 1906 for his services in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, which he turned over to a board of trustees, in order that the accrued income from the original fund and such additions as might be made to it might be applied to the promotion of industrial peace. "The talent having been hidden in a napkin for 8 years." Col. Roosevelt at a mass meeting held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on the same day, offered \$10,000 from this fund to the Inter-church Committee on unemployment, other subscriptions taken during the evening amounted to \$25,000. Appropriations amounting to \$136,500 calculated to relieve the distress caused by the unemployment situation were passed by the Board of Aldermen on the afternoon of the same day. The mayor's committee on unemployment was denounced for inactivity in resolutions adopted Ja 27 by a convention on unemployment held by the Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and representatives of the building trades and other labor bodies at Beethoven Hall. Representative Bartholdt introduced a bill in the House Ja 28 to dissolve the Foundation for Promotion of Industrial Peace and return to Col. Roosevelt the \$40,000 Nobel Prize.

Out of all the disputation as to how much the city of New York could do to help the unemployed came Ja 29 an exact report from the corporate stock budget committee of the Board of Estimates showing what authorized public improvements could be started during the year.

The amount was \$11,153,000 exclusive of subways. Of the work thus represented \$43,604 could be started in January, \$454,225 in February, \$3,191,219 in March and \$3,081,708 in April, the rest being scattered through the following five months.

On the 29th the Hotel Knickerbocker served hot meals to 1000 unemployed. Unemployment Sunday was celebrated Ja 31 in 200 New York churches.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's census of the unemployed among its industrial policyholders in New York City shows that a total of 155,960 families were visited. In these families there were approximately 655,000 persons, and 252,912 of these were wage-earners. There was unemployment in 37,064, or 25.27 per cent of the families; 45,421, or 18 per cent of the 252,912 wage-earners were unemployed at the date of the canvass. On the basis of these figures, the company estimates the total amount of unemployment in New York at the time the canvass was made to have been approximately 400,000.

The seriousness of the unemployment situation in New York City was outlined graphically Feb 7 in the first report of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee. It is estimated that in December, 1914, there were 200,000 more persons out of work than there were idle in December, 1913. About 17.7 per cent of those normally employed were without work in Feb according to calculations based on the facts existing in almost 150,000 representative families.

The report states that \$125,000 has been raised as a nucleus to be utilized in financing emergency workshops.

Fifteen hundred wagons on Feb 4 collected bundles of clothing in every section of New York City for distribution among the needy unemployed men and women and for children of the poor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor published at the end of Apr as Bulletin 172 a report on unemployment in New York City. The report is based on information obtained from a census of 104 city blocks in various sections of the city, carefully selected to include a representative number of families of various nationalities and all classes of industrial workers, combined with a census of all families in 3703 individual tenement houses and residences, covering a still wider range of distribution. The figures obtained have been used as a basis for estimating the number of unemployed in the city.

The enumeration was made in the first half of Feb, 1915. Information was obtained from 54,849 families having a total membership of 229,428 persons, of which number 95,443 were wage earners. Of these families 11,723 had one or more wage earners out of work, showing an aggregate of 15,417 persons, or 16.2 per cent of all wage earners in these families without employment of any kind. The total number of wage earners in New York City in 1915, estimated on the basis adopted by the

Bureau of the Census, is approximately 2,455,000. The percentage of unemployment found among the members of 54,849 families visited (16.2) applied to this number shows that the total number of unemployed in New York City was about 398,000. The above estimate of 398,000 unemployed does not include any of the irregular or part time workers.

A tabulation of the unemployed by periods of unemployment shows that 11.1 per cent of all unemployed persons had been out of work more than 180 days; 26.4 per cent more than 120 days; 39.3 per cent more than 90 days; 55.8 per cent more than 60 days; 76.4 per cent more than 30 days; 88.4 per cent more than 13 days, and 92.8 per cent were out of work at least one week. The occupations or trades having the largest number of persons unemployed out of the total of 15,417 were: Common laborers 2440, building trades 2045, and the clothing trades 1781. The fact is noted, however, that the figures were obtained at a season of the year when work in the building trades and in the clothing trades is normally slack.

Labor conditions indicated Oct 6 that the work of city charities in relieving distress due to unemployment would be about two-thirds less the coming winter than in 1914. Both city and private agencies gave as the cause the industrial stimulus of enormous orders for war munitions and other supplies from Europe. The agencies looked for no such situation as that which confronted them the winter before, when a census showed 62½ per cent of New York's wage-earning population out of work. The recent census taken for the city by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that this would be a winter of comparative prosperity for thousands who sought relief last year.

The Charity Organization Society submitted the following figures of calls for aid to show how the unemployment problem is being lessened:

	Total Families.	Unemployed.
March	5,427	1,896
April	4,567	1,014
May	3,802	782
June	3,617	659
July	3,280	578
August	2,969	484

The records of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor showed a like decline in distress due to unemployment. The United Hebrew Charities report the same improvement. The records of the Public Employment Bureau for Sept showed a considerable increase in the demand for labor and in the number of positions filled. This was accredited to the shortage of labor due to the stoppage of immigration, the filling of war orders and the seasonal rush in the clothing trades. The bureau reported that it had positions waiting for 1,000 boys and girls to do factory work at from \$4 to \$6 a week.

Sioux City, Ia.

Members of the I. W. W. raided a Merchant Club lunch at Sioux City, Ia., on Ja 5, and took the food from the tables.

—Federal Employment Bureau

It was announced on Ja 9 that a scheme had been completed whereby the Department of Labor, Agriculture and Post Office would co-operate to bring "the man to the job" throughout the Union. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was announced on Ja 24, would "gather information from all available sources as to the approximate number of unemployed in Greater New York."

The U. S. Department of Labor has completed the preliminary work in connection with the Federal Employment Bureau and necessary blanks were sent Feb 1 to employers throughout the country and to post offices for distribution to those who are seeking employment. It is the purpose of the Department of Labor to act as a clearing-house between those who want employment and those who have employment to offer.

The Federal Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has established distribution branches throughout the country for the purpose, on the one hand, of developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied. No fee is charged employer or employee for the service rendered by the branches and manufacturers, contractors, farmers, and all employers of labor are invited to utilize the latest extension of the government's machinery to supply their wants in this direction.

Following is a list of the headquarters (Apr 10), together with the States comprising the zone or jurisdiction over which they respectively have control. Applications for workers should be addressed to the distribution branch, Immigration Service, in the city named in this list as the headquarters of the zone in which the help is required:

Zone No.	Location of branch, local address and States or territory controlled.
1—Boston, Mass., Long Wharf—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.	States Barge Office—Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland.
2—New York, N. Y., 100 Broadway—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.	ter City, N. J.—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.
3—Cleveland, Ohio, Post Office Building—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.	ral Building—Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.
4—Chicago, Ill., 845 South Wabash avenue—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	ration station—Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico.
5—Minneapolis, Minn., Federal Building—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.	on station—Texas, New Mexico.
6—St. Louis, Mo., Chemical Building—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa.	
7—Denver, Col., Central Savings Bank Building—Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Utah.	
8—Helena, Mont., Power Building—Montana, Idaho.	
9—Seattle, Wash., Fifteenth avenue, West and Blaine streets—Washington.	

- 16—Portland, Ore., Railway Exchange Building—Oregon.
 17—San Francisco, Cal., Angel Island—California, north of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino counties; also State of Nevada.
 18—Los Angeles, Cal., Post Office Building—California, south of the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino counties; also State of Arizona.

All of the postmasters throughout the United States are co-operating in this work by distributing application blanks both to employers and employees. The appropriate blanks may, therefore, be had on request to any postmaster. However, in those cities designated as zone headquarters, application for blanks or information should be made direct to the inspector in charge of the distribution branch at the office of the Immigration Service at the address indicated in the foregoing table.

A statement relative to the condition of unemployment in fifteen cities, based upon figures prepared by a life insurance company, of New York, was made public May 30 by the U. S. Department of Labor.

This is the second study in an investigation into unemployment by the Department, the first embracing New York and the metropolitan district of northern New Jersey.

The study just completed covered 399,881 families in Boston, Bridgeport, (Conn.) Chicago, Cleveland, Duluth, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Springfield, (Mo.), Toledo and Wilkesbarre.

In the nearly 400,000 families studied 644,358 wage earners were found. Of this number 73,800, or 11.5 per cent., were wholly unemployed. In addition 106,652, or 16.6 per cent., were reported as part time workers.

The highest percentage of unemployment, 20.3 per cent., was found in Duluth, Minn. The lowest percentage of unemployment was reported in Bridgeport, where only 4.3 per cent. of wage earners were out of work. However, more than 19 per cent. of the workers of Bridgeport were engaged only part of the time.

The percentage of unemployment in the cities studied was as follows:

Boston, 10.2 per cent.; Chicago, 13.3; Cleveland, 9.4; Kansas City, 12.5; Milwaukee, 7.9; Minneapolis, 13.8; Philadelphia, 10.3; Pittsburgh, 11.1; St. Louis, 13.6; Springfield, Mo., 7.1; St. Paul, 14.1; Toledo, 10.7; Wilkesbarre, 6.4.

The cities showing the largest percentage of part time workers were Wilkesbarre, 32.3 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 29; Milwaukee, 28.9; Bridgeport, 19.9; Philadelphia, 19.6; Duluth, 17.8; Toledo, 17.5; and Boston, 17.3. The percentage for all cities combined was 16.6 per cent.

UNION NATIONAL BANK (MONROE)

See

BANKS AND BANKING—UNION NATIONAL BANK—(MONROE)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Premier Botha and his imperial policy gained an important victory in the Parliamentary elections concluded Oct 24 in the

Union of South Africa. The Botha party elected fifty-four of its candidates, the Unionists, who were supporting the Premier, captured forty seats, and the Independents returned five members, as against twenty-seven seats won by the Nationalists, or Hertzog Party, and four Labor members returned. The Nationalists opposed the military operations against German Southwest Africa, and were attempting to defeat the plan of dispatching a contingent of the Union forces to Europe.

A striking feature of the election was the severe defeat of the Labor candidates.

See also

BOTHA, PREMIER GEN. LOUIS

—Finance

It became known May 4 that the new South African loan was for £3,000,000 in 4½ per cent debentures, convertible into inscribed stock, the loan to be redeemable in July, 1925, or in 1920 at the option of the Government. The issue price was 98½, and the stock, which was the only 4½ per cent issue of the Union, was a trustee security. The final instalment was to be payable on July 27, but the first payment of interest, that for a full half-year, was not to be made until Jan 1, 1916, so that the issue price was really a little higher than it appeared to be. The proceeds of the present loan were to be devoted to the completion of railways and other public works.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

See

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

UNIONS

See

**GERMANY—UNION RELIEF
TRADES UNIONS**

UNITARIAN CHURCH

It was decided at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association at Boston on May 25 that the name of the Unitarian denomination would not be changed for the present.

UNITED DRUG CO.

Control of the Riker, Jaynes & Hegeman drug stores throughout the country was acquired Sept 22 by the United Drug Company of New York from the United Cigar Stores Company. The chain of stores, which are described as doing an annual business of over \$35,000,000, will be operated as part of the so-called Liggett system. The Riker-Hegeman stores number about ninety-five.

The Department of Justice, through the United States attorney at Boston, Nov 17, began an investigation of reports of a combination between the United Drug Company and the Riker-Hegeman Company to determine whether there had been a violation of the anti-trust laws. The Riker-Hegeman Company had been under investigation for many months, but the inquiry into the recent report of a combination between it and the United was a new phase of the matter, and no report on it was expected for some time. Prosecutions could

not be carried out successfully under the Sherman act against a combination of drug or other concerns doing retail business within a city or cities wholly intrastate in character. The attitude of the department might turn on the question of a restraint of trade in connection with purchases in interstate commerce by such a combination.

UNITED METALS SELLING CO.

Articles of dissolution were filed with the Secretary of State in Trenton, N. J., May 22, by the United Metals Selling Company, a subsidiary of the Amalgamated Copper Company. The company was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of \$5,000,000. Among the men interested were John D. Ryan, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, and Tobias Wolfson, of New York, and Joseph W. Alif, of Elizabeth.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

The suit of the Federal Government to dissolve the United Shoe Machinery Corporation on the ground that it was an illegal monopoly in restraint of trade, was dismissed by the United States District Court in Boston Mar 18. The Court held that the company's patent rights on machinery enabled it legally to exclude competitors from the use of that machinery.

Attorney-General Gregory, May 3, decided to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The first important Government suit under the Clayton anti-trust act was begun in St. Louis, Oct 18, by Attorney-General Gregory against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The petition filed in the Federal District Court charged the shoe company with unlawful practices that substantially lessen competition and tend to monopoly.

United States District Judge Dyer granted a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the contract clauses complained of, and set Oct 27 as the date for a hearing.

The suit was distinct from that against the same concern under the Sherman anti-trust act begun several years before, in which its dissolution as an unlawful combination and monopoly in restraint of trade was sought and which at the time of writing was before the United States Supreme Court. The present action did not seek dissolution, but asked the court to enjoin the company perpetually from further engaging in alleged unlawful practices. There also was the usual prayer for such other "general and further relief" as the court might see fit to give.

One of the unusual features was that the petition contained a request for a temporary order restraining the United States Shoe Company from resorting to the practices complained of until determination of the suit.

The Government petition charged:

That the United Shoe Machinery Company was a monopoly controlling 98½ per cent of the trade in shoe machinery in the United States, its principal business being the making and leasing of these machines.

That in certain instances it had fixed and was fixing the prices of such machinery on the condition and with the agreement that

the lessee or purchaser shall not use the machinery, supplies or other commodities of its competitors.

That it granted rebates on prices fixed in some instances in consideration of the use by a lessee of other of its machines; that other leases contained clauses whose effect was to establish prices 10 per cent less to those who agreed not to use the machinery supplied by competitors than to those who did not so bind themselves.

The petition alleged further that some machines were leased under what is called an "unrestricted" form of lease, which allowed lessees in certain cases to use other machines obtained from competitors on payment of "initial premiums." These premiums were in addition to the usual royalties or charges.

"The amounts of these initial premiums," says the petition, "are so large as practically to prohibit the choice of the unrestricted form. Upon the machinery in a factory having an output of from 25,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes daily the premiums would amount to about \$250,000. This sum represents a discount or rebate which the defendants grant the manufacturer if he is willing to take his machinery from them upon the illegal condition or understanding that he will not use machinery supplied by competitors of the defendants."

These clauses and others with the same purpose and effect, according to the petition, were being enforced by the Shoe Company, which had written leases with such clauses executed not only before the passage of the Clayton act in Oct, 1914, but since that time as well.

The petition set forth that there were more than 1,500 manufacturers of shoes in the United States who annually produce more than 300,000,000 pairs of machine-made shoes, and that "with all but a very few of these the defendants have business relations."

The suit begun on the 18th was the third action against that concern by the trust prosecuting end of the Department of Justice in the past few years. Civil suit to dissolve the concern under the Sherman law was pending in the Supreme Court, and suit under the criminal provisions of the same statute still was pending against some of the officers and directors.

A temporary injunction, restraining the United Shoe Machinery Company from enforcing seven clauses in its contracts with shoe manufacturers, was issued in the Federal District Court in St. Louis, Nov 10. The injunction was aimed specifically at that clause in the contracts which authorized the United Shoe Machinery Company to withdraw from shoe factories any of its machines in case the contracts were violated.

The injunction was to apply until the case of the government against the United States Shoe Machinery Company—a suit brought under the Clayton anti-trust act—could be heard on its merits. Eight clauses in the contracts were cited by government attorneys as illegal, and the court upheld the government contention as to seven of the clauses.

Contract clauses held illegal provided that

the lessee of a machine should not use it on footwear that had not had certain other operations performed by one of the United machines; that the machine should be used to its full capacity and exclusively for the work for which it was designed; that the lessee should obtain from the United Shoe Machinery Company at its price duplicate parts and all supplies used on the machine; and that he should lease from the United Shoe Machinery Company any additional machines needed in the same department.

The decision of the court was made in an action brought under the new Clayton act, section 3 of which provides:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof, or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sales or contract for sale or such condition, agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce."

UNITED STATES.

The material on the United States is distributed under the following subheads:

- Army
- Annual report
- Appropriation bill
- Coast defense
- Ordnance Dept.—Annual report
- Personnel
- Proposed reorganization
- Resignations from
- Commerce
- European War effects
- Statistics, 1914
- Congress
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VITAL STATISTICS
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—Army.

Secretary Garrison's plan for the increase of the army, made public Oct 15, provided for the formation of a first-line defense of not fewer than 540,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard of the various states, at the expiration of three years, or by July 1, 1919.

The plan, which had been approved in its entirety by President Wilson, called for a total of 140,000 men in the regular army, and the creation of a citizen force of 400,000 additional men, to be designated as the Continental Army. In addition, there will be available for the first fighting line in the event of war, 129,000 trained members of the National Guard, making a total of 669,000 men as the initial force available for service in the event of war.

Under the Garrison plan the regular army will increase its fighting line 120,000 men, exclusive of non-combatants — the medical corps and other auxiliary forces—numbering about 20,000 men. The plan called for ten new regiments of infantry, four new regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen new companies of engineers, and four new aero squadrons. Seven of the ten new regiments of infantry will be organized on a peace strength basis of 820 men to the regiment, but in the event of war would be increased to 1865 men to the regiment. The other three new regiments of infantry will be recruited to war strength as soon as organized, because they will be utilized in overseas duty.

Under the Garrison plan all overseas regiments will be recruited to full war strength, while the units on duty in the United States will be maintained at peace strength. There will be three full divisions of infantry on duty in the United States, one entire division of cavalry plus two extra regiments of cavalry, and a division of field artillery. The remainder of the mobile army will be on duty in Hawaii, Panama, and the Philippines.

The feature of the Garrison plan is the recommendation that Congress authorize the creation of an army of citizen soldiers numbering 400,000, to be known as the Continental Army. These men will sign contracts binding them to serve the Government for six years. During the first three years they will be required to serve two months each year with the colors. During this two months the Continentals will go into camp just as if they were regulars for training and drills. While serving with the colors they will receive the same pay as the regulars.

During the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of their enlistment these Continentals will be subject to call to the colors in the event of war or of threatened war.

The entire 400,000 Continentals will not be enlisted during the first year. One-third of them, or 133,000, will be enlisted the first year, 133,000 the second year, and 133,000 the

third year. After the third year the force will be maintained at 400,000 men. At the beginning of the fourth year the 133,000 men enlisted the first year will pass into the Continental reserve force and be placed on furlough for three years. The ages of enlistment will be from 18 to 28 years.

Secretary Garrison and experts of the army believe that it will be possible to enlist these Continentals at the rate of 133,000 a year without interfering with the industries or economics of the country. During the two months a year, in each of the first three years of their service, the proposed new Continental soldiers would be placed in camps for intensive army training. Abandoned and unused army posts and stations will be used for the training of the Continentals, and camps will be held two months each year during the summer months. It will require about 20,000 officers for the Continental Army of 400,000 men.

The official outline of the army plans was made public Nov 5 by Secretary Garrison. It showed that under the Garrison plan, which had been approved by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Hay of Virginia, respectively chairmen of the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs, Congress would be asked to make the following appropriations:

Fiscal year 1917.....	\$182,717,036.08
Fiscal year 1918.....	212,815,879.70
Fiscal year 1919.....	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1920.....	228,315,879.70
Fiscal year 1921.....	182,234,559.70

Total\$1,034,399,234.88

Annually, after 1921, it was estimated that the cost of the army, the National Guard, a citizen army of 400,000 men, and other features of the proposed new military system, would be \$182,234,559.70.

The Garrison plan contemplated a first line of defense consisting of an enlarged regular army, a proposed new citizen army, and the National Guard of the country. The regular army consisting at the time of writing of 5,023 officers and 102,985 men, a total of 108,008. Secretary Garrison's plan contemplated that the regular army should be increased to 7,086 officers, 50 veterinarians, and 134,707 men, or a total of 141,707.

The citizen army of 400,000 was to be raised at the rate of 133,000 a year for three years. After that it would be maintained at 400,000. For convenience this force was designated by Mr. Garrison as the Continental Army. It would be recruited territorially, according to population. Its members, though enlisted for six-year terms, would be required to report for intensive training only for short periods each year for three years and during the remaining three years would be furloughed subject to call in time of war or threatened invasion.

The State Militia in 1915 consisted of 129,000 men. This could only be increased by the States themselves. Under the Garrison plan it was contemplated that the first line of defense would, accordingly, consist of 141,707 regulars, 400,000 continentals, and 129,000 guardsmen, or a total of 670,707 men.

At the time of writing the National Government appropriated an average of \$6,614,532 annually for the National Guard. It was proposed to increase this appropriation to \$10,000,000 annually.

The plan submitted by Mr. Garrison contemplated an expenditure of \$81,677,000 as an irreducible minimum for additional sea-coast defenses, and coast defense accessories and ammunition during the next four years, or an average of \$20,000,000 annually for this part of the program. For reserve material the Garrison plan called for an expenditure of \$104,326,261 during the next four years, or an average of \$26,081,320 a year. The largest item in the reserve material plan is ordnance, for which the sum of \$74,582,237.85 was proposed to be spent during the next four years.

Epitomized in figures, the Garrison plan contemplated the following appropriations:

	1917.
For the regular army	\$111,635,716.08
For the citizen army	15,000,000.00
For the National Guard	10,000,000.00
For reserve material	26,081,320.00
For seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	\$182,717,036.08
	1918.
For the regular army	\$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	29,500,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	\$212,815,879.70
	1919.
Regular army	\$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	\$228,315,879.70
	1920.
Regular army	\$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Reserve material	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	\$228,315,879.70
	1921.
Regular army	\$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen army	45,000,000.00
Total	\$182,234,559.70

The Administration's estimate of military expenditures, including the first year's cost of the new national defence programme, was sent to Congress Dec 6 with a total of \$152,354,259 asked for the army.

The War Department asked an increase of more than \$4,000,000 for the Signal Corps, of which about \$3,370,000 was for aviation, \$300,000 to be made immediately available, with \$50,000 more for the development of an aviation motor. For the pay of the army \$63,706,307 was asked, an increase of more than \$14,000,000 to pay about 15,000 more enlisted men. The Quartermaster Department asked for an increase of more than \$4,000,000 for supplies, and about \$7,000,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipment. The number of horses needed was represented by an increase of \$355,000 in the estimates. In the Engineer Corps \$660,000 was asked for equip-

ment of troops, in place of \$48,000 in 1914. The increase for ordnance stores—for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for small arms—was from \$100,000 to \$3,383,000, with \$1,500,000 for grenades. An increase of \$715,000 was made in the item for small arms target practice, including machine gun practice. For manufacturing, repairing, and issuing arms at national armories, \$1,012,559 was asked, compared with \$250,000 in 1914, and an increase of \$1,250,000 for purchase, manufacture, and test of rifles.

For the organized militia, \$4,390,000 was estimated as necessary, compared with \$250,000 in 1914, with an increase of \$500,000 for militia equipment. The Military Academy was estimated to cost about \$350,000 more, with provision for 770 cadets.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

The most noteworthy items were as follows:

Item	Estimate for 1917	Appropriation for 1916
Signal Service.....	\$4,641,624 06	\$600,000 00
Pay, travelling and general expenses ...	63,706,307 35	49,366,732 52
Pay of Military Academy	877,902 62	782,592 37
Supplies, services, and transportation quartermaster corps	56,382,702 81	38,452,679 64
Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc.	850,000 00	495,120 00
Barracks and quarters.	2,660,872 76	2,067,558 00
Construction and repair of hospitals....	490,000 00	380,000 00
Medical and hospital department	1,164,105 95	750,000 00
Engineer equipment of troops	660,000 00	48,000 000
Ordnance service	375,000 00	325,000 00
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.	4,757,500 00	1,000,000 00
Ordnance stores, ammunition	3,383,000 00	100,000 00
Manufacture of arms.	1,012,559 46	250,000 00
Small-arms target practice	1,515,000 00	800,000 00
Automatic machine rifles	1,400,000 00	150,000 00
Armored motor cars...	150,000 00	50,000 00
Care of horses and material, for field artillery, organized militia	380,000 00	200,000 00
Encampment and manoeuvres, organized militia	4,390,000 00	250,000 00
Arming and equipping the militia	500,000 00	.....
Arms, uniforms equipment, etc., organized militia	500,000 00	.....
Ranges for field artillery target practice.	200,000 00	.....
Subsistence, etc., of officers and enlisted men of organized militia attending service schools	30,000 00	.....

Secretary Garrison made public, Dec 10, in connection with his annual report, the special national defense report, prepared at his request by the War College division of the General Staff. It showed that the army itself considered that as a proper military policy to secure Continental United States from attack it was necessary to have a mobile army of 1,500,000 fully or partial trained men. It made the following specific recommendations for the organization is believed necessary:

Regular Army:	
With the colors.....	121,000
Reserves at end of eight-year enlistment period	379,000
	500,000
Continental Army—	
Under training, three months a year for each of three years	500,000
On furlough, subject to three months' additional training before taking the field	500,000
Organized Militia—	
No provision beyond annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 and repeal of all acts requiring State soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war.....	

Grand total, regular and continental. 1,500,000

In estimating the cost of this establishment, the report figured as follows for the first year:

Regular Army	\$258,960,000
Continentals	87,500,000
Militia	7,000,000
Total	\$353,460,000

In addition to these figures, Secretary Garrison pointed out in a digest of the special report, an annual expense of \$20,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defenses and reserve material would cost for the first year alone \$129,768,786, making the grand total for the first year \$503,228,786.

It was the cost of the War College plan which led Secretary Garrison to devise the modified plan which had been presented to Congress with the backing of the Administration. The annual upkeep cost of the War College plan after the system should come into full operation was estimated as \$319,473,000, as against \$182,234,559 for the Administration plan.

The report contained a table of the military strength of the seven leading foreign powers as of Aug. 1914, and also an estimate of the available shipping for a military expedition to the United States. It said a "reasonable estimate" showed that Austria-Hungary, with a total trained force of 4,320,000 men, could send 180,000 men with all necessary stores and animals across the seas within 40.7 days in two expeditions; France, with 5,000,000 men, 404,226 in 30 days; Germany, with 5,000,000 men, 827,000 in 30.8 days; Great Britain, with 695,000 men, 170,000 in 27 days; Italy, with 2,600,000 men, 227,000 in 35 days; Japan, with 2,212,000 men, 238,367 in 41 days, and Russia, with 5,000,000 men, 104,074 in 40 days.

One-third of the total actual strength of the United States Army was serving overseas, according to the report of Brigadier General Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, Dec 17. The actual strength of the army was 105,258, of which number 68,258 officers and men were serving in the United States, and 37,735 officers and men were serving overseas. In the Philippines we had 455 officers and 12,454 men, making a total of 12,909 in the regular army besides 5,616 Philippine Scouts, of which 182 were officers.

The next strongest overseas garrison was that in Hawaii where we had 322 officers and

9,199 men, making a total of 9,521 men. The Panama Canal Zone came third at the time of writing, with a garrison of 192 officers and 6,151 men, a total of 6,343. In Alaska the army had 770 officers and men; in China, 1,406; in Porto Rico, 707; and there were 467 officers and men en route or at other foreign stations. The troops stationed in China were the headquarters, with the band and first and third battalions, of the 15th Infantry. In addition to seventeen military attachés, the army had eight officers on duty as observers with European armies.

See also

AMERICAN LEGION

—Annual report

The annual report of Secretary of War Garrison was made public Dec 9. In accordance with the army plan previously given out, it called for an increase in the regular army, bigger appropriations for the National Guard and the creating of a continental army of 400,000. In addition to these provisions to the strength of the land forces the report called for such provisions in the way of coast defence fortifications and reserve supplies of guns, ammunition, equipment and supplies as will call for a total military expenditure within the three years from 1917 to 1919 inclusive of nearly \$625,000,000.

Under Secretary Garrison's plan for the increase of the army, the troops would be distributed at the following places in this strength:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men
Panama Canal Zone.....	272	9,490
Hawaiian Islands.....	503	16,869
Philippine Islands	448	14,324
Philippine Islands.....	182	5,733
Porto Rico	32	599
Alaska	16	441
Total oversea garrisons	1,453	47,456
* Philippine Scouts.		

In Continental United States there would be the following organizations aggregating the following totals of officers and enlisted men:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
11 2-3 regiments of cavalry.....	597	11,973
26 2-3 regiments of infantry.....	1,361	25,512
7 regiments of field artillery.....	308	6,599
170 companies of coast artillery.....	510	18,968
Engineer troops	104	3,262
Signal troops	76	654
Total at home, combatant forces.....	2,956	66,968
Mobile army, deducting coast artillery.....	2,446	48,000

—Appropriation bill

On Jan 21 the House took up consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. Debate was continued through Jan 22, when the bill was passed at \$104,124,511. Many defense amendments were defeated, including one for the development of the aviation service and one for increased appropriation for field artillery, both introduced by Representative Gardner. An amendment forbidding the "stop-watch" or Taylor system of scientific management at the Watertown Arsenal was adopted.

Without a dissenting vote, the Senate, on Feb 23, passed the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$103,000,000. The only debate on the army bill related to action of

the senate committee in striking out of the House bill the provision which would prohibit the use of stop watches and other so-called scientific shop management methods in government plants, and deny appropriations for payment of bonuses to employees.

Conferees on the Army Bill agreed Mar 2 to all the financial features and both Houses adopted that portion of the report, which carried a total outlay of \$101,974,165. House conferees won a point in having stricken out provision for an aviation plant at San Diego, Cal. It was provided, however, that a commission of army officers be appointed to look into the selection of a site for such a plant. The bill as agreed upon shows an increase of more than \$850,000 over the 1914 appropriation, while the appropriations for fortifications were increased from \$5,627,700 1914, to \$6,060,216.90 1915. The President signed the bill Mar 4.

—Coast defense

Construction of the placements for coast defence batteries at Fort Arthur, on Point Firmin, Los Angeles Harbor, was begun Jan 3 by the United States government. Nearly \$200,000 is to be spent on the batteries, while the entire fort is expected to cost about \$3,000,000.

Guns of greater range and power than any that could be arrayed against them were asked for American coast defenses in a report of the Army Board submitted by Secretary Garrison and made public Feb 18 by the House Appropriation Committee. The board advised that the old-type twelve-inch guns and mortars "are not equal in range and power to major-caliber guns afloat."

Mr. Garrison recommended the immediate improvement of some of the coast defenses, so that the range of the old twelve-inch guns could be increased to 20,000 yards, and the board suggested that wherever it was necessary to construct new works the larger guns should be sixteen-inch forty-five caliber weapons.

The House passed the annual fortifications appropriation bill on Feb 23. The amount appropriated was \$6,060,216, which is \$130,000 less than the estimates from the War Department.

Further light was thrown upon the scope of the Administration's defense plans, Dec 14, when the War Department's estimates for coast defenses in the year 1916 were submitted to the military committees of Congress in the form of a preliminary draft of the Fortifications Appropriation bill carrying a total of \$23,305,123 for all purposes, including the maintenance and increase of permanent works in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

Estimates for the Panama Canal, which fell under the Canal Government, added another \$600,000 to this sum, and in addition the War Department asked authority to make continuing contracts during the year amounting to \$10,000,000 for mobile and coast artillery and ammunition, the appropriations to be made in 1916. The bill in 1915 granted such authority to the extent of \$300,000 covering contracts

for mobile artillery, field guns, siege guns, mountain guns, and howitzers only.

For engineering work to be done on new fortifications the department asked for \$5,369,260, the only specified project being that at Cape Henry, where it was indicated eighteen gun emplacements were to be built, and where huge 16-inch wire-wound guns eventually were to be installed. In another section of the bill was an estimate of \$15,000 for gun wire alone, to be used on the first of these gigantic guns to be manufactured by the Government itself for all its major fortifications. While no details were revealed in the bill, it was shown that definite plans had been made for all the contemplated 16-inch batteries which it was understood would be added to the defenses of New York and other important harbors. Estimates of \$618,000 were presented to complete the work of modernizing the existing 12-inch batteries by raising their elevation and increasing their range.

For new guns, either field or seacoast, and for ammunition to be purchased immediately, an appropriation of \$9,961,000 was asked. Under these provisions came the experiments then in progress to determine how big guns could be mounted on motor cars or railroad trains and moved along the coasts to points of danger. They also embraced experimental work with new types of field, siege and mountain artillery.

An appropriation of \$1,352,000 was asked for subcalibre guns and ammunition to carry out training in marksmanship in 1916 in addition to the work with full charges.

The estimates covered new plans for submarine mines and torpedo stations as well as for the purchase of the Hammond radio-dynamic torpedo, for which \$947,000 was asked.

Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, made public his annual report Dec 17 stating that the system of coast defenses was "the most formidable in the world," but was short 530 officers and 10,828 men of the regular establishment and 271 officers and 9,891 men of the national guard to man all forts and mine defenses. Congress had appropriated \$175,000,000 to establish the existing system, but batteries which cost \$41,000,000 were then without trained personnel to man them.

Batteries of 16-inch 50-calibre guns were recommended as the primary armament of all major forts in order that enemy ships might be kept at a great distance. Mobile howitzer batteries of 16-inch, 17-inch, or even larger guns, were urged to supplement the permanent forts, the howitzers to be fired from railroad cars or motor trucks.

There were then 408 mortars in the coast defense system. Of these only 280 could be manned. There were 128 important guns that could not be manned at all through lack of men. There was only one 16-inch gun, and no men to handle it. There were twenty-four 14-inch guns, but seven only of these were manned. Of 111 12-inch guns there were seventy-five manned and thirty-six without

men to fire them. Only half of the 131 10-inch guns could be manned. Only sixty-four of the 276 3-inch guns could be manned. As to other guns, the situation was: Twenty out of forty-nine 8-inch guns could be manned; 104 out of 206 6-inch guns could be manned; eleven out of fifty-two 5-inch guns could be manned; five out of thirty-one 4.7-inch guns could be manned, and two out of four 4-inch guns could be manned. The value of the guns which could be manned at all was \$41,000,000. To provide for the shortage of men for the coast defenses, he continued, would cost approximately \$5,750,000 extra annually.

—Ordnance Dept.—Annual report

To free the United States army from its dependence for nitrates for the manufacture of explosives, Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of the ordnance, in his annual report, Dec 27, said the government, if necessary, should develop the electric processes of taking nitrogen from the air.

The country was, at the time of writing, dependent for nitrates upon the Chilian fields, which might be cut off in time of war, and a store of sodium nitrate piled up against sudden emergency would not last any considerable time. More liberal handling of contracts with private munition plans was also urged.

Study of lessons of the European war, the report said, had shown the necessity of increasing the range of heavy and light guns and of providing machine guns.

—Personnel

Concurrence by the House in a Senate amendment Mar 2 sent to the President a bill extending the thanks of Congress to and authorizing the promotion of members of the United States Army, Navy, and Public Health Service who participated in the construction of the Panama Canal.

The bill authorized the promotion of Col. George W. Goethals and Surgeon General William C. Gorgas to the rank of Major General; Col. H. F. Hodges and Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert to Brigadier General, and Commander H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N., to Captain. These officers are declared to have "rendered distinguished service" as members of the Canal Commission, and the bill provided that at any time hereafter any of them, upon his own application, may be retired at three-fourths pay. President Wilson signed the bill Mar 4.

Announcement was made Mar 16 by Secretary Garrison that Gen. Hodges had been made commandant of the coast defenses in the north Atlantic district with headquarters at Fort Totten, N. Y., and Gen. Sibert was to have command of the Pacific coast defenses with headquarters at Fort Riley, San Francisco.

Under an order issued by Secretary Garrison Apr 28 which became effective Apr 29, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott of the General Staff of the Army was promoted to be a Major General. The promotion was made possible by the retirement of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, who retired Apr 29, but by virtue of legislation will continue in command of the West-

ern Department until the close of the San Francisco Exposition. The vacancy in the list of Brigadiers General, caused by the promotion of General Scott, was filled by promotion of Colonel Frederick S. Strong.

—Proposed reorganization

Following a conference at the residence of Secretary of War Garrison, on Ja 5, five bills, embodying the plans for increasing the efficiency of the army worked out by the General Staff and suggested by Garrison, were taken up for consideration by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Ja 11. Two of these bills were reported favorably by the committee on Jan 22. One contemplated the enlistment of about 20,000 additional men and the increase of officers by 1000. The other one reorganized the militia into the organized militia, to consist of the regular militia organization of the states and territories, and the unorganized militia, to be made up of all other organizations. It provided an annual appropriation of \$16,450,000 to provide for Federal aid in instructing and equipping the militia.

—Resignations from

It was announced, June 25, that Sec. of War Garrison had asked Attorney-General Gregory for an opinion whether officers of the United States Army have an inalienable right to resign their commissions in time of peace. The appeal for an opinion on this question, which, strangely enough, had never been determined in the history of the Government, despite the fact that officers, both of the Army and Navy, have, at various times, insisted that they had the right to resign, grew out of the large number of resignations of officers of the Ordnance Department of the Army to enter the manufacturing field as ammunition experts. From Dec to June six ordnance officers resigned. Sec. Garrison accepted four of these resignations, but refused to accept the other two until the question whether an officer has an inalienable right to resign in time of peace had been decided by the Attorney-General.

—Commerce

There was an increase of about \$203,000,000 in the foreign commerce at the port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30 compared with 1914, according to a statement prepared at the Custom House. The total foreign commerce (imports and exports of merchandise) amounted to \$2,107,000,000, the imports totaling \$920,000,000 and the exports \$1,187,000,000. The increase in exports compared with 1914 was about \$323,000,000, while the decrease in imports amounted to nearly \$120,000,000. Transactions in gold and silver showed a decrease in imports of \$6,500,000 and a decrease in exports of about \$53,000,000. The imports of gold from Canada are not all indicated in the statement for the reason that some of the imports were entered through custom houses on the border. The reduction in customs receipts compared with 1914 amounted to \$55,500,000.

Exact figures of the record-breaking American export commerce of the fiscal year ended June 30, made public July 26, showed that the

trade balance in favor of the United States—the greatest in its history—was \$1,094,422,792, an increase of \$623,800,000 over the year preceding, and \$428,000,000 more than the best previous record, made in 1908.

Exports totaled \$2,768,643,582, an increase of \$404,000,000 over the preceding year. Imports were \$1,674,220,740, a decrease of \$219,700,000.

The gold movement, which reflects the effect of the war, shows imports of \$171,568,755 and exports of \$146,224,148, as against \$66,538,659 imported and \$112,038,529 exported the year before.

January

Foreign trade from Jan 2 to Jan 30, through the thirteen principal customs ports which handle approximately 86 per cent. of the nation's export and import business, netted a balance in favor of the United States of \$131,133,888, exceeding all records for any one month.

The total of exports for the four weeks, Jan 2 to 30, was \$238,574,096, or an average of \$59,643,524 per week. The imports were \$107,440,208, or an average of \$26,860,052 per week.

Officials of the Department of Commerce said these figures represented only telegraphic returns from the principal customs ports, and that when complete reports were received from throughout the service the volume of business transacted would show a material increase—about 14 per cent.—over the present figures.

February

The great excess of exports over imports in favor of this country continued to grow in February as shown by official figures made public in Washington Mar 23. For February the excess of merchandise exports was \$173,000,000, which was \$100,000,000 more than in any previous February.

March

The largest weekly balance of trade ever recorded in favor of the United States was for the week ended Mar 13, the excess of exports over imports amounting to \$47,229,659 at thirteen ports doing about 86 per cent. of the foreign business of the country. The imports were \$22,611,060 and the exports \$69,840,719.

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States brought to a close on Apr 20 a two-day session at Washington, during which time it conferred with Sec. of Commerce Redfield and other Government officials concerning extensions of the work of that department. It is planned to make recommendations to Congress next winter for appropriations which will extend the aid of the department in promoting foreign trade.

Figures made public by the Department of Commerce Apr 22 show that in March, 1915, imports totaled \$158,040,216, against \$182,555,304 in Mar, 1914, and \$155,445,498 in Mar, 1913. March exports made a new high record for that month, being \$299,009,563, against \$187,499,234 in March last year and \$187,426,711 in March two years ago.

For the first time during the current fiscal year the elapsed period down to date shows

larger exports than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Imports, however, are smaller than in the corresponding months of the two fiscal years immediately preceding. For the nine months ending with March imports have decreased from \$1,401,844,183 in 1912-13 to \$1,398,352,578 in 1913-14 and \$1,213,671,843 in the current year; while exports, which receded from \$1,908,058,373 in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1912-13 to \$1,883,221,915 in 1913-14, have now reached the unparalleled total of \$1,933,475,580, indicating that the complete fiscal year may show a total exportation of approximately \$2,750,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports during March was \$140,969,347, as against \$4,943,930 in March, 1913; and for the nine months ended with March the excess of exports were \$719,803,737, compared with \$484,869,337 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The record of the excess of exports for the previous four months is as follows:

Month—	Excess of exports.
December, 1914	\$130,976,013
January, 1915	145,506,996
February, 1915	173,604,366
March, 1915	140,969,347
Total, 4 months.....	\$591,056,722

Of the March imports, 60.4 per cent entered free of duty, compared with 61.2 per cent in March, 1914, and 54.2 per cent in March, 1913.

Gold imports during March aggregated \$25,620,467, against \$7,842,249 in March, 1914, and \$4,380,993 in March, 1913. Gold exports during March amounted to \$923,891, against \$2,632,049 in March, 1914, and \$18,076,584 in March, 1913. The outward flow of gold was checked in December 1914 and the first three months of the current year show a net inward movement of gold amounting to \$42,574,078.

Changes more startling than ever before noted in this country's history were revealed in the statistics of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Tremendous increases, or decreases, in the export tabulation, were equaled only by the changes in the schedule of imports. Commodities in which the United States did only a small business with Europe became of immense importance in the export field. Stuffs of which this country bought heavily abroad before the war composed an infinitesimal fraction of its imports.

Here is a table, presented in *The Annualist* Sept 22, showing some details of the year's foreign commerce as compared with that of a year ago:

Imports.	1915.	1914.
	\$22,279,081	\$24,712,111
Animals	18,475,577	35,010,449
Art works	20,256,791	36,541,137
Breadstuffs	83,818,357	94,519,912
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	11,228,541	13,696,984
Copper, unmanufactured	20,432,681	40,809,370
Copper, manufactures	23,208,960	19,456,588
Cotton, unmanufactured	46,205,123	70,704,828
Cotton, manufactures	8,681,472	10,629,178
Earthenware, &c.	5,566,276	8,825,176
Feathers, &c.	10,348,006	23,150,146
Fertilizers	40,420,017	54,349,995
Fibres, &c., unmanufactured	61,567,669	82,404,239
Fibres, &c., manufactures		

Fruits and nuts.....	43,901,195	53,421,258
Fish	18,398,249	18,758,143
Furs and manufactures.....	10,526,488	14,493,204
Glass and glassware.....	4,592,359	8,191,833
Hats, &c.	10,127,429	12,102,245
Hides and skins.....	104,177,106	120,289,781
Rubber and substitutes:		
Unmanufactured	87,124,679	76,162,220
Manufactures	802,122	1,559,812
Iron and steel and manu- factures	22,712,660	31,790,851
Leather and tanned skins and manufactures	20,171,196	25,087,196
Meat and dairy products.....	43,046,850	38,760,989
Metals, metal compositions and manufactures.....	3,965,471	7,153,053
Oils	35,725,051	47,020,573
Paper and manufactures	8,571,583	8,571,207
Platinum	1,630,602	3,975,572
Precious stones.....	15,134,496	33,375,688
Silk, unmanufactured	83,130,557	100,930,025
Silk, manufactures	25,222,670	35,454,786
Silk, artificial.....	3,587,170	4,081,830
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	13,404,903	20,347,546
Sugar	173,992,603	101,649,373
Tin	30,777,617	39,422,479
Tobacco, leaf.....	27,156,665	35,029,055
Tobacco, manufactures.....	4,501,571	5,537,806
Vegetables	9,329,732	15,133,535
Wood & manufactures.....	60,734,755	62,433,039
Wool, &c., unmanufactured.....	62,242,568	53,190,767
Wool, manufactures.....	29,791,356	34,294,204

Exports.

	1915.	1914.
Agricultural implements and parts	\$10,304,978	\$31,965,789
Aluminum and manufactures.....	3,245,799	1,101,920
Animals	77,953,686	5,803,659
Brass and manufactures.....	20,544,549	7,472,476
Breadstuffs, except wheat.....	240,271,450	77,348,929
Wheat	333,552,226	87,953,456
Total breadstuffs.....	573,823,676	165,302,385
Automobiles and parts.....	68,107,818	33,198,806
Railway cars.....	3,417,795	11,177,766
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	46,380,986	27,079,092
Copper and manufactures.....	99,778,177	149,479,644
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	376,217,972	610,475,301
Manufactures	71,973,497	51,467,233
Earthenware, &c.	2,764,438	4,353,241
Electrical mach'y, &c.	19,771,737	25,060,844
Explosives	41,476,188	6,272,197
Fertilizers	3,876,877	11,978,738
Fibres and manufactures.....	12,668,556	12,575,470
Fish	12,870,790	12,842,173

In the annual report of the Department of Commerce, statistics of imports and exports indicate that during the year ended June, 1915, the share of the trade of the entire country which was passed through the port of New York was 48 per cent of the total. In spite of the growth of other ports, these figures showed that this city had maintained and increased its leadership as a shipping center.

During the last decade the growth of trade at the port of New York has been even and regular, failure to gain in total trade being evident only in three years. In seven of the ten years the annual increases shown varied from \$219,000,000 in 1915 and \$201,000,000 in 1910 to \$66,000,000 in 1911. During the decade the gain in trade amounted to almost \$1,000,000,000. The gain at all ports of the United States for the same period was only \$1,800,000,000, so that New York's increase represents nearly 60 per cent of the whole.

The following tables show the value of the trade at various American ports in 1905 and in 1915 and the amount and rate of increase during the ten-year period:

	1905.	1915.
Port of New York	\$1,204,355,261	\$2,124,592,146
District of Maryland.....	112,396,297	156,961,396

District of Mass	188,534,455	260,129,468
Port of Philadelphia	123,458,971	163,613,985
Port of Galveston	131,174,404	240,549,603
Port of New Orleans.....	184,870,245	289,118,563
Port of San Francisco....	96,599,571	157,569,007
Dist. of Washington.....	51,221,501	136,354,351
All ports	2,636,074,737	4,442,759,080

	Increase 1915 Amount.	Over 1905 %
Port of New York.....	\$920,236,885	76%
District of Maryland....	44,565,099	40
District of Massachusetts.	71,595,013	38
Port of Philadelphia.....	40,155,014	33
Port of Galveston.....	109,375,799	83
Port of New Orleans.....	104,248,318	56
Port of San Francisco....	60,969,435	63
District of Washington..	85,132,150	166
All ports	1,806,684,343	72

Puget Sound ports in the State of Washington showed a larger relative gain than ports at other centers, namely, 166 per cent. While the rate of increase was faster, an examination of the figures shows that more commodities passed through New York in a month than passed through all the Puget Sound ports in a year, and that the actual increase in the amount of goods shipped at this port during the decade was more than ten times that of the ports in the District of Washington.

The ports on the Atlantic Coast increased in prominence as port centers during the year to a greater degree than those in other parts of the country. Altogether they showed an advance of more than \$435,000,000 worth of goods shipped in 1915 over 1914, which was an increase of more than 33 1-3 per cent. The only other group of ports showing a gain were those of the Pacific Coast, which together in 1915 had an increase of \$37,000,000 over the previous year, or about 27 per cent.

July

July made a record for foreign exports. The total value of shipments of American goods abroad was greater than ever known before in that month.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States in in July, 1915, was \$128,879,370. In July, 1914, it was against the United States by \$5,538,344.

October

American foreign trade rose to the new high level of \$5,000,000,000 in the twelve months ending with Oct, 1915, according to figures made public Nov 22 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Imports of merchandise amounted to \$1,691,748,013, as compared with \$1,880,414,501 in the preceding period, while exports aggregated \$3,318,634,636, against \$2,140,847,829 in the twelve month ending Oct, 1914. Oct. exports also established a new high record, rising to \$334,638,578, or \$33,961,756 above the former record made in Sept last, and comparing with \$194,711,170 in Oct 1914, and \$271,861,464 in Oct, 1913. Oct. imports were \$148,529,620, against \$138,080,520 in Oct, 1914, and \$177,897,986 in Oct, 1912, the former Oct. record. Free merchandise comprised 70.91 per cent of the total imports of Oct, 1915, against 62.97 per cent in Oct, 1914. Gold imports during Oct, 1915, amounted to \$79,669,359, against \$5,945,003 in Oct last year, and gold exports \$2,938,300 in Oct, 1915, as compared with \$5,031,972 in Oct, 1914. Oct thus

showed a net inward gold movement of \$76,731,059. For the twelve months ending with Oct gold imports aggregated \$351,061,165 as compared with \$58,001,088 in the preceding period, and gold exports for the twelve months ended with Oct amounted to \$30,532,386, against \$225,194,301 a year earlier. A net outward gold movement of \$167,193,213 in the twelve months ended with Oct, 1914, has been followed by a net inward gold movement of \$326,528,779 in the past twelve months.

An astonishingly high record for exports was established during the week ending Oct 23 according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. The total exports during the week exceeded \$48,777,000. This was greater by \$25,000,000 than the exports during the week previous, which, up to that time, was the highest value the exports of the United States had reached since the outbreak of war in Europe. The total exports during the week was the greatest ever experienced for one week during the life of the nation. As a matter of fact, the exports for this one week were but \$11,500,000 less than the exports during the whole of the month of Aug, 1914.

The exports for the four weeks ending with Oct 23 totaled \$307,966,000. The exports for the whole of Sept amounted to a little over \$297,700,000. The exports of Feb, 1914, were only a little over \$299,800,000. These two months showed the largest exports heretofore.

November

Foreign trade of the United States in Nov jumped to the unprecedented total of \$500,000,000. A Department of Commerce statement, issued Dec 22, showed that imports as well as exports established records for the month. A record of \$5,000,000 for the past twelve months in exports and imports was set.

Nov imports were \$164,319,169, more by \$11,000,000 than the previous Nov record, made in 1912. Nov exports of \$331,144,527 were the greatest of any month in the country's history. The best previous month was Oct 1915, when exports were \$328,030,281. Twelve months' imports to Nov 30 aggregated \$1,730,243,229, against \$1,858,645,027 for the preceding year. The year's exports were \$3,437,292,533, \$1,500,000,000 more than the preceding years, and nearly \$1,000,000,000 more than two years before. The great amount of gold pouring into the United States was shown in the statement that \$61,000,000 in gold arrived in Nov. Only \$7,000,000 reached this country in Nov, 1914. Twelve months' imports of gold aggregated \$410,650,976, compared with \$58,352,035 in 1914. Nov gold exports were only \$3,661,153, against \$14,526,482 the preceding Nov. During the last twelve months, gold valued at \$19,667,557 left America, as compared with \$233,057,825 the year before. The net inward gold movement for the last twelve months was \$70,983,419, against a net outward movement the year before of \$174,705,790.

Acting in accordance with the promises

made by the Treasury Dept. to the representatives of the exporters situated at interior points, a revision of the regulations relative to export procedure was to go into effect on Jan 1, was issued Nov 22. These regulations required the shippers to furnish the collectors of customs with accurate data relative to their exports and in this manner it was hoped that the Federal Government would be able to gather more accurate statistics on the exports of the country. The revised regulations had been reprinted with an explanatory text and were being distributed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce.

December

Imports during the week ending Dec 11 set a high record for the period since the outbreak of the war in Europe. On the other hand, the record of exports surpassed any that had gone before. The result was an excess of exports, or a so-called favorable trade balance, which exceeded all previous records.

The imports during the week, according to a statement issued by the Dept. of Commerce, Dec 14, amounted to \$38,067,700. This exceeded the imports of the week previous by more than \$2,440,000. The duties collected amounted to \$4,039,700, which was \$64,000 more than the duties collected during the week previous. The duties collected were exceeded only by the duties collected during the week ended Nov 6, 1914.

The exports for the week totaled more than \$98,408,000 which was \$7,866,000 more than the exports for the week previous. The favorable trade balance for the week exceeded \$60,350,300, which was \$5,423,000 more than the trade balance of the week previous.

See also

MANIFESTS

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE—
ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF COMMERCE

—European War effects

About \$350,000,000 worth of war supplies were furnished by the United States to the belligerents of Europe during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, according to figures available at the Department of Commerce, Aug 8. This did not take into account the enormous exports of foodstuffs and clothing and numerous other articles. In June, \$55,447,691 of war supplies were shipped. The articles covered were commercial and passenger automobiles, arms and ammunition, firearms, brass and manufactures of brass, copper and manufactures of copper, horses, mules, bituminous coal, horseshoes and aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes.

One hundred and fifty-two aeroplanes were exported to the European countries during the year—sixty-two in June. The aeroplanes and parts were valued at \$1,541,446.

Automobile manufacturers also fared well in war orders, their share being \$60,250,636. Of this, \$13,364,800 was in June. These shipments included 13,996 commercial automobiles and 23,880 passenger automobiles, a total of 37,876 for the year, with 7408 in June.

Bituminous coal was a large factor in America's war order, Europe having purchased during the year 14,412,995 tons, valued at \$36,516,617. June exports of bituminous coal amounted to 1,933,410 tons, valued at \$5,001,266.

Approximately \$77,000,000 worth of horses and mules were exported by the United States during the fiscal year 1915. There were 289,340 horses, valued at \$64,046,524; of these, 40,083, valued at \$8,093,419 are listed in the June exports. Mules to the number of 65,788, and valued at \$12,625,143, were exported during the year, with 12,916, valued at \$2,542,302 credited to June.

The exports were:

	12 Months ended December, 1914.	12 Months ended June, 1915.
Firearms	\$3,706,998	\$9,474,947
Aeroplanes		1,541,446
Cartridges	4,670,707	17,714,305
Gunpowder	160,000	5,000,000
All other explosives.....	1,369,660	17,750,000
Horses	15,572,881	64,046,524
Mules	1,675,130	12,625,143
Automobiles:		
Commercial	8,443,915	39,140,682
Passenger	4,494,946	21,113,953
Brass and manufactures.	2,250,000	18,000,000
Copper and manufactures		
tures	41,000,000	100,000,000
Bituminous coal.....	19,707,484	36,516,617
Horseshoes	701,344	1,504,896
Aeroplanes	105,600	958,019
Parts of	121,752	583,427

The bulk of the war material was shipped from January to June 1915. In several instances the increases reached several hundred per cent.

The complete report of the Department of Commerce on the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending in June, 1915, was made public Aug 31.

In the great majority of export industries, the exportation figures remained approximately the same as before the beginning of hostilities. The loss of trade with Germany and Austria seemed to have been offset by the larger purchases from the Allies, due to the fact that millions of skilled workmen had been drawn from active work into military service.

A study of the commerce report shows that the enormous increase in American exports had been derived principally from a comparatively few industries which were affected directly by the war. These naturally were in offensive and defensive machinery, in equipment and apparel for the armies and in foodstuffs. On the other hand, a number of industries were heavily depressed by hostilities, chief among which were supplies for peaceful activities of the belligerent nations, such as farming machinery, raw cotton, naval stores and furniture.

In a table of thirty-three industries affected most violently by the conflict, prepared by *The Journal of Commerce* from the departmental reports, it is shown that twenty-three were benefited by the European situation, while ten were seriously injured.

Among the export industries which were largely created by the war were sales of horses and mules; explosives, including dynamite,

cartridges, powder and guncotton; firearms, horseshoes, barbed wire, surgical appliances, zinc, and wool manufactures. Enormous increases were recorded in the exportation of brass and its manufactures; all forms of foodstuffs but especially corn, oats, wheat and wheat flour; automobiles and motor trucks; various chemical, drug and dye products; cotton manufactures; boots and shoes, saddles and harness; meat and dairy supplies and refined sugar.

The largest gain was in the exportation of breadstuffs; the largest decrease is seen in unmanufactured cotton, due chiefly to the destruction of a 3,500,000-bale trade in this staple with the Teutonic allies.

In the following table a comparison is made with the export totals for the fiscal year ending in June, 1914, and the statistics for the same period ending in June, 1915:

EXPORTS (000 OMITTED)			
	12 Mos. ending June, 1914.	1915.	Change.
Agri. implements.....	\$31,965	\$10,304	—\$21,661
Horses and mules.....	4,078	76,772	+ 72,694
Brass	7,472	20,544	+ 13,072
Breadstuffs	165,302	573,823	+ 408,521
Corn	7,008	39,339	+ 32,331
Oats	757	57,479	+ 56,722
Wheat	87,953	333,552	+ 245,599
Wheat flour.....	54,454	94,869	+ 40,415
Automobiles and parts.	33,198	68,107	+ 34,909
Chemicals, drugs and			
dyes	27,079	46,380	+ 19,301
Copper and mfs.....	146,222	99,558	— 46,664
Unmanuf'd cotton.....	610,475	376,217	— 234,258
Manufactured cotton..	51,467	71,973	+ 20,506
Elec. machinery.....	25,060	19,771	— 5,289
Explosives	6,272	41,476	+ 35,204
Iron and steel mfs.....	251,480	225,888	— 25,592
Firearms	3,422	9,474	+ 6,052
Horseshoes	98	2,001	+ 1,903
Machinery	115,658	93,863	— 21,795
Wire	7,839	14,365	+ 6,526
Leather and mfs.....	57,566	120,727	+ 63,161
Boots and shoes.....	17,867	24,696	+ 6,829
Saddles, etc.....	786	17,460	+ 16,674
Meat and dairy prod..	146,227	220,052	+ 73,825
Naval stores.....	19,822	11,127	— 8,695
Mineral oil.....	152,174	133,693	— 18,481
Vegetable oil.....	16,251	25,831	+ 9,580
Refined sugar	1,839	25,615	+ 23,776
Unmanf'd tobacco.....	53,963	44,493	— 9,470
Surgical appliances....	1,228	4,418	+ 3,190
Wood and mfs.....	103,179	49,943	— 53,236
Wool manufactures....	4,790	27,327	+ 22,537
Zinc	406	21,243	+ 20,837

The following table gives the comparisons between exports to the Allied nations, the Teutonic nations, and the neutral countries around or contiguous to the central powers, with figures for the fiscal year and also for June.

ALLIES.

Exports (000 Omitted).				
	June		Year ending June.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
France.....	\$6,885	\$43,107	\$159,818	\$369,397
United Kingdom.....	36,434	88,181	594,271	911,792
Russia in Eur....	1,601	13,914	30,088	37,474
Russia in Asia..	44	3,798	1,214	23,353
Finland	276	7	3,902	329
Italy	5,705	15,182	74,235	184,819
Total	\$50,945	164,189	863,528	1527,164

TEUTONIC ALLIANCE.

	June 1914.	Year ending June. 1915.	1914.	1915.
Germany	\$16,678	\$1	\$344,794	\$28,863
Austria-Hungary	1,438	.....	22,718	1,240
Total	\$18,116	\$1	\$367,512	\$30,103

NATIONS AROUND TEUTONS.

Denmark	\$1,225	\$4,338	\$15,670	\$79,844
Sweden	1,048	2,019	14,644	78,273
Netherlands	10,745	7,651	112,215	143,267
Norway	466	1,107	9,066	39,074

Total\$13,484 \$15,115 \$151,595 \$340,438

OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

Belgium	\$4,384	\$1,583	\$61,219	\$20,662
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See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—AUSTRIO-HUNGARIAN PROTEST ON ARMS EXPORT
HORSES—WAR EXPORTS
MUNITIONS

—Russian trade agreement

The Russian Ambassador at Washington, Sept 23 signed the trade agreement or protocol with the United States whereby Russian goods will be allowed to come to American importers. The protocol became effective that day, it having been signed the day before by Secretary of State Lansing. American importers desiring to obtain permission to bring goods out of Russia may file their applications upon specially prepared forms with the agent of the Department of Commerce in New York city, or send their applications to Washington. Such applications must pass the inspection of the Russian Consul General in New York.

—Statistics, 1914

The Department of Commerce on January 18th announced official figures for the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1914 as follows: The value of the exports was \$2,114,257,539 (\$2,484,018,292 in 1913) and of the imports, \$1,789,022,426 (\$1,792,596,480 in 1913); showing a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$325,235,113. Of this, \$131,863,077 was gained in December—by far the largest monthly trade balance ever recorded. The gold exports for the year were \$222,616,156 (\$91,798,610 in 1913). The business for the port of New York for the year amounted to \$833,621,148 in exports (\$926,078,042 in 1913), and \$973,198,560 in imports (\$1,009,073,653 in 1913).

The statistics of the Department of Commerce, made public Jan 29, showed that foreign commerce aggregating \$3,902,900,051 in value was conducted by Americans during 1914, compared with \$4,276,614,774 in 1913. The decrease, \$373,714,721, due largely to the European war, was almost wholly in exports, which were \$370,394,242 less, imports dropping \$3,320,479. Exports amounted to \$2,113,624,050 and imports \$1,789,276,001, making the visible balance of trade in favor of the United States \$324,348,049, against \$691,421,812 in 1913. Crude materials exports for use in manufacturing decreased \$278,372,162; their imports decreased \$7,041,941. Foodstuffs exports in crude condition and food animals increased \$105,688,211; their imports increased \$13,940,245. Foodstuffs exports partly or wholly manufactured decreased \$15,974,590; their imports increased \$58,130,637. Manufacturers' exports for further use in manufacturing decreased \$51,939,530; their imports decreased \$4,665,119. Manufacturers' exports ready for consumption decreased \$151,062,647; their imports decreased \$6,391,-

748. Miscellaneous exports increased \$14,443,945; miscellaneous imports increased \$2,707,447. December exports were \$245,632,550, an increase of \$12,436,930 over December, 1913; imports were \$114,656,545, a decrease of \$69,369,026. Exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing showed a decrease of \$40,000,000; foodstuffs, crude, an increase of \$41,000,000; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, an increase of about \$10,000,000, and manufactures ready for consumption a decrease of \$8,500,000. December imports of crude material for manufacturing decreased \$28,000,000; foodstuffs, crude, decreased about \$10,000,000; manufactures for further use in manufacturing decreased \$12,500,000, and manufactures ready for use decreased \$16,000,000. The effects of the war upon American export trade with the belligerent countries are plainly visible in the following figures: Exports last December to Austria-Hungary amounted to only \$2,700, while December, 1913, they totalled \$3,162,652. Exports to Germany last month were \$2,194,035, against \$33,210,285 December, 1913; Belgium, \$758,282, against \$5,740,512; Russia in Europe, \$479,429, against \$4,971,120; France, \$37,585,879, against \$18,341,017; the United Kingdom, \$83,863,254, against \$64,092,740. Exports to Italy last month totalled \$26,162,688, against \$9,109,962 in December, 1913; the Netherlands, \$12,427,794, against \$10,070,070; Canada, \$18,379,707, against \$25,633,404; Mexico, \$2,364,596, against \$3,171,161; Cuba, \$5,810,326, against \$5,882,322; Argentina, \$1,521,348 against \$4,757,855; Brazil, \$1,431,998, against \$2,128,097; China, \$835,242, against \$1,788,005; British India, \$842,553, against \$1,009,124; Japan, \$5,098,191, against \$7,614,727, and Australia, \$3,549,813, against \$4,510,421.

The Department of Commerce reported that the 1914 business at the principal customs districts was:

Districts	Imports	Exports
New York	\$974,000,000	\$833,000,000
Galveston	12,000,000	127,000,000
New Orleans	80,000,000	181,000,000
Baltimore	30,000,000	107,000,000
Detroit	26,000,000	95,000,000
Buffalo	30,000,000	75,000,000
Boston	163,000,000	72,000,000
Philadelphia	88,000,000	66,000,000
San Francisco	70,000,000	66,000,000
Georgia	6,000,000	52,000,000
Washington	63,000,000	48,000,000
Mobile	8,000,000	32,000,000
St. Lawrence	39,000,000	31,000,000
Dakota	12,000,000	30,000,000
Vermont	20,000,000	28,000,000
Virt Arthur	1,000,000	28,000,000
Virginia	7,000,000	27,000,000
Florida	8,000,000	26,000,000
Chicago	35,000,000	26,000,000
Oregon	4,000,000	14,000,000
Ohio	10,000,000	13,000,000
Duluth	6,000,000	11,000,000
Other districts	97,000,000	56,000,000

Total\$1,789,000,000 \$2,114,000,000

Owing to the reorganization of the customs service, at the beginning of the fiscal year, comparisons with earlier years are not available.

—Congress

Democrats elected to the House in the 64th Congress, Feb 5, unanimously nominated Speaker Clark to succeed himself and chose Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Caro-

lina, to become chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and majority leader when Representative Underwood goes to the Senate.

After two years of almost continuous session the Sixty-third Congress, which revised the tariff and the currency system of the nation, supplemented the trust laws, created an income tax and demonstrated the first popular election of United States Senators, ended at noon Mar 4. Two important measures, the Post Office and Indian supply bills, failed in the final legislative crush after desperate efforts had been made to save them. In the emergency occasioned by their failure joint resolutions were passed and signed by the President continuing in force appropriations of the year 1915.

Statements issued Mar 14 by Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriation Committee and Representative Gillett, the ranking Republican member, agreed that the appropriations of the last session of Congress totaled \$1,115,121,409; that contracts involving additional appropriations of \$37,400,000 were authorized and that a treasury deficit was probable. Chairman Fitzgerald's statement did not give the total of appropriations for the entire Sixty-third Congress. Mr. Gillett placed that total at \$1,231,000,000, which, he said, was \$113,000,000 greater than that of the Sixty-second Congress, and \$177,000,000 more than the last Republican Congress appropriated.

Congress assembled and organized Dec 6. Four hours' work in the House saw Speaker Clark returned to the chair, Representative Mann returned to the leadership of the Republican minority, the introduction of two thousand bills and resolutions, many of them proposing measures of national defense and many more in opposition, the reappearance of constitutional amendments to enfranchise women, and a miniature rules fight that flickered out with the adoption of the 1914 rules with a few changes.

In the Senate, practically nothing was done except the election of Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, as president *pro tempore*. Vice-President Marshall was absent because of the illness of his wife.

Both houses then, after sending a joint committee to the White House to give official notice of the opening of the 64th Congress, adjourned.

See also

ALCOHOL, DENATURED
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
BARREL, STANDARD
BOY SCOUTS—UNITED STATES
COTTON
COTTON FUTURES ACT
"DANBURY HATTERS" CASE
DAYTON, JUDGE ALSTON C.
EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW
IMMIGRATION BILL
INDIANS—APPROPRIATION BILL
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
OPIUM REGULATION LAW

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—JONES PHILIPPINE
INDEPENDENCE BILL
PROHIBITION
RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL
SEAMAN'S ACT
SHIP PURCHASE BILL
SHIPS AND SHIPPING
UNITED STATES ARMY
UNITED STATES—CONSULAR SERVICE
UNITED STATES NAVY
UNITED STATES—PENSIONS
WILSON, WOODROW

—House

Official figures made public Nov 15, by the clerk of the House, showed that in the new House the Democrats would have a plurality of 34 over the Republicans and a majority of 25 over all parties represented in that body. The roll call of the new House was as follows:

Democrats, 230; Republicans, 196; Progressives, 7; one Independent, one Socialist. Total membership, 435. The member classified as "Independent" was Representative William Kent of California, originally elected as a Progressive. The Socialist was Meyer London of the Twelfth New York district. In the former Congress the Progressives had eighteen members. Representative Charles Randall of the Ninth California district, who was elected on the Prohibition ticket, announced his intention to act as a Democrat.

—Senate

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was taken up by the Senate Feb 19, was finally passed Feb 26. The measure called for an appropriation of \$37,000,000. Before the Senate got through it had added \$1,000,000 more to it than the measure called for when it left the House.

The Senate passed the sundry civil service bill Feb 20, for \$126,000,000. An amendment was passed to increase the appropriation for the Yuma Valley irrigation project from \$735,000 to \$934,000. The Senate then voted to set aside \$450,000 for the Deschutes project in Oregon.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$126,000,000, was passed Feb 19.

—Cloture

The Senate Committee on Rules on Feb 12 reported adversely on general cloture. A resolution by Senator John Sharp Williams for limited cloture, which provided that whenever a majority of the Senate voted that a filibuster was under way it might limit debate, was rejected, as well as a standing resolution by Senator Owen for general cloture.

The most determined movement of a century to limit debate in the Senate by the adoption of a cloture rule took definite form Mar 2 when forty-one Democratic Senators presented a petition to Senator Kern, the majority leader, asking him to appoint a committee of five Senators to report to the Democratic caucus at the next session a revision of the Senate's rules.

The Committee on Rules of the Senate was

flatly opposed to any curtailment of the right to debate, and its members refused to modify their views even in the stress of the prolonged filibuster against the Ship Purchase bill. They did not wish to deprive themselves now when they control the Senate of what is the strongest protection of the minority.

Attempts to introduce a cloture rule were renewed Dec 1, but the measure was rejected by a caucus, 40 to 3, Dec 4.

—Crops

Iowa has wrested from Texas the title of banner crop state, the 13 principal crops grown there in 1914 being valued at \$351,450,000, according to the *Agricultural Outlook*, issued at Washington Feb 5. Illinois crops were worth \$319,636,000, while Texas comes third with \$288,335,000. Decrease in the value of cotton was the cause of the smaller value of Texas crops. Kansas, with \$287,662,000, is fourth, Nebraska, with \$210,099,000, fifth, and Ohio, with \$207,337,000, sixth. Other states in order of value of 13 principal crops are: Missouri, \$192,981,000; Indiana, \$189,553,000; Minnesota, \$180,432,000; Pennsylvania, \$173,967,000; New York, \$161,919,000; Georgia, \$155,167,000; Wisconsin, \$152,321,000; North Dakota, \$144,293,000; Michigan, \$139,899,000; Oklahoma, \$134,159,000; North Carolina, \$124,918,000; Kentucky, \$118,325,000; Alabama, \$114,255,000; South Dakota, \$106,488,000; Tennessee, \$106,456,000; and South Carolina, \$101,373,000. All other states were less than \$100,000,000.

Official estimates made public July 8 by the Department of Agriculture disclosed prospects of production exceeding the average of the last six years in almost every important crop. Based on the growing conditions on July 1, some foodstuff crops gave promise of new records.

Corn showed an area of 109,273,000 acres—500,000 more than ever planted with that crop before—and was expected to produce 2,814,000,000 bushels. Despite wet and cold weather for seven weeks, which retarded growth and cultivation in the important corn states and forced the condition 3.5 per cent below the ten-year average, the new crop was estimated to be 106,000,000 bushels greater than the last ten years' average, and 141,000,000 bushels greater than the 1914 production.

Latest estimates raised the prospective wheat production to 963,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels since the last estimate. Winter wheat, however, showed a 9.7 per cent drop in condition, which reduced its prospective production 8,000,000.

The nation's principal farm crops in 1915 amounted to about \$5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner value year in the country's crop history. Many of the crops exceeded their best records, and high prices due to the influence of the European war contributed to swell the total value. Statistics

announced by the Department of Agriculture in its Nov crop report based values on prevailing Nov prices. Corn, with a production of 3,090,500,000 bushels—34,000,000 bushels below the record crop—reached \$1,913,025,071, the most valuable corn crop ever grown, exceeding the former biggest value crop—that of 1914 by \$190,000,000. Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 1,002,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, reached \$932,888,999, or \$54,000,000 more than the record made in 1914.

The oats crop also was a record one both in production and in value. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels—almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1912—and its value, \$532,599,822, was \$33,000,000 more than the record value of the 1914 crop.

Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay and rice were record crops in point of production, and tobacco almost equalled its best production. The rye and hay crops were records in point of value.

The approximate value of the barley crop was \$118,577,682; the rye crop \$37,861,403; buckwheat \$12,854,750; potatoes \$218,425,834; sweet potatoes \$42,456,050; hay \$877,054,890; cotton \$609,000,000; tobacco \$105,002,500; flaxseed \$30,050,534; rice \$22,313,350; apples \$164,380,480; peaches \$60,613,736, and pears \$9,275,634.

In this year's harvest the corn crop passed the 3,000,000,000 bushels mark for the second time, and the wheat crop crossed the 1,000,000,000 bushel mark for the first time.

Potato prospects declined 9,000,000 bushels during Oct, the crop being placed at 359,253,000 bushels. That was 46,000,000 less than last year's crop and the prospective moderate supply for winter use is reflected in the sharp advance in farm prices from 48.7 cents a bushel on Oct 1 to 60.8 cents on Nov 1. The Nov 1 price is eight cents higher than a year ago. The crop is shortest in the Northern States, which grow the surplus of the late crop. The quality, too, is below average.

See also

UNITED STATES—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

—Dept. of Agriculture

The annual report of Sec. Houston, of the Dept. of Agriculture, made public Dec 14, placed an estimate of \$9,873,000,000 on the value of American farm crops and animal products for 1914, a valuation without precedent. This, however, probably would be eclipsed by the 1915 showing. This valuation was an increase of about \$83,000,000 over the value of 1913, hitherto the highest ever recorded. The increase occurred in the face of a decline in cotton from 12.5 cents a pound for the 1913 crop to an average of 7.3 cents for 1914. The total value of the 1913 cotton crop, estimated at \$846,000,000, was \$283,000,000 more than the 1914 crop, although the latter was 14 per cent greater in quantity.

The year 1914 witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. The report said:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oats crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 406,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The tobacco crop of 1,035,000,000 pounds was exceeded only by those of 1909 and 1910. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size, and the cotton crop of 16,135,000 bales exceeded the next largest, that of 1911, by 442,000 bales. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year was \$9,873,000,000, an amount greater by \$83,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913, notwithstanding the great decrease in the price of cotton.

"Between Aug 1, 1914, and Feb 1, 1915, agricultural commodities, valued at \$662,000,000, were exported. During the same period for the preceding year there were exported \$722,000,000 of agricultural products, of which cotton alone represented 55 per cent, or \$407,000,000, and all other agricultural commodities, chiefly foodstuffs, only \$315,000,000. On the other hand, from Aug 1, 1914, to Feb 1, 1915, the cotton exports were only \$168,000,000 and other agricultural products, mainly foodstuffs, \$494,000,000. The total agricultural exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were \$1,470,000,000, an increase of \$356,000,000, or 32 per cent over those of the preceding year, and of \$433,000,000 or nearly 42 per cent, over the average of the five years—1910-1914."

—Dept. of Commerce

See also

DYES

HOSIERY TRADE

—Annual report

Recommending that Congress enact anti-dumping legislation and legislation giving affirmative power to domestic industries to combine for foreign trade, Sec. of Commerce Redfield, Dec 16, made public the first part of his annual report. The Sec. also made recommendations regarding co-operation in establishing banks abroad, and explained why he submitted increased estimates for personnel in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

As a protection against foreign trade competition at the close of the war, he recommended that such legislation be enacted as would give to the foreign representatives of the Treasury Dept. and the Dept. of Justice such added powers and increased personnel as they might need to apply the prohibition of "unfair competition" to imported merchandise, and that it be enacted if possible that merchandise sold in "unfair competition," or under circumstances which tend to create a

monopoly in behalf of the foreign producer in American markets, shall be forfeited.

He also recommended "that legislation supplemental to the Clayton anti-trust act be enacted which shall make it unlawful to sell or purchase articles of foreign origin or manufacture where the prices to be paid are materially below the current rates for such articles in the country of production or from which shipment is made, in case such prices substantially lessen competition on the part of the American producers, or tend to create a monopoly to American markets in favor of the foreign producer, and that it be made unlawful for any person to buy, sell or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin, or to fix a price for same or to make a rebate upon such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produced or sold by the competitors of the manufacturer or seller where the effect is to substantially lessen competition in the production in the United States of such articles, or tends to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets in favor of a foreign producer."

Discussing the question of co-operation in foreign trade, the Sec. stated that provision should be made whereby small concerns might, with due safeguards against monopoly, co-operate with large concerns in the foreign field. The whole matter should be placed under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission and should be subject to full publicity.

Regarding co-operation in establishing banks abroad, the Sec. recommended that strong banks of less than major size should be permitted to act jointly with the large banks in establishing foreign branches, subject to the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

Larger appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and an extension of the work of the Commercial agents and commercial attachés, were also asked.

Declaring that Congress should provide separate quarters for the Federal Trade Commission, which was then housed in the rented building of the Department of Commerce, Sec. Redfield, Dec 19, made public the last part of his annual report. The Secretary also called the attention of Congress to the fact that his department should be furnished with a government-owned building. His recommendations follow:

Legislation should be enacted providing for the annual collection of statistics of forest products, of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and of state hnance, and the decennial collection of statistics of marriage and divorce.

The changes in the scope of the official register which are recommended in the annual report of the Director of the Census should be authorized by law.

The requirement of the decennial collection of statistics relating to the business of express companies, now contained in the act of June 7, 1906, should be repealed. Annual statistics of this character are collected and published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the decennial conduct of a similar investigation by the Census Bureau is unnecessary.

The act of April 30, 1912, requiring the Bureau of the Census to make semi-annual collection and publication of statistics of stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers should be repealed.

Express, rather than implied, authority should be given the Director of the Census to furnish trans-

scripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for state officers and private individuals, and the provision should be so drawn as to make the amounts received for work thus done for outside parties actually serviceable to the bureau, instead of only nominally so, as at present. The authority under which the bureau now performs this work is found in section 32 of the Thirteenth Census act.

—Bureau of Fisheries

The Bureau of Fisheries, according to reports of July 20, greatly increased its activities during the past year, making a record beyond that of any other year in its history. Counting all its output, the bureau reached the high-water mark of additions to the livestock of the country in producing 4,300,000,000 fish in the twelve month. These were all good fish, and among them were many thousands of Rocky Mountain rainbow trout, which are regarded as the gamest and most delicious stream fish in the West. From the large number of rainbow trout produced, the Bureau of Fisheries sent 100,000 successfully to the German station at Ueber Guepfeln last season, where, according to reports, they appeared to have thrived and promise to establish the variety permanently. A consignment of 100,000 rainbow trout was also sent to the Japanese hatchery at Hyogo with a loss of only 3 per cent, and the process of stocking all the mountain lakes of the province of Hyogo has begun with every sign of complete success.

Sec. of Commerce Redfield, Dec 17, made public his annual report on the Bureau of Fisheries, prepared by the Commissioner of Fisheries.

The report showed that the bureau had just completed the most successful of the forty-five years of its existence. The number of fish produced and distributed was greater, and the cost of production per million less, than in any previous year. Fifty permanent hatcheries and seventy-six sub-hatcheries, auxiliaries and egg-collecting stations were conducted, and the output during the fiscal year 1915 was over four billion young fish and eggs, an increase of more than 241,000,000 over the previous year.

Plants of food fishes were made in every state and territory; fish eggs were distributed to the fish commissions of twenty-seven states, and consignments of eggs were sent to Porto Rico, Cuba, India and Japan. The distribution of the output required over 146,000 miles of travel by the five special cars of the bureau and 491,000 miles by the detached messengers. The introduction of the humpback salmon of the Pacific coast into Maine streams, which in 1914 was an experiment, became a reality, as numbers of these fish were taken during the summer of 1915 in the Maine rivers; furthermore, ripe eggs had been taken from them—a proof positive of thorough acclimatization. The counter-experiment of transplanting the Atlantic lobster in Pacific waters was still in progress.

The report stated that the steadily increasing scarcity of the lobster and shad presented a serious problem.

The great fisheries of Alaska, carried on in accordance with Federal laws adminis-

tered by the Bureau of Fisheries, were more prosperous in 1914 than in any previous year. The catch of salmon was the largest ever made, and the output of red salmon in the Bristol Bay region was enormous.

The pearl button industry of the Mississippi Valley was reposing much faith in the output of fresh water mussels from the Fairport (Iowa) biological station of the bureau. The fresh water mussel begins its life as a parasite on the gills of fishes, and part of the work of the Fairport laboratory is infecting fishes with these parasites—a process which in no way injures the fish, but merely provides a vehicle for transporting the mussels to the places where they mature and become of commercial value. About three hundred million young mussels were thus put in suitable nurseries in 1915.

The Sec. recommended that his department be relieved of the custody of fur-bearing animals whose pursuit does not constitute a fishery. An interdepartmental committee having on April 10, 1915, presented a comprehensive report recommending:

"(1) That Congress be requested to provide by appropriate legislation for the transfer to the Department of Agriculture of jurisdiction over terrestrial fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

"(2) Such legislation should provide that the Department of Commerce exercise exclusive jurisdiction over fisheries, fur seals, sea otters, walrus, sea lions, whales, porpoises and other aquatic mammals of that territory and for this purpose should retain its present personnel.

"(3) That pending legislation by Congress no change should be made in the Executive order for the Aleutian Islands Reservation, but that the departments should continue to co-operate as heretofore in administering the various interests on this reservation.

The Sec. stated that if the war continued it might be necessary for Congress to postpone the sale of 3296 sealskins taken in 1914 and then in cold storage as well as the 1915 catch, but added that the department had under consideration plans by which the skins might be dressed and dyed in this country instead of being sent abroad as usual.

See also

TELEFISH

—Bureau of Navigation

According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation made public Dec 26, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of shipping, comprised on June 30, 1915, 26,701 vessels of 8,389,429 gross tons, compared with 26,843 vessels of 7,920,688 gross tons one year earlier. The year's absolute increase in tonnage, 460,741 gross tons, had never been equalled in the history of the United States. While the total tonnage had advanced the number of vessels had fallen off.

The decline in the number of vessels with an increase in the total tonnage was a normal result of the development of water transportation. The size of vessels had been steadily increasing since steel and steam came into general use.

In tonnage and value merchant shipping under the American flag is surpassed only by that under the British flag, and in tonnage

it equals that under any other two foreign flags combined except the British.

American shipping registered for the foreign trade numbered on June 30, 1915, 2794 vessels of 1,071,543 gross tons, an increase during the year of 389 vessels and 795,391 gross tons. This is three times as great as the increase in registered tonnage during any previous year in our history.

While the total of ships decreased only 242, the report points out, the decline in sailing ships was 593. Vessels in the foreign trade increased 389, the coasting trade showing a decline of 631.

The fiscal year's shipbuilding record showed a total of 1157 vessels of 225,122 gross tons constructed in American yards and registered under the American flag. Up to Dec 1436 more had been completed.

Receipts from tonnage duties during the year were \$1,315,425, a new record.

See also

SHIPS AND SHIPPING

—Dept. of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics

See

UNEMPLOYMENT

—Steamboat Inspection Service

In the annual report of the Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service to the Sec. of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, issued Dec 27, the statistical record of work showed certificates of inspection issued to 7232 steam, sail and motor vessels and barges aggregating 5,612,031 gross tons; 321 foreign passenger steam vessels aggregating 2,111,008 gross tons were inspected; 18,412 officers of all grades were licensed; 62 steam vessels were granted letters of approval of designs of boilers, engines and other operating machinery; 91 Government vessels were inspected and 1681 boilers in or for United States Government steamers and buildings were inspected. Reinspections of passenger and ferry steamers made by boards of local inspectors numbered 3120. New life preservers inspected numbered 161,325, of which 217 were rejected.

During the year 5022 applicants for original renewal of licenses were examined for visual defects, 4962 of whom were passed.

Reports covering casualties and violations of law by vessels subject to inspection numbered 1669. Accidents resulting in loss of life totaled 190, 42 less than the previous year. During the year 307,348,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 107, the total number of passengers lost, shows 2,872,411 passengers carried for each passenger lost. The total number of lives lost from all causes, passengers and crew, was 368.

—Dept. of the Interior—Annual report

The idle lands in the United States could be made to support 50,000,000 persons by irrigation, said Sec. of Interior Lane in his annual report made public Dec 17. The Sec. also called attention to the fact that since the European war a process had been discovered

whereby aniline dyes could be made from crude petroleum.

Mr. Lane proposed that Congress pass two bills, one of these a water-power bill governing the use of public lands for hydroelectric development; the other a general development bill, providing for a practical method of disposing of our oil, gas, coal, phosphate and potash "without danger of monopoly or misuse."

He declared that the great West could pay for its own development by applying the royalties from oil, gas, coal and phosphate to developing the public lands, which only await a proper supply of water.

—Census

See

ROGERS, Samuel Lyle

—Bureau of Mines

See

RADIUM

—Dept. of State

Unable to agree with President Wilson as to the methods to be pursued toward compelling Germany to cease her submarine method of war on the high seas, Sec. of State Bryan, June 8, offered his resignation from the Cabinet, and it was as promptly accepted by the President. Mr. Bryan said that he had devoted his energies toward the prevention of war and because of this he was unable to agree to the sending of the note to Germany, and therefore he resigned rather than be compelled to place his signature to it.

In reply, the President declared that the objects sought by both the Secretary and himself were the same, namely, the cessation of barbarous attacks by the Teuton submarines upon the life and property of neutrals, but that he and the Secretary had not been able to agree as to the methods by which this was to be accomplished. The German note had been completed and had been approved by the Cabinet, Mr. Bryan alone excepted.

Sec. Bryan retired from the Cabinet at 2 p. m., June 9, the minute the telegraphers in the State Department started the note to Germany on its way to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. Immediately, President Wilson sent Counselor Lansing a commission to act as Secretary of State *ad interim*. The German note was signed by Mr. Lansing.

Sec. Bryan's personal statement on the reasons for his resignation, issued June 9, contended the difficulties between Germany and the United States should be investigated by an international commission and that Americans should be warned to keep off belligerent ships or those carrying ammunition through the danger zone.

On June 11, ex-Secretary Bryan issued a statement addressed "to the German-Americans," in which he appealed to them to exert their influence to convince the German Government of the President's desire for peace, and to persuade that Government to take no step that will lead in the direction of war. In recommending his course, Mr. Bryan disclaimed any intention of minimizing the earnestness of President Wilson's note to the

German Government, and declared that the United States would send a note to Great Britain insisting upon her observance of the principles of international law.

On June 12 Mr. Bryan said that when the latest note to Germany was shown to him in its final form it contained an important change of a "softening" nature. This change was not sufficient, however, to justify him in asking permission to withdraw his resignation.

United States Government, June 23, notified all foreign nations of the appointment of Robert Lansing to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Lansing took the oath of office.

Secretary Lansing announced, Aug 28, the appointment by the President of Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, as counsellor of the Department of State. Mr. Polk accepted the office, and entered on his duties at once.

In this 140th year of the Republic, says *World's Work*, Sept., the department has a force of 226 Government employes at Washington whose joint salaries, together with miscellaneous department expenses amount to \$350,000 a year. This organization at Washington constitutes the central Home Office of the diplomatic and consular services, which together include an additional force of 1036 public servants scattered all over the world. These are the ambassadors and ministers, consuls-general and consuls, secretaries of embassies and of legations, vice- and deputy-consuls, marshals, clerks, interpreters, etc. All of these are under the control and direction of the Department of State, carrying out its instructions and reporting to it regularly from their respective localities. As now constituted, the organization is administered by a general staff comprising the Secretary of State, the Counselor, who is really the Under-Secretary of State, three assistant secretaries, the director of the consular service, a solicitor and chief clerk. Working under the general staff are eight chiefs of bureaus with their separate staffs of clerks: Diplomatic, Consular, Index and Archives, Accounts, Library, Appointments, Citizenship, and Trade Advisers. In addition the politico-geographical jurisdiction of the department is divided for more specialized management into the four divisions of (1) Western European Affairs; (2) Latin-American Affairs; (3) Near Eastern Affairs; and (4) Far Eastern Affairs. Each one of these geographical divisions is nominally under the management of an officer of the diplomatic service who has himself had experience in the territory he directs. It is the theory of our Government that a Secretary of State shall be responsible for the conduct of our foreign relations, Congress reserving its authority for review and confirmation.

The Senate confirmed the nomination Dec 17.

—Diplomatic and Consular Service

The Stone bill "to improve the foreign service" (S. 5614), passed by the Senate Jan 19, authorizes the State Department to create or

abolish American consulates without the approval of the Senate (formerly necessary and sometimes delaying the consular business at a given point for a year). The approval of the Senate is retained as essential in promotion and demotion from one of the newly established grades to another. Instead of being appointed to certain posts (as formerly) consuls will under the new bill be appointed to certain classes or grades, and consular officials may be freely transferred from post to post within the same grade without referring the transfer to the Senate. The bill provides 5 classes of diplomatic secretaries, 5 classes of consuls-general, and 9 classes of consuls.

The United States, to May 20, through its embassies, legations or consulates represented the interest of foreign Governments as follows:

Diplomatic: *In Serbia*—German and Austrian. *In Austria*—French, British and Japanese. *In Russia*—Austrian and German. *In Germany*—French, British, Japanese and Serbian. *In France*—Austrian, German, Turkish, Guatemalan and Nicaraguan. *In Belgium*—Austrian, German, British, Serbian, Japanese, Danish and Turkish. *In Great Britain*—Austrian, German and Turkish. *In Japan*—Austrian and German. *In Egypt*—German, Brazilian and Swiss. *In Turkey*—French, Serbian, British, Belgian and Swiss. **Consular:** *In Austria*—Canadian, Russian, Serbian, Japanese and British. *In Germany*—French, British, Canadian and Panaman. *In France and possessions*—Turkish, Austrian and German. *In Belgium*—Turkish, British and Japanese. *In Russia*—Austrian, Serbian, at Warsaw. *In Japan*—Austrian and German at Yokohama, and German and Swiss at Kobe and Nagasaki. *In China*—German at Harbin and Dalny, Manchuria and Kwatung provinces. *In Turkey*—British at Smyrna, Beirut, Alexandria, Aleppo, Damascus, and British and Greek in Tripoli. *In Portugal*—German and Austrian at Lorenzo Marques. *In Persia*—German at Tabriz. *In United Kingdom and possessions*—Turkish, German, Austrian, Swiss at Bombay, Singapore and Johannesburg.

Consular changes announced June 17 by Secretary Lansing include: Francis B. Keene, of Zurich; David F. Wilber, of New York, from Milwaukee, from Geneva to Consul-General, Zurich to Consul-General, Genoa; John E. Jones, of Washington, D. C., from Genoa to Consul-General, Lyons; Henry H. Balch, of Madison, Ala., from St. Stephen, N. B., to consul Yarmouth, N. S.; William F. Kelley, of Lincoln, Neb., from assistant solicitor, State Department, to consul, Rome; Livingston T. Mays, of New Orleans, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to consul at St. Stephen, N. B.; John A. Gore, of Banner, Miss., from Turks Island to consul, Regina, Sask.; J. Paul Jameson, of Washington, D. C., from Shanghai to consul, Nanking; John K. Davis, promoted from interpreter to consul, Antung.

—Finance

See

EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW
UNITED STATES—COMMERCE

—Mineral resources

George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, read a paper before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which he declared his belief that the outlook for American independence in minerals is bright.

Not only, he said, is our country a world-leader in the output of such essential minerals as coal, petroleum, copper, zinc, iron, lead, phosphate—in three of these it exceeds all other countries put together.

The catalog of our mineral resources is not the complete list of minerals essential to modern civilization; a few items are missing, others are present apparently only in insufficient quantities, and the quality or locality of the deposits of still other minerals may be unfavorable to present-day utilization. The list of what we lack is short. We are wholly dependent on other countries for only four principal items—tin and nickel, potash and nitrate. Among the minerals of which the United States has a deficient supply are manganese, platinum, gems, and asbestos. Still other minerals it has heretofore been more profitable to buy abroad than to produce at home, such as chrome ore, barytes, flint pebbles, magnesite, mica, and graphite.

These deficiencies create problems relating to three different types or classes of minerals. In the first class, tin and nickel only seem to present a hopeless outlook; and, as a matter of fact, the whole world is poor in tin. Especially is this scarcity felt in certain of the countries now at war, where the shortage due to cessation of imports is intensified by the increased use of tin in canning army supplies. But we can look to South America for tin ore and make its importation a foundation for profitable commerce with Bolivia. For nitrate we can continue our independence in respect to this mineral by the manufacture of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen. Opportunities for cheap hydroelectric development will invite capital as soon as Congress will legislate. For potash the outlook is less certain; thus far only one brine rich in potash has been found—that of the Searles Lake deposits in California, where potash occurs in even greater quantity than that at first estimated by the Geological Survey, but the problem of its commercial extraction has not yet been fully solved by the chemical engineer.

The deficiencies of the second class, like manganese and platinum, are stimulating to the geologist and the engineer—the one to discover, the other to develop. The recent find in southern Nevada of rich platinum-bearing gold ore constitutes a notable addition to the world's supply of this too rare metal.

The third class of minerals, those which it has paid better to buy from foreign producers, probably furnishes the largest incentive for the effort to secure mineralogical independence. Magnesite, mica, and graphite, for example, are common minerals, of which large deposits have been found in this country, yet up to the present time they have been large items of import from Austria, Canada, and India.

As an encouraging instance of mineralogical independence, you may recall that only about ten years ago this country imported its sulphur from Sicily, whereas now, by reason of the work of one engineer, the United States leads the world in the mining of sulphur.

—Moratorium—United States Court Decision

On Jan 25 the U. S. Circuit Court in New York decided that American merchants owing money to firms or individuals in countries where moratoria are in effect may take advantage of such privileges if the money owing was to have been paid in those countries.

The question arose in a suit brought by one Antwerp firm against another Antwerp firm, both of whom had branch houses in New York. The debt was specified as payable in Antwerp.

The first moratorium was declared by France on Aug 2, 1914. England and the South American countries, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Brazil, followed on Aug 3. Within a few days Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, and Russia made the same declaration.

In Switzerland the moratorium ended on Oct 27, and in Great Britain on Nov 4.

Italy on Dec 20 proclaimed a moratorium of 3 months.

—National Budget

Acting as chairman of the House Democratic caucus Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, Feb 25, appointed the special committee to work out a budget system for submission to the next Congress. Garrett named Sherley of Kentucky, Speaker Clark, Kitchin of North Carolina, Fitzgerald of New York, Hay of Virginia, Garner of Texas, and Stout of Montana.

Estimates for the most elaborate program of expenditures ever asked of an American Congress at Washington in times of peace were submitted, Dec 6, proposing a total outlay of \$1,285,857,808, or \$170,853,614 more than was appropriated in 1914. The great increase was almost wholly due to the administrative plans for military preparedness. More than \$116,000,000 of the total was for direct expenditures on the army and navy, with millions more to be used in coast defense and other fortification work. By establishments, the amounts asked were:

Legislative	\$7,573,372
Executive	30,807,505
Judicial	1,368,500
Agriculture	24,159,089
Foreign intercourse	5,426,699
Military	152,354,259
Naval	211,518,074
Indian affairs	10,175,036
Pensions	160,565,000
Panama Canal	27,535,469
Public works	104,644,689
Postal service	316,364,879
Miscellaneous	98,290,563
Permanent appropriations	135,074,673

The postal service estimate is deductible from the total because its receipts are turned back to the treasury. That leaves \$669,492,929 as the actual total of appropriations Congress was asked to make, or \$167,833,401 more than 1914.

—National Defence Agitation.

On Ja 2, Repr. Augustus P. Gardner denouncing the recent defence hearings, declared there had been too much experimenting, and advocated an independent commission of inquiry. On Ja 4 a communication was submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, by authority of Secy. Daniels, in which it was stated that the submarines now in use by the United States are generally in disrepair and totally unfit for service in time of war, and on the same day Repr. Gardner, speaking before the House Committee on Military Affairs, repeated his attack on the condition of the army and navy, declaring that our coast guns range is far too limited. In a resolution introduced in the House on Ja 6, he asked Secretary of War Garrison to submit to Congress the fact concerning claims that the coast defence guns of this country are of materially inferior range as compared with the range of guns of the British superdreadnoughts of the *Queen Elisabeth* type. Assemblyman Howard Conkling, of New York City, introduced a resolution in the New York Assembly on the same day. The resolution, which was the result of Repr. Gardner's advocacy for a nation-wide defence movement, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. On Ja 7 the New York Peace Society delivered to Pres. Wilson a letter advocating a powerful navy, as a means solely for safety and never for aggression. The same day ex-Pres. Taft, in an address in Philadelphia, before the Ohio Society and the University Extension Society, said that the United States should place itself upon a normal war basis without delay. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, on Ja 15, advised the Senate, in an earnest appeal for an improved national defense. Nominally, he spoke on his resolution providing a commission of inquiry, identical with that which his son-in-law, Mr. Gardner advocated. But the President's opposition had already killed all prospects for a general inquiry, and Mr. Lodge's resolution was to strengthen the movement begun by the Secretary of War and by the General Board of the Navy in the direction of strengthening the United States against possible attack by land and sea. In an address at the Republican Club, New York (Ja 16), Secy. Garrison answered Bryan's assertion that, if necessary, a million men could be obtained for the army in a day, by stating that training and efficiency were the important point, not numbers. He said that the militia must be trained and brought to a state of complete efficiency. An investigation into the military preparedness of Massachusetts against possible invasion or attack by foreign foes, and plans for the co-operation of national and state military forces, were provided for in a bill filed in Massachusetts Ja 16. Replying to questions submitted in Mr. Gardner's resolution of Ja 6, Secy. Garrison admitted that the range of the new 15-inch guns mounted on the new British battleship *Queen Elisabeth* exceeded by four miles the range of any of the guns mounted on the coast of the United States proper. Mr. Garrison stated very frankly that none of the coast-defense guns are larger than twelve

inches. When Mr. Gardner read the answers he said they were just as he expected. Admiral Fletcher, in a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs (Ja 20), said that his investigation, just completed, had disclosed an alarming shortage of officers and men to man efficiently the battleship fleet. The names of Senator Theodore E. Burton, John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Oscar S. Straus, Albert E. Pillsbury, and Andrew D. White appear at the head of a protest issued, Ja 23, against increases in the naval armament of the United States. The protest was given out by the American League to Limit Armaments. Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight and Rear-Admiral W. F. Fullam outlined the general inefficiency of the navy at the annual dinner of the Efficiency Society at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, Ja 25. The former said the department system would break under war strain. The opposition of the House Committee on Military Affairs to a large standing army was voiced in a report filed Ja 26 on the McKellar bill proposing government aid to state institutions of military training and the creation of an army reserve. The report on the bill said that "the committee is of the opinion that we do not need a large standing army in this country, but we do need at all times to have a large body of our young men well trained and educated." Senator Tillman, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, served notice on the Senate and the country the same day that he was opposed to building any battleships until the European war should be over. Anti-armament sentiment was vigorously advocated at the first meeting of the American League to Limit Armaments (Ja 26), which has as its object "to combat militarism and the spread of militaristic spirit in the United States, and to promote a sane national policy for the preservation of international law and order, with the least reliance on force to command the efficient use of money appropriated for the purpose." The meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York. Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary spoke for naval and military preparedness at the tenth annual dinner of the Explorers' Club at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Ja 29. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were declared to be "the greatest obstacle in the way of their country's defense" in a speech delivered by Repr. Richmond P. Hobson (Ja 29) in a plea for a bigger navy. Mr. Hobson, in discussing the Naval Appropriation Bill, broadly intimated that the administration had an understanding with Japan, as the price of peace, under which this nation would soon relinquish the Philippine Islands, "and that Japan, as the price of peace, will be given a free hand in China, with the prospect of the complete overthrow of the open-door policy." Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, in his annual report, given out Ja 29, emphasized the need in the United States of a broad, comprehensive, and approved national military policy in order "to meet the requirements of a state of war."

President Wilson, Oct 6, committed him-

self more definitely to a strong national defense policy than he had at any other time since the issue first began to be agitated. In an address welcoming the members of the new naval advisory board at the White House the President spoke out frankly for a policy that would leave the country "very adequately prepared" for defense.

"The country has abandoned nothing of its ideals of peace," declared the President, "but it is well aware that it must command the respect of the world. In formulating a national defense programme," he said, "the Government is working not to change anything in America, but to safeguard everything in America."

See also

NATIONAL DEFENSE
WILSON, WOODROW

—Navy.

For a display of extraordinary heroism at the capture of Vera Cruz on April 21, 1914, thirteen blue jackets on Ja 6 received medals from the hands of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The ceremony took place on the deck of the battleship *Florida*, lying in the New York navy yard in Brooklyn.

Secretary Daniels on Ja 15 announced his decision in the court-martial cases of Capt. Albert P. Niblack and Lieut. Commander Clarence L. Arnold, who were tried on a charge of neglect of duty in connection with the grounding of the battleship *Michigan* on Nov. 27. The court sentenced Capt. Niblack to a loss of twenty numbers in his grade, which in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation was reduced by Sec. Daniels to five numbers. As two of these were extra numbers, Capt. Niblack is actually reduced only three numbers in his grade. The court sentenced Lieut. Commander Arnold, the ship's navigator, to a loss of forty numbers. This was reduced by Secretary Daniels to a loss of ten numbers.

A great fleet of United States warships assembled in the Hudson River opposite New York city, May 8, and remained on exhibition until May 18 when they were reviewed by President Wilson. The naval parade of the sailors, marines and militia which took place in New York city May 17 was also reviewed by the President.

Sec. Daniels announced early in June that he expected to double the size of the Government's powder plants. This step was planned, according to the official explanation, so as to prepare the Government plants for the manufacture ultimately of nearly everything needed by the navy, such as powder, armor plate, etc. The proposed increase follows upon the canvass by the War Department of the domestic plants.

At the annual alumni dinner of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., June 3, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., reiterated, in even more positive terms, the statement that he had made before

the House Committee on Naval Affairs in the winter of 1914, that the United States Navy was unprepared for war with any great power.

Sec. Daniels made an address before the War College at Newport, June 26, in which he favored a great naval programme to bring the United States up to date in general efficiency, in the development of submarines and in the creation of an adequate aerial force.

Official estimates of the navy's part in the Administration's billion-dollar national defense programme were made public Oct 9 by Secretary Daniels. They showed that within five years it is proposed to spend \$502,482,214 on construction of new ships, development of air craft, and creation of a huge reserve of ammunition and guns for the navy.

The five-year building programme contemplates construction of ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen sea-going submarines, eighty-five coast defense submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. The last of these vessels will be built and in commission late in 1924.

On naval aviation it is proposed to expend \$6,000,000 during the five years and on reserve munitions \$25,000,000. These figures, with the addition of \$48,518,127 for completion of ships already authorized, or now under construction, make up the total of more than half a billion dollars to be expended upon the navy in addition to the regular budget, which approximates \$100,000,000 a year.

Secretary Daniels will recommend this winter the addition to the navy of 7500 blue-jackets, 2500 apprentices, and 1500 marines, a total of 11,500 men. With this addition to personnel it is estimated that all battleships not more than fifteen years old, destroyers and submarines built within twelve years, half of the cruisers, and all of the gunboats and necessary fleet auxiliaries, can be manned, and an adequate reserve be maintained for vessels on the reserve list. To officer the additional force of marines, the Secretary will recommend appointment of one additional brigadier-general, two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, six majors, an assistant quartermaster, fourteen captains, fourteen first lieutenants, thirteen second lieutenants and twenty-two warrant officers.

Additional naval officers would be obtained by increasing the number of midshipmen at the academy at Annapolis by not less than 250 men.

For the aviation corps Secretary Daniels will recommend establishment of a special service to which civilian aviators can be appointed.

The 1917 naval estimates to be presented to Congress in the winter of 1915 will total \$217,652,173, an increase of \$67,990,308 over 1914's appropriation. Of the increase \$57,003,000 will be for new construction, \$8,000,000 for munitions reserve, \$2,000,000 for aviation, and the balance of the total appropriation will go toward continuing departmental expenses.

In announcing the programme Secretary Daniels said:

"The Bureau of Construction and Repair, owing to the increased size and protection of the new battleships, estimates that each dreadnaught will cost, including armor and armament, \$18,800,000. A portion of this increase may also be attributed to the greater cost of materials which are higher than formerly, and, perhaps, abnormally high, owing to the great demand caused by the war in Europe. It may be that these prices will be reduced. If so, Congress will not have to appropriate so much money. Then, again, the demand for materials entering into the construction of vessels may continue to be as great as or greater than at present, so that the estimates will not be too high. The total cost of each of the other types of vessels recommended is as follows:

"Battle cruiser, \$17,500,000; scout cruiser, \$5,000,000; destroyer, \$1,360,000; fleet submarine, \$1,500,000; coast submarine, \$650,000; gunboats, \$760,000; hospital ship, \$2,450,000; fuel ship, \$1,355,250; repair ship, \$2,000,000.

"In addition to the \$8,000,000 to increase the reserve of munitions, I have recommended in the regular appropriations an increase of \$1,178,980 for ordnance, in which I have included \$480,000 for torpedo defense nets for battleships, and have recommended also an increase of \$286,000 for buildings for the storage of guns and munitions.

Secretary Daniels stated Nov 18 that tentative plans were being considered for two 36,000-ton battleships to be included in the first year's part of the five-year building program that Congress would be asked to approve. There were no larger warships afloat anywhere in the world. The biggest ever designed for the American Navy were the 32,000-ton craft of the *California* class, two of which were authorized in 1914.

The Administration's estimate of naval expenditures including the first year's cost of the new national defense programme was sent to Congress Dec 6.

For the naval militia the Navy Dept. asked an increase of about \$210,000. An armor-plate plant was again suggested, to cost finally \$6,635,107, of which \$2,211,702 was asked at once.

Pay for the navy, with 55,000 men, instead of 48,000, as in 1915, was put at \$45,674,990, an increase from \$41,240,000, and 6000 apprentice seamen in place of 3500.

The big item in the new navy programme was an estimate of \$27,647,000 as the first year's appropriation for hulls and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship, one fuel-oil ship. This compared with an appropriation of \$7,200,000 in the 1914 programme. For the hulls and outfits of five fleet and twenty-five coast submarine boats (first year's work) \$7,675,000 was asked, compared with \$4,890,000 in 1914. For armor and armament of

vessels authorized the estimate was \$21,681,000 against \$9,577,998 in 1914. For aviation \$2,000,000 was asked, an increase of \$1,000,000, and for reserve ammunition \$8,000,000, for which there was no appropriation in 1914.

One million dollars was sought for the proposed experimental laboratory, to be placed at the disposal of the Naval Advisory Board.

In the Panama Canal Zone, the War Department asked \$500,000 for seacoast batteries, \$240,000 for submarine mines, \$1,788,000 for armament of fortifications (an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over 1914), \$660,000 for military trails, a new item; \$4,911,600 for arms in quartermaster's storehouses. The total increase for canal fortifications was about \$5,600,000.

The following sums are estimates for navy yards:

Boston, \$47,500; New York, \$75,000; Philadelphia, \$175,000; Washington, \$283,000; Norfolk, \$465,000; Charleston, S. C., \$12,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$75,000; Puget Sound Washington, \$15,000; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station, \$715,000.

The most noteworthy items were:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the navy	\$45,674,996.86	\$41,240,563.00
Arming and equipping naval militia	560,737.73	250,000.00
Aviation	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Increase of the navy, heretofore authorized ..	28,369,127.00	23,805,803.00
Increase of the navy, toward building programme for '17	57,003,000.00	22,047,998.00
Increase of reserve munitions	8,000,000.00	.....
Transportation recruiting, and contingent, Bureau of Navigation ..	985,000.00	890,000.00
Gunnery exercises	135,500.00	99,800.00
Outfits on first enlistment	1,218,000.00	750,000.00
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries	950,000.00	800,000.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	7,645,420.00	6,945,420.00
Torpedo nets for battleships	480,000.00	.....
Air compressors for destroyers	195,000.00	.....
Armor plant	2,212,702.00	.....
Projectile plant	705,611.00	.....
Maintenance, yards and docks	1,800,000.00	1,595,496.00
Medical Department ..	700,000.00	525,000.00
Provisions, navy	8,609,358.85	7,601,014.00
Maintenance	2,100,000.00	1,829,400.55
Coal and transportation ..	5,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
Construction and repair ..	10,050,000.00	9,106,127.00
Engineering	9,000,000.00	7,742,973.00
Engineering (spec'l)	1,000,000.00	.....
Total: Military establishment, including build'gs and grounds, Military Academy	152,354,259.24	103,029,009.24
Total: Naval establishment, exclusive of public works	211,518,074.24	146,614,048.88

Congress, during Dec, was confronted with three official naval increase plans from which to choose.

First—That involved in the free and unfettered opinion of the General Board, expressed in the report of July 30, made public Dec 24, in which it recommended a navy second to none by 1925.

Second—That involved in the General Board's report of Oct 12, on how best to spend

\$500,000,000 on new naval construction in the next five years, made public Dec 21.

Third—That involved in the Administration's plan for spending \$502,000,000 on the increase of the navy during the next five years, made public Dec 12.

While the amounts to be spent in the next five years under the second and third plans were almost the same, the number and distribution of the units, year by year, differed materially in these two plans.

BUILDING PROGRAM FOR 1917.

	Board's July Report.	Boards Oct. Report.	Daniels's Program.
Battle cruisers	4	4	2
Dreadnoughts	4	3	2
Scouts	6	4	3
Coast submarines	30	20	25
Fleet submarines	7	2	5
Destroyers	28	10	15
Gunboats	6	0	2
Destroyer tenders	1	1	0
Fleet submarine tenders	2	0	0
Fuel oil ships	4	1	0
Supply ships	1	0	0
Transports	1	0	0
Hospital ships	1	1	1
Repair ships	1	1	0
Ammunition ships	1	1	0

Details of the half billion dollar navy building programme under the five-year continuing plan recommended to Congress (see United States Navy estimates Dec 6) were contained in the annual report of Sec. Daniels made public Dec 12. This report is known as the Daniels or Administration program.

The report showed that for the first time in the history of the Dept. the Sec. recommendations increase the expenditures proposed by the General Board (published as Appendix "A" to Sec. Daniels' annual report as the annual report of the General Board). In his report, the Sec. said:

"My recommendation of a five-year programme embraces the same number as proposed by the General Board in the distribution it made in the five-year programme of dreadnoughts, battle cruisers, scouts and destroyers. I recommend 15 fleet submarines where the General Board recommends 9, and I recommend 85 coast submarines, as against 58 recommended by the General Board. For additional reserve ammunition my recommendation is \$25,000,000, whereas the general board recommends \$11,000,000. They recommend something more for other craft. My total for the five years is \$502,482,214. The General Board's total is \$499,876,000, a very slight difference for the five years, though the board's recommendation for the first year is much larger than the Department's estimate."

The five-year programme for new ships and completion of those already authorized reaches a grand total of \$502,482,214, with large appropriations for reserve ammunition and aviation.

Following will be the composition of the fleet in 1921, built or building, if the programme should be carried out, according to the General Board's calculations, the Secretary says:

Battleships, first line	27
Battle cruisers	6
Battleships, second line	25
Armored cruisers	10
Scout cruisers	13
Cruisers, first class	5
Cruisers, second class	3
Cruisers, third class	10
Destroyers	108
Fleet submarines	18
Coast submarines	157
Monitors	6
Gunboats	20
Supply ships	4
Fuel ships	15
Transports	4
Tenders to torpedo vessels	4
Special types	8
Ammunition ships	2

The full total of the navy budget for the year is \$217,652,174, all but \$132,280,047 of which will go for ships now under construction or to be authorized. The remainder contemplates the increased personnel and general running expenses of the navy afloat and ashore.

Sec. Daniels recommended: the promotion of officers by selection instead of seniority; the construction of a government armor plate factory.

An increase of 11,500 men in the enlisted personnel of the navy and marine corps.

Extension of the navy reserve act for the purpose of forming reserves of power boats, aviators and radio operators and to increase the desirability of the reserve service to honorably discharged enlisted men of the regular army.

Construction of an adequate research laboratory for the use of navy engineering and scientific bureau, and the board of civilian scientists recently created under Thomas A. Edison as chairman.

Sec. Daniels, Dec 21 made public the second report of the General Board made, Oct 12, it being a \$500,000 five year programme made under the express direction of the Sec. The Oct 12 report included a building programme of \$97,000,000, and differed materially from the Daniels' plan in the rate of expenditure, the General Board favoring the expenditure of larger sums at the outset. Additions to personnel asked were 14,000 seamen (3400) marines.

Sec. Daniels made public Dec 24 the suppressed report of July 30, 1915, submitted by the General Board of the Navy, in which that body recommended that the American Navy should be made equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world not later than 1925. The report showed that the naval advisory body recommended an expenditure of \$265,521,000 for new construction to be authorized in 1917.

It recommended the authorization of eight new dreadnoughts by Congress at the present session, of which four would be of the battleship type and four of the battle cruiser type, and that this rate of construction should not only be maintained, but increased during the next few years as fast as the shipbuilding facilities of the nation could be expanded. At this rate of construction stated as a minimum, the General Board was in favor of beginning at least forty-eight dreadnoughts during the coming six years and their completion by 1925.

An average expenditure of \$265,521,000 during each of the next six years would involve a total expenditure of \$1,593,126,000 on

nothing but new construction under the policy urged by the General Board. This would be exclusive of the sum of \$48,518,147, which would have to be spent in the coming two years on new construction already authorized, and in addition to \$5,000,000 or more to be spent on naval aviation and \$11,000,000 or more for reserve ammunition.

In short, the naval program which the General Board submitted would call for the expenditure of a round billion dollars more for new construction in six years than the Wilson administration was recommending in its five-year program, involving an expenditure of \$502,000,000 under the adopted policy of spending arbitrarily an average of \$100,000,000 annually for five years on new naval construction.

Secretary Daniels announced at Washington, Dec 9, that contracts for the construction of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, authorized by the last Congress, had been awarded to the New York and Mare Island navy yards, respectively. The bids were: New York, \$7,690,925; Mare Island, \$7,413,156. The decision to build the ships in the government yards was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in the latter's office. Bids of all private builders for these ships exceeded the limit of cost fixed by Congress. The secretary announced he would ask Congress to authorize the equipment of the navy yard at Philadelphia for battleship construction at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, in order to be better prepared for the increased building program contemplated in the administration defense plans. Keels of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, Mr. Daniels said, could be laid in Aug or Sept of 1916. The battleship *California*, building at the New York navy yard, would be off the ways by that time.

Superdreadnoughts of the *California* class, displacing 32,000 tons, were declared to represent the high-water mark in the size of American battleships, in a statement presented to Congress, Dec 14, by Secretary Daniels outlining the lessons of the European war as to the best type of ship for war. He served warning, however, that a fleet composed exclusively of dreadnoughts must meet defeat at the hands of a better-balanced organization properly equipped with battle cruisers, scouting craft and submarines.

See also

- "ARIZONA" (BATTLESHIP)
- BENSON, CAPT. WILLIAM SHEPHERD
- "CALIFORNIA" (BATTLESHIP)
- "F-4" (SUBMARINE)
- "NEVADA" (BATTLESHIP)
- PANAMA CANAL
- "PRINCETON" (GUNBOAT)
- SHIPS AND SHIPPING—AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE
- TORPEDO NETS
- UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

—Accidents

Five men were killed and eight injured by a boiler explosion on the United States arm-

ored cruiser *San Diego* on Ja 21 as the vessel was completing a four-hour full power speed run en route from La Paz, Lower California, to Guaymas, Mexico. Four of the injured died within a few days.

—Admirals

Under the new law creating the grade of admiral in the United States navy, President Wilson Mar 10 designated as admirals, Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles, commander-in-chief respectively of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets.

"With the exception of Admiral Dewey, who enjoys a rank unique in the navies of the world, that of admiral of the navy," said Secretary Daniels to-night, "the only other American naval officers privileged to hold the rank of admiral were Farragut, from 1866 to 1870, and D. D. Porter, from 1870 to 1891. The new admirals will fly blue flags with four stars."

—Advisory Committee on Aeronautics

President Wilson appointed, Apr 2, the twelve members of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics authorized under the Naval Appropriation act. Aeronautical enthusiasts were delighted with the first step in the organization of an aeronautical system for the United States. The appointees, who will serve without pay, are:

General George P. Scriven, chief signal officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Reber, Aviation Section, Signal Corps; Captain Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Holden C. Richardson, U. S. N.; Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Charles F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Chief of the Bureau of Standards; Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Professor W. F. Durand, Leland Stanford University; Professor Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University; Professor John F. Hayford, College of Engineering, Northwestern University; and Professor Joseph S. Ammes, Johns Hopkins University.

—Advisory Council

Sec. Daniels June 24 abolished the system of Naval Aids, created by George von L. Meyer, and substituted a council, to be known as the Secretary's Advisory Council, to be composed of the Assistant Sec. of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chiefs of the various bureaus, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The new Naval Cabinet will meet every Thursday. The members are: Assist. Sec. of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Josephus Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral W. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Major Gen. George

Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

—Aeronautics

The purchase of the United States navy's first dirigible balloon was authorized May 14 by the Secretary of the Navy. It will cost \$45,636. The dirigible, which is to be bought under authority of the naval act, will be constructed by the Connecticut Aircraft Company of New Haven. The specifications require delivery in four months, so that by early fall the airship will be in use at the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla. The dirigible ordered is designed to carry eight men, four of whom will be the crew, making it possible to ship four student observers. The dirigible will be 175 feet in length and 55 feet in height and will have a gas capacity of 110,000 cubic feet. She is designed for a speed of twenty-five miles an hour and at any time her radius of action, which is about two hours, may be doubled by replacing the weight of the extra men with the same weight of gasoline.

It was announced June 12 that the Navy Department had placed a contract with the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company, Inc., of Ithaca, N. Y., for two tractor hydroaeroplanes for July delivery, to cost \$12,000 apiece.

After the appointment of Rear Admiral Benson as Chief of Naval Operations, Sec. Daniels announced his purpose to assign two Captains as personal assistants to this new officer, one to be known as Assistant for Operations and one as Assistant for Material. Captain Volney Chase was designated as Assistant for Operations. Secretary Daniels June 24 assigned Captain Josiah S. McKean as Assistant for Material. He will begin his work on Aug. 1.

Sec. Daniels's new Naval Cabinet is made up exclusively of officers whose places were created by act of Congress, charged with certain statutory duties.

An order for the construction at the Washington Navy Yard of the first aeroplane to be built by the United States government was signed by Secretary Daniels Oct 27. It will be the largest 'plane in America and considerably larger than the ordinary types in service in Europe. With a speed of from fifty to eighty miles an hour, a load capacity of 2200 pounds and carrying twelve persons, the new air machine will have a very wide range of usefulness. Two motors of 1600 horsepower each will propel it. The designs for the new 'plane were drawn by the department's experts, under the direction of Naval Constructor H. C. Richardson. Work on the machine will begin at once and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—Appropriation bill

The first draft of the Naval Appropriation bill was completed by the House sub-committee Ja. 4. It contains the Hobson amendment for the formation of a Bureau of Strategy, under a Chief of Operations, to be appointed by the President, and the Roberts amendment

for the increase of officers in the marine corps. It recommends a \$1,000,000 appropriation for an aerial corps, and the formation of a naval reserve. The House Committee on Naval Affairs approved these amendments and added another (Ja 11) to abolish the "plucking board" and reinstate 8 "plucked" officers. The building programme presented to the House Ja 16, recommended 2 battleships, a seagoing submarine, 16 coast submarines, 6 submarine destroyers, 1 oil fuel ship, 1 transport, 1 hospital ship; a total of \$148,560.88. There was a general engagement in the House over the bill on Ja 29 and 30. The greater part of the Ja 30 debate centered around the subject of ordnance. A paragraph proposed by Mr. Hobson to provide for testing the value of armor-piercing shells was adopted. The amendment reported by the Naval Committee providing for the creation of a Chief of Operations in the Navy Department was stricken out on a point of order. The provision reported by the Naval Committee providing for the repeal of that feature of the personnel act that created the "plucking board" was made in order (Ja 30) by a special rule adopted by the House Committee on Rules.

The naval appropriation bill passed the House Feb 5. The building program provided for two battleships, twelve submarine torpedo boats (one of the seagoing type), six torpedo boat destroyers, and one fuel oil ship.

A rider abolishing the so-called "plucking board" was included in the House bill.

These items in the bill as originally reported to the House were eliminated: One transport at \$1,900,000, one hospital ship costing \$2,250,000, and five submarines at \$2,750,000. The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for aeronautics was reduced to \$500,000. Substantial increases in several items of the bill were made by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, which reported the measure to the Senate Feb 22.

The possibility of the United States becoming involved in war as a result of Germany's war zone around Great Britain and Great Britain's blockade on foodstuffs destined to Germany was seriously discussed in the Senate Feb 26, when the naval appropriation bill was under consideration. The bill was passed by the Senate Feb 26 at \$152,000,000 an increase of \$8,000,000 over the House bill. The Senate Committee had agreed with the House action in abolishing the "plucking board." The Senate amendment increasing the number of seagoing submarines from one to five and of the coast-defence submarines from eleven to sixteen passed without a dissenting vote.

A compromise on the naval building programme was reached Mar 1, conferees on the naval bill agreeing to two submarines of the seagoing type and sixteen coast defense submarines. The conference bill passed both houses Mar 2. It provided for an appropriation of approximately \$148,000,000, compared with \$144,945,833 in 1914.

For the naval building programme alone the appropriations, the largest ever made by this country, amount to \$45,053,801. This provided

for the construction of two super-dreadnoughts, to be the most powerful fighting machines afloat, and more powerful than anything the construction of which has been started by any nation in the world. Also two seagoing submarines at a cost of \$1,500,000 each, and sixteen coast defence submarines at a cost of \$550,000 each. The seagoing submarines must have a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. There are to be also six torpedo boat destroyers and one fuel ship, which will be constructed to serve oil-burning battleships. President Wilson signed the bill Mar 3.

—Bureau of Navigation—Annual report

That there was an urgent need for more officers and enlisted men to put the American fleet in condition for proper handling in time of war was one of the most important facts disclosed by the annual report of Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, made public Dec 24. After pointing out that the output of the Naval Academy at Annapolis for the past two years had supplied the losses due to casualties in the list of officers and increased the number at the rate of 120 a year, Admiral Blue said:

"This rate of increase, however, will not supply the demand. The authorization of new vessels will require still more officers."

To remedy the shortage of officers and men, Admiral Blue recommended:

First.—That the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy be increased from 1169 to 1704.

Second.—That Congress authorize officers to specialize in engineering.

Third.—That for three years, or until the Naval Academy can begin to turn out the necessary number of young officers after its capacity has been increased, the President be authorized to issue acting appointments as ensigns to graduates of technical colleges and others in civil life.

Fourth.—That Congress authorize an increase of 7500 enlisted men for the navy in this year's naval appropriation bill.

Admiral Blue submitted a table showing that if the recommendation of the General Board were adopted it would require a complement of 57,152 for commissioning the completed ships of the navy in time of war, and 43,379 for commissioning some of them with full and others with reserve complements of men in time of peace. In addition to the 43,379 men needed for taking care of ships completed in time of peace, 11,658 men were needed for shore and training stations, making a total of 55,037 men necessary for the fleet as it stands. In the service of the navy on Oct 8, 1915, were 53,031 men, so that on that date there was an actual shortage of 2006 men. For ships to be commissioned between Jan 1 and July 1, 1916, 3949 additional men would be needed, including 1000 for the dreadnought *Pennsylvania*, and men for manning five new destroyers, twelve new submarines, a fuel ship, and two tenders. During the next year, when the battleships *Ari-sona*, *Idaho*, and *Mississippi* must be manned, along with six new destroyers, seven submarines and other vessels, 3800 more men would be needed. On July 1, 1917, therefore, 7758 additional men would be required.

—Chief of Naval Operations

Sec. Daniels on Apr 28 announced the selection by President Wilson of Capt. William Shepherd Benson as Chief of Naval Operations. This office, created by Congress at its previous session, has the responsibility of preparing and maintaining the fleet for war. At the same time, Sec. Daniels announced that Admiral Fletcher would continue indefinitely in command of the Atlantic battleship fleet. This probably means that Admiral Fletcher will remain the chief fleet commander until his retirement in 1917. When Capt. Benson took up his new duties on May 3, the office of Aid for Operations, which had been held by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, went out of existence. This office existed only by Executive order and regulation, while the new office of Chief of Naval Operations, which is expected to grow into the most important professional office in the Navy Department and the most powerful, owes its existence to statutory enactment.

Sec. Daniels announced that Rear Admiral Fiske would be assigned to duty as a staff officer at the Naval War College at Newport.

Sec. Daniels made public the text of the new navy regulations governing the office of Chief of Naval Operations. These were approved by Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Badger and Fiske, to whom they were submitted. The regulations follow:

1. The Chief of Naval Operations shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, be charged with the operations and readiness of plans for its use in war. (Act of March 3, 1915.)

2. This shall include the direction of the Naval War College, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Office of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions; the operation of the Radio Service and of other systems of communication, of the Naval Defense districts and of the Coast Guard when operating with the Navy; the direction of all strategic and tactical matters, organization, manoeuvres, target practice, drills and exercises and of the training of the fleet for war, and the preparation, revision and enforcement of all tactic drill books, signal codes and cipher codes. The orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in the performance of the duties enumerated in this paragraph shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have full force and effect as such.

3. The Chief of Naval Operations shall be charged with the preparation, revision, and record of regulations for the benefit of the navy, naval instructions, and general orders.

4. He shall advise the Secretary concerning the movements and operations of vessels of the navy and prepare all orders issued by the navy in regard thereto, and shall keep the records of service of all fleets, squadrons, and ships.

5. He shall advise the Secretary in regard to the military features of all new ships and as to any proposed extensive alterations of a ship which will affect his military value, and all features which affect the military value of dry docks, including their location; also as to matters pertaining to fuel reservations and depots, the location of radio stations, reserves of ordnance and ammunition, fuel, stores and other supplies, with a view to meeting effectively the demands of the fleet.

6. In preparing and maintaining in readiness plans for the fleet in war he shall freely consult with and have the advice and assistance of the various bureaus, boards, and offices of the department, including the Marine Corps Headquarters, in matters coming under their command. After the approval of any given war plans by the Secretary, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Naval Operations to assign to the bureaus, boards, and offices such parts thereof as may be needed for the intelligent carrying out of their respective duties in regard to such plans.

7. The Chief of Naval Operations shall, from time to time, witness the operations of the fleet as an observer.

8. He shall have as senior assistant an officer not below the grade of Captain.

9. He shall ex-officio be a member of the General Board.

10. During the temporary absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations shall be next in succession to act as Secretary of the Navy. (Act of March 3, 1915.)

—Emergency register

The Navy Department instituted, through the Bureau of Navigation, an inquiry regarding the commissioned personnel on the naval retired list to ascertain how many retired officers would be available in time of need either to take duty on warships or in navy yards and stations. The inquiry included the retired officers of the Marine Corps as well as of the navy.

Hereafter the Bureau of Navigation will keep two lists of officers available for duty in time of war. On one list will appear the names of those of the active list, and on the other the names of those who have been retired. It is understood that this classification does not apply to those officers who have been retired for age. The inquiry goes out to officers who have been retired voluntarily, who have been "plucked," or who have been retired for some physical disability which might not stand in the way of performing some special line of duty required somewhere in the naval establishment in time of hostilities.

The inquiry which had been in progress since the middle of Aug. showed that several hundred officers who had in their time enjoyed high standing professionally, and had good records, could be expected to return to the service if they were needed. The record of these available officers shows their residence, and the nearest naval station or recruiting station to which, in case of hostilities, they would report for duty. There is also kept in this emergency register a record of the duty to which each officer would be assigned and whether he would be able to go to sea at once if he were needed for that duty. No part of the register will be made public except the names of retired officers who are on the duty list.

—Gunnery

The dreadnaught *North Dakota* leads the battleships of the navy in gunnery with a percentage of 60.518, according to announcement made Jan 16 by Secretary Daniels. The standings are as follows: Battle ships—The *North Dakota*, the *Texas*, the *Georgia*, the *New Hampshire*, the *Delaware*, the *Virginia*, the *Wyoming*, the *Vermont*, the *Utah*, the *South Carolina*, the *Rhode Island*, the *New Jersey*, the *Arkansas*, the *Florida*, the *Minnesota*, the *Nebraska*, the *New York*, the *Connecticut* and the *Michigan*; Destroyers—The *Truxtun*, the *Burrows*, the *Patterson*, the *McDougal*, the *Jarvis*, the *McCall*, the *Paul Jones*, the *Drayton*, the *Ammen*, the *Fanning*, the *Beale*, the *Perry*, the *Cummings*, the *Jenkins*, the *Trippe*, the *Preble*, the *Whipple* and the *Cassin*. *Jouett* not received.

The cruiser *San Diego*, flagship of Rear

Admiral E. B. Howard, commanding the Pacific Fleet, stands first in turret gun practice in the United States navy as a result of target practice concluded Feb 25 on the range near the Coronado Islands. With eight-inch guns, the crew of the *San Diego's* forward turret made 100 per cent of hits, firing at the rate of more than three and one-half shots per gun per minute. The performance gives the *San Diego* the Spokane Cup, held last season by the *Arkansas*, and \$2,000 navy prize money.

The Navy Department announced Sept 25 the full standings and merit for battle efficiency and gunnery for the year ending June 30. The figures showed a wide range of efficiency in the battle ship, torpedo and submarine classes. Battle efficiency ratings ranged from 73.614 for the *Michigan* to 26.866 for the *Minnesota*. The general efficiency of the submarines did not show such a wide range of variation as the gunnery statistics for the under water craft. The submarine *K-8* had a gunnery rating of 88.026, while the *K-4* had a rating of 4.401. These were the full gunnery records for the three classes, battle ships, torpedo and submarines:—

Battle Ship Class.

<i>Georgia</i>	89.347	<i>New Jersey</i>	45.399
<i>Texas</i>	67.886	<i>Utah</i>	42.795
<i>Wyoming</i>	61.321	<i>Arkansas</i>	41.396
<i>Michigan</i>	58.314	<i>Vermont</i>	39.924
<i>Saratoga</i>	56.386	<i>Louisiana</i>	36.721
<i>Kansas</i>	55.527	<i>Rhode Island</i>	34.103
<i>New York</i>	54.901	<i>South Carolina</i>	32.439
<i>Delaware</i>	52.346	<i>Florida</i>	28.475
<i>Colorado</i>	50.906	<i>Nebraska</i>	20.553
<i>New Hampshire</i>	48.520	<i>Minnesota</i>	17.326

Torpedo Class.

<i>Patterson</i>	87.075	<i>Ammen</i>	55.441
<i>McDougal</i>	73.397	<i>Jenkins</i>	54.651
<i>Fanning</i>	71.108	<i>McCall</i>	54.458
<i>Truxtun</i>	70.824	<i>Benham</i>	50.460
<i>Burrows</i>	69.969	<i>Warrington</i>	48.276
<i>Drayton</i>	66.957	<i>Chauncey</i>	41.519
<i>Beale</i>	63.368	<i>Decatur</i>	39.178
<i>Jouett</i>	62.939	<i>Barry</i>	38.053
<i>Paul Jones</i>	62.468	<i>Dale</i>	34.399
<i>Cummings</i>	62.316	<i>Henley</i>	32.820
<i>Paulding</i>	62.098	<i>Preble</i>	24.811
<i>Jarvis</i>	61.671	<i>Bainbridge</i>	18.752
<i>Cassin</i>	57.218	<i>Trippe</i>	18.752
<i>Perry</i>	55.855	<i>Balch</i> .....	.945

Submarine Class.

<i>K-3</i>	88.026	<i>K-7</i>	29.291
<i>B-3</i>	60.612	<i>A-6</i>	28.184
<i>C-3</i>	54.309	<i>C-1</i>	23.091
<i>H-2</i>	52.326	<i>A-7</i>	22.420
<i>A-4</i>	44.953	<i>A-2</i>	18.012
<i>C-4</i>	43.469	<i>C-2</i>	4.258
<i>H-3</i>	33.324	<i>K-4</i>	4.401
<i>H-1</i>	30.122	<i>B-2</i>	3.412
<i>K-3</i>	29.888	<i>C-5</i>	—

The trophy for battle efficiency was presented to the battleship *Michigan* Oct 12 at Newport, R. I. This is the second time the *Michigan* has led the Atlantic Fleet in battle efficiency for gunnery and engineering.

The gunnery trophy was presented to the battleship *Georgia*, Captain Joseph W. Oman commanding.

—Hydroaeroplanes

Bids were called for by the Navy Department on Feb 5 (opened Feb 17) on the construction of six armored hydroaeroplanes,

each to carry a rapid-fire gun and ammunition and to be manned by a pilot and an observer. The general requirements, a Department statement said, were for a machine having a maximum speed of at least eighty miles an hour, a radius of action of four hours at full speed, ability to climb 250 feet per second for the first ten minutes, and to glide at an angle of six to one. The machine must be able to get off the water and alight in the open sea under ordinary conditions, to ride at anchor or adrift without danger of capsizing and to fly safely in a thirty-five-mile breeze.

—Inventions Board

Thomas A. Edison, July 12, accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be created in the Navy Department.

Among the the great problems to be laid before the investigators the Secretary mentioned submarine warfare.

Sixteen American scientists to form, with Thomas A. Edison as chairman, the advisory board of the proposed bureau of invention in the Navy Department, will be selected by leading scientific societies of the country. Secretary Daniels announced July 19 he had written to the presidents of eight societies asking that two members be selected by each organization to become members of the board. Following are the societies addressed:

ton, Newark, N. J.

The personnel of the Navy Advisory Board, selected Aug 9, included, besides the chairman: Alexander Graham Bell, appointed by Secretary Daniels; Hudson Maxim and Matthew B. Sellers, elected by the Aeronautical Society; and Henry A. Wise Wood and Elmer A. Sperry, elected by the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

The make up of the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, was announced by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Sept 12. The board will consist of twenty-three members, including Thomas A. Edison, who was selected by Mr. Daniels to serve as the presiding officer of the board. The other twenty-two members of the board who were chosen by ballot by eleven of the principal scientific societies of the country whose members deal with those branches of science on which the navy is thought to be dependent for invention, are:

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

W. R. Whitney, Schenectady, N. Y. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '90. Director of Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company.

L. H. Baekeland, Yonkers, N. Y. University of Ghent, '82. In private practice.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Frank Julian Sprague, New York City. Naval Academy, '78. Consulting engineer for Sprague, Otis, and General Electric Companies.

B. G. Lamme, Pittsburgh. Ohio State, '88. Chief Engineer of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

Robert Simpson Woodward, Washington, D. C., Michigan, '72. President of Carnegie Institution.

Arthur Gordon Webster, Worcester, Mass. Harvard, '85. Professor of Physics Clark University.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Andrew Murray Hunt, Naval Academy, '79. New York City. Consulting engineer.

Alfred Craven, New York City. Naval Academy, '67. Chief Engineer of Public Service Commission and formerly Divisional Engineer in charge of construction work on Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs.

AMERICAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

Matthew Bacon Sellers, Baltimore, Md. Lawrence Scientific School. Director of Technical Board of the Aeronautical Society of America.

Hudson Maxim, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ordnance and explosive expert.

THE INVENTORS' GUILD.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, New York City. Inventor.

Thomas Robbins, Stamford, Conn.; Princeton, President of Robbins Conveying Belt Company and inventor.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS.

Andrew L. Riker, Detroit. Vice President of Locomobile Company. Electrical and mechanical engineer.

Howard E. Coffin, Detroit, Michigan, '96. Vice President of Hudson Motor Car Company.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

William Laurence Saunders, New York City. Pennsylvania, '56. Chairman Board of Directors, Ingersoll-Rand Company.

Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, New York City. Harvard, '85. President of Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

AMERICAN ELECTRO CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Joseph William Richards, South Bethlehem, Penn. Lehigh, '86. Professor of Electro Chemistry, Lehigh University.

Lawrence Addicks, Chrome, N. J. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '89. Consulting engineer for Phelps, Dodge & Co.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

William Leroy Emmet, Schenectady, N. Y. Naval Academy, '81. Engineer with the General Electric Company.

Spencer Miller, South Orange, N. J. Worcester Polytechnic, '79. Inventor.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTIC ENGINEERS.

Henry Alexander Wise Wood, New York City. Engineer and manufacturer of printing machinery.

Elmer Ambrose Sperry, Chicago, Cornell, '76. Founder of Sperry Electric Company.

The first general meeting of the board was called for Oct 6.

The first problem to which Secretary Daniels asked the members of the newly created Naval Advisory Board—the Edison council—to turn their attention was that of providing the navy with an adequate laboratory for research and experimental work. Mr. Daniels Sept 19, requested the members to come to the first meeting of the board on Oct 6 prepared to make recommendations.

The establishment of a government plant to make nitric acid out of the air for use in

manufacturing smokeless powder, in case our supply of nitrates, which comes entirely from Chile, should be cut off by war, was recommended in a report sent, Dec 22, to Secretary Daniels by the Naval Advisory Board.

Because of Sec. of the Navy Daniels' refusal to make public the July 30 recommendations of the General Board of the navy, Henry A. Wise Wood, preparedness advocate, who was a member of the Naval Consulting Board, sent his resignation from the Naval Consulting Board, Dec 22, so that he could be free in future to criticise the "dangerously weak naval and military policy of the President."

See also

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS

UNITED STATES—NAVY—LABORATORY

—Laboratory

On Oct 7 the Naval Advisory Board of Inventions unanimously approved a plan for the establishment of a great research and experimental laboratory for the United States navy. The plan, as adopted, was proposed by Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the Board, and called for the establishment of a laboratory at a cost of \$5,000,000 for grounds, buildings and equipment, to be operated at an annual expenditure of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The plan provided that a naval officer of rank should be in charge and that under him should be naval heads of broad experience in laboratory methods and science in general—practical as well as theoretical men. The laboratory is to be located on tide-water of sufficient depth to permit a dreadnought to come to dock and near, but not in, a large city. As thus described, the laboratory will be near some large port on the Atlantic coast.

—Marine Corps

The paramount need of the United States Marine Corps was an increase in officers and men, according to the annual report of its commandant, Major-General George Barnett, made public Dec 25. There were then 9,000 men and 344 officers in the Marine Corps, distributed on board ships, at naval stations, and in Haiti, Nicaragua, Guam, China and the Philippines. Unless more officers and men should be authorized by Congress, the Marine Corps would not be able to properly take care of the interests of the government in peace, and would be badly handicapped in war.

General Barnett pointed out that in order to properly perform the duties assigned to it, the Marine Corps should have an increase of 7200 men. However, General Barnett asked for an increase of only 1500 men, 60 officers and 23 warrant officers, and this had been approved and presented to Congress by Sec. Daniels in the estimates for enlarging the navy.

—Navy League of the United States

The Navy League of the United States, through its Executive Committee, adopted a resolution, May 11, calling upon President Wilson to call Congress in extra session to authorize a bond issue of \$500,000,000, which

sum, it was stated, was "needed to provide this country with adequate means of naval defense."

—Oil fuel

President Wilson, upon recommendation of Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, and with the aid of Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, has been gradually developing the plans of the Government for supplying the navy with its own oil fuel. Another step in this direction was taken May 5 when the President signed an order of withdrawal creating Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3. This reserve contains 9,481 acres of land in Natrona County, Wyo., and is part of Petroleum Reserve No. 8, which was withdrawn on July 2, 1910.

—Personnel

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., aid for operations of the Navy Department, placed his resignation of that detail in the hands of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels Apr 1. He gave no reason for his resignation, but, according to the talk in naval circles, Admiral Fiske wished to be relieved because he did not agree with the policies of the department.

Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, was designated June 8th by President Wilson as a vice-admiral of the navy. He was the first of three vice-admirals to be appointed.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves was appointed commander of the Atlantic destroyer flotilla Oct 25, Secretary Daniels having determined to place the destroyers under higher ranking officers in the future. Rear Admiral Gleaves will relieve Captain W. S. Sims, who was assigned to the new superdreadnaught *Nevada*. The change will be made on Nov 22. On the same date Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn will succeed Rear Admiral Walter McLean in command of the 4th Division, Atlantic fleet. Rear Admiral McLean will take command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, vice Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty, who retires for age.

—Personnel bill

Sec. Daniels on Jan 26 made public the terms of the navy personnel bill, prepared by a board consisting of Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and D. W. Taylor, chief naval constructor. The measure covers the reorganization of the line as well as the medical, pay, construction and civil engineer corps. The reorganization of the line is designed to extend over a period of about five years with the arrangement that when completed the line will consist of 18 rear admirals, 75 captains, 140 commanders, 320 lieutenant commanders and such numbers of lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns as may be graduated from the academy and thereafter qualify for promotion by examination. The plucking board is abolished. In place of this unpopular organization, promotion by competitive methods and the selection of the most efficient officers are adopted, together with the creation of an active reserve list. Officers of

the line and staff who fail to make the required standard in examination and record will be shifted to the active reserve list, at half pay of their rank, and thereafter will not be promoted except for special meritorious services, and then only one grade at a time by Executive order. In arranging the competitive method of promotion three factors are considered—professional knowledge, for which the test is examination; the official record of past performances, or the "efficiency record," and service opinion obtained from the recommendations of officers senior in the service to the candidate for advancement.

—Submarines

A contract for the construction of one of the new type of seagoing submarines was awarded by Secretary Daniels to the Electric Boat Company of Quincy, Mass., for \$1,350,000 (Ja 12). It will have more than 1000 tons displacement, surface speed twenty knots, submerged speed eleven knots, cruising radius more than 1000 miles, and torpedo boat defence guns.

The submarine *L-1*, the largest yet built for the United States navy, was launched at the yard of the Fore River Ship Building Corporation, Quincy, Mass., on Ja 20. She is one of seven vessels of the same type which have been authorized. The *L-1* registers 450 tons and measures 165 feet over all. If contract stipulations are fulfilled she will develop a speed of 14 knots on the surface and ten knots submerged.

In line with his announced determination to develop the submarine arm of the navy and eliminate its present faults, Secretary Daniels May 28 designated Captain A. W. Grant, one of the highest ranking officers of his grade, to command the Atlantic submarine flotilla and exercise general supervision over that branch of the service.

The submarine *M-1*, built for the United States Government by the Electric Boat Company at the Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass., was launched Sept 14. The new submersible is 185 feet over all, with a maximum steaming radius of 5,000 miles and an estimated surface speed of 16 knots. She is equipped with four torpedo tubes and a deck gun.

While the *M-1* is considerably larger than any of the submarines previously launched, she is not so large as the fleet submarine *Schley*, building by the same company. The *Schley* in fact is an enlarged *M-1*, so that the trials of *M-1* are awaited with great interest as foreshadowing the results to be obtained with the *Schley*. The *M-1* not only represents a new departure in hull construction and arrangement, but she also is the first vessel to receive a new and improved type of submarine engine entirely developed in America. These engines operate on the Diesel cycle, but have many important improvements over similar engines installed in European submarines.

See also

"F-4" (SUBMARINE)

LITTLE, REAR-ADM. WILLIAM NELSON

"PENNSYLVANIA" (BATTLESHIP)

"SCHLEY" (SUBMARINE)

—"G-3" (submarine)

A new type submarine, designed by Capt. Simon Lake, was completed in Bridgeport, Ct., and given a trial trip July 16. Its inventor held that his boat had a radius of 6000 miles.

The boat, the *G-3*, is 160 feet long. Its motive power is supplied by Swiss 1200 horsepower engines, which were installed at the New York Navy Yard. They give a surface speed of fourteen and seven-tenths miles an hour and an underwater speed of eight knots. The cost of the boat is \$450,000.

The efficiency of the new Swiss engine, which burns heavy oil, is so great that the *G-3* can carry enough fuel to cross the Atlantic twice without stopping for a new supply. The Swiss engine drives both on the surface and under water, replacing the double gasoline and electric engines formerly used, the gasoline to drive the craft on the surface and the electric motor for undersea travel.

—Guns

Secretary Daniels announced July 7 that the ordnance experts of the navy had designed, and that the naval shops had built, a new type of 3-inch rapid-fire guns which would be installed in submarine *M-1* and on all new submarines.

The carriage operates somewhat like those of disappearing guns in shore batteries. The rifle is raised through ports to the deck by electric machinery, and after firing is carried quickly back into its place under the water-tight hatch. The gun is not, however, of the common disappearing type, which operates by the recoil, but remains exposed until the disappearing mechanism is set in motion. They are built so that when the submarine reaches the surface a section of the deck may be shifted and the gun will rise immediately over the top. The gun may be raised, fired and lowered within a few seconds. The new gun is made shorter than the regular three-inch navy rifle to meet space limitations. This reduces its range somewhat, but it has been fitted for very high angle fire, which will give it some chance for use against aeroplanes.

No submarine now in commission in the United States Navy mounts any outside defense gun.

The new gun is said to be equally adaptable to all except the oldest and smallest submarine types now in commission. Naval ordnance experts have been working on the plans of the new gun since November, 1913.

Each submarine will be protected by two 3-inch guns. One will be mounted fore and the other aft. By the use of these guns officials believe that submarines will be enabled to protect themselves from any light craft.

—War game, 1915

The war game, which began after the review of the fleet in New York, ended May 25 with a victory for the invading force. During the game a number of the fleet met with mishaps.

—Peace centenary

A three-day celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking nations began at New Orleans on Jan 8 on the field of the last armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain. The ceremonies were opened with the firing of a 21-gun salute, so timed that the last gun boomed at 8.20 a. m.—100 years to the minute, according to historians, after Gen. Jackson finally triumphed over the British on the field of Chalmette.

—Pensions

The House passed the annual pension appropriation bill Feb 19. The Senate set a new record in quick legislation when it passed the bill (Feb 22), carrying \$164,000,000, in four minutes.

—Population

The population of the United States, according to the computations of the Census Bureau, passed the one hundred million mark about 4 p. m., Apr 3.

—Post Office Department

Postmaster Morgan called attention June 8 to the fact that it was permissible to attach a communication, inclosed in an envelope, to a parcel of prepaid fourth class matter, provided the communication also had its postage prepaid at the first class rate. This would insure the delivery of the parcel and the letter together, which was often a matter of convenience.

Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement July 4, in which he said:

"The audit of postal accounts will not be completed before September. Until then the exact amount of the deficit for the fiscal year just ended cannot be definitely ascertained. For the first three-quarters the excess of audited expenditures over audited revenues amounted to \$8,008,034.68."

The new 11-cent postage stamp appeared, Aug 12, at most of the post offices. It bears the head of Franklin in profile, from Houdon's bust, and is printed in dark green ink. It is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamps, series of 1911. The new stamp was issued primarily for use in prepaying postage on parcels and postage and insurance fee on insured parcels amounting to 11 cents.

It was announced at the White House, Aug 28, that President Wilson had appointed Otto Praeger, postmaster at Washington, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to succeed Joseph Stewart, who resigned to take a position in the Department of Justice as an assistant to the Attorney-General. Merritt O. Chance, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, was appointed postmaster of Washington, to succeed Mr. Praeger.

In his annual report, made public Dec 11, Postmaster-General Burleson renewed "the recommendations made in his last two annual reports that early action be taken by Congress declaring a government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence.

"As soon as practicable, the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States should be incorporated into the postal establishment," said Mr. Burleson.

Mr. Burleson's annual report gave a glowing account of the success of the parcel post, recommended safer mail cars, pointed out the great cost of the rural free delivery service, and suggested the establishment of an aerial mail service.

Postmaster-General Burleson announced an audited deficit of \$11,333,308.97, caused by the European war and large increases of expenditures which were mandatory under law. The cost of the war to the postal service was estimated at \$21,000,000. This deficiency has been exceeded under normal conditions within recent postal experience, and would have amounted to at least \$24,000,000 but for the reorganization of various branches of the service along modern business lines begun before the war started and continued during the disturbed period.

Other important announcements included the following:

1. Renewal of former recommendations for change from the weight to the space basis of adjusting railway pay.
2. Startling growth of the parcel post, notwithstanding the falling off in other classes of mail, and the adoption of more liberal regulations regarding the limit of size and the insurance privilege.
3. Maintenance of frequent mail service to all foreign countries, including the belligerent countries of Europe, and important improvements of the facilities of postal exchange between the United States and the countries of South and Central America.
4. Rapid expansion and improvement of rural delivery whereby hundreds of thousands of new patrons are being provided service, despite large reduction of the total cost of rural service.
5. Interesting effects of the war in money-order and postal savings services, including phenomenal growth of the latter.
6. Good results in protecting the public from fraudulent advertising and in enforcing the fraud-order statutes against swindlers who use the mails to promote fraudulent enterprises.
7. A recommendation for bonding postmasters and post office employees by the Postmaster-General, in lieu of the present system. The establishment of a guaranty fund to be raised by assessments against the salaries of the officers and employees now required to furnish bonds is proposed.
8. That postal needs will be served and the science of aviation encouraged by the establishment of an aerial mail service.
9. Renewal of the recommendations of 1913 and 1914 for government ownership of telegraphs and telephones.
10. Recommendation for the removal of 4-pound weight limit upon first-class mail.

See also

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

PARCEL POST

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS—GREAT BRITAIN

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS—GREECE

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

UNITED STATES—TREASURY DEPT.

—Aeroplane mail routes

The planning and mapping of the first aeroplane mail routes to be instituted by the United States Post Office Department was

reported as completed, Oct 17, and awaiting Congressional appropriation to go into effect.

Two routes of sixty miles each have been planned, one entirely in Missouri and the other taking in parts of both Missouri and Illinois. The interstate route will start at Peruque, Mo., cross the Mississippi River to Golden Eagle and Brussels, Ill., detour westward to Beechville, on the Illinois shore, and thence back to Peruque. The Missouri route will cross a country without railways.

—Appropriation bill

The Senate passed, on Feb 24, the post office appropriation bill virtually as it passed the House, carrying a total of approximately \$323,000,000. A recommendation of the Senate committee that the House provision fixing the salary of rural mail carriers on standard routes at \$1,200 a year be stricken out was overruled in the Senate by a vote of 62 to 10, adding \$2,700,000 to the bill as reported from the committee. All attempts to add new legislation were stricken out on points of order.

An agreement on the post office appropriation bill was reached by the conferees Mar 4. Provisions for the space basis of payment for railway mail service was retained. The proposed abolition of assistant postmasters was eliminated. Congress adjourned Mar 4 without passing the bill. The appropriations of 1914 were continued by a joint resolution. This is the first time since 1879 that Congress has been obliged to resort to this method of meeting expenses.

—Railway mail pay

Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad, and chairman of the committee on railway mail pay, representing 264 railroads, operating 90 per cent. of the total mileage of the country, issued a statement on Jan 3 criticising the passage of Chairman Moon's railway mail pay rider in the post office appropriation bill.

Postmaster-General Burleson Mar 21 accused the railroads of "looting" the postal revenues, of misleading the public and causing the defeat at the last session of Congress of the appropriation bill which carried the supplies for the postal service of the country.

The Postmaster-General charged in his statement:

"That the fight against the reform of the antiquated and inequitable mail pay laws was engineered by certain of the railroads.

"That the bitter opposition to the mail pay amendment was the sole cause of the defeat of the annual post office appropriation bill.

"That a propaganda financed by certain of the railroads has been extensively carried on, ostensibly to inform the public but in fact designed by its one sided, prejudiced and biased presentation to mislead and wrongfully influence the public mind into an attitude of antagonism to the Department.

"That the charge that the railways have not been adequately paid for carrying parcel post mail is not true."

A brief on behalf of the government in the so-called railway mail pay cases was filed with the Supreme Court by Attorney-General Thompson Apr 5. The cases were the Chicago and Alton vs. United States, and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley vs. United States, and

involved about 800 railroads with claims of an aggregate sum which will approximate \$35,000,000 on June 30 next.

The issue involved is whether the use of the divisor prescribed by order 412 was lawful or unlawful. This order, which was issued in 1907, was to the effect that the Postmaster-General would weigh the mails for a weighing period of 105 days and divide the result by 105 instead of 90, and that the compensation under the new contracts would be based upon the average weight thus obtained.

Postmaster-General Burleson issued, Apr 11, a statement defending the demand of his department for reduced rates for the transportation of mails. The statement dealt chiefly with rate comparisons on express parcel business. "The Railroads Committee," said the statement, "has wholly failed to disprove the recent charge of the Post Office Department that rates on merchandise articles handled by express companies are one-half lower than those charged the government parcels carried as mail." The Postmaster-General asserted that if he could send by express the competitive through mails carried by one system alone between New York and Chicago the railroad would receive for practically the same service it now performs in carrying them as mail \$450,000 a year less.

—Rural delivery, Automobile

Two hundred and eight automobile rural delivery routes, 11,440 miles, distributed over eight states, went into operation Aug 2. In all, 208 motor routes have been authorized. Two experimental routes were put into operation at Quarryville, Pa., July 1. Other authorizations include eighty-three routes effective Sept. 1, and five routes effective Oct 1. The routes vary in length from a fifty-mile minimum to sixty-four miles, and will be operated from nine to twelve months a year. The 208 auto routes are distributed by states as follows: Oklahoma, 88; California, 24; Georgia, 64; Colorado, 1; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 1; Florida, 13; and Texas, 14.

—Rural free delivery

Without additional cost, rural mail facilities will be extended to 1,000,000 persons before July 1, according to an announcement May 2 by Postmaster General Burleson. This improvement explained Mr. Burleson will be effected by rearrangement of routes so as to avoid duplication, without diminishing the service rendered. In the new fiscal year beginning July 1 Mr. Burleson hopes, by the employment of motor vehicles, that the rural mail facilities of important postal centres will be doubled. Operating expenses for Apr were reduced \$177,644 without curtailing service, and this saving has been utilized in establishing 263 new routes, serving over 31,000 families, or about 155,000 persons. In addition 104 miles of new rural routes have been opened, serving approximately 1,200 families.

According to an announcement by the Postmaster General June 6 a readjustment of

rural delivery service during the period from April 1 to May 29, without curtailing present mail facilities, resulted in a reduction of operating expenses amounting to \$511,262. This sum, it was announced, had been used to establish 710 new rural routes serving 2,330 additional families, or approximately 411,950 additional persons, and to extend existing service 642.49 miles.

Memoranda awaiting the Postmaster General's signature provide in many localities for rural free delivery service by automobile under the clause in the resolutions of Congress of March 3, 1915, authorizing the introduction of auto service at compensation not exceeding \$1800 a year. Where roads are good and prospective business justifies it auto carriers will serve routes not less than fifty miles in length. This improvement will permit of further extension of present routes. The appropriation for this service will be available July 1. The first such routes will go into operation August 1. The auto service will also be utilized gradually to install rural routes which will radiate from the large cities.

—Surplus

Postmaster General Burleson sent to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department Mar 3, a Government warrant for \$3,500,000, the surplus postal revenue of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. This was the second postal surplus since 1836. The remittance supplements a previous one of \$3,800,000 received June, 1914, which represented the postal surplus for 1913.

—President

See

CONSERVATION
WILSON, WOODROW

—Public Health Service—Hygienic laboratory

The appointment of Surgeon George W. McCoy as director of the hygienic laboratory Washington, D. C., in place of Surgeon J. F. Anderson, resigned, was announced Oct 25 at the United States Public Health Service.

Surgeon McCoy, who was at that time stationed at Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, in charge of the government's investigation of leprosy, was ordered to Washington to assume his new duties immediately. He is a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

—Treasury Dept.

Revenue collected by the government in January, 1915, failed by \$8,116,427 to meet the month's disbursements. Receipts usually are low at this time of the year, but in Jan, 1914, the excess of disbursements was only \$4,512,262. Neither customs nor internal revenue brought in the expected returns. Customs receipts amounted to \$16,558,193, compared with \$23,528,080 in the same month in 1914, and \$14,890,982 in Dec, 1914. Ordinary internal revenue receipts were \$27,096,155, or less by \$5,000,000 than in December and only about \$2,500,000 more than the receipts from the same source in Jan, 1914, although revenue from the emergency tax was included.

The fiscal year closed June 30 with an excess of ordinary disbursements over receipts of \$35,864,381, and an excess of all disbursements over all receipts of \$64,165,416 in the United States Treasury (including Panama Canal expenditures). The total amount from income tax collected during the year was \$79,828,675, of which \$36,303,525 was collected on the last day of the fiscal year. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$696,598,730 as compared with \$737,462,640 in 1914. The total disbursements were \$760,762,147. The net balance in the general fund at the close of the fiscal year was \$82,025,716. The returns for the last day of the fiscal year greatly changed the financial condition. The receipts for June 30 were \$44,715,151, of which \$800,236 was from customs; \$7,469,581 was from ordinary internal revenue; \$36,303,525 was from income tax and \$81,809 was from miscellaneous sources. The reduction in the deficit was caused by the large collection of income tax during the year.

The satisfactory condition, it was said, was largely due to the fact that the income tax came up to the estimate of \$80,000,000 made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn. This sum was sufficient to overcome the large falling off in the customs revenues due to the cutting off of imports because of the European war. Internal revenue for the year, including the special war tax, amounted to \$335,828,377, as against an estimate of \$359,000,000 and receipts a year ago of \$380,613,000. Customs for the year totaled \$209,268,107, as against an estimate of \$220,000,000 and receipts a year ago of \$292,128,527.

Secy. of the Treasury McAdoo, Aug 3, issued an order that all public moneys and securities be transported by mail instead of by express. The order became effective Aug 16, and, it was expected by the Treasury Department, would result in a saving amounting to many thousands of dollars annually.

See also

CLOTH—CUSTOMS DUTIES
INCOME TAX
EMERGENCY REVENUE LAW
FISH—CUSTOMS DUTIES
LUMBER—CUSTOMS DUTIES

—Annual report

William G. McAdoo, Sec. of the Treasury, in his annual report, submitted to Congress Dec 8, recommended radical changes in the income tax to meet revenue deficiencies, traceable to the war in Europe, and by means of which the provision could be made, in a large part, for the defense plans of the administration. The Sec. of the Treasury reported a decrease in customs receipts of \$86,760,000 for one year and a shrinkage in other departments, practically as a result of the war.

The changes proposed in the income tax law were to lower the exemption limits so as to tax married persons with annual incomes of \$3000 or more and unmarried at \$2000 or more. Sec. McAdoo also suggested returns be made on gross income of more than \$3000 instead of net income.

In keeping with his recent announcement, Mr. McAdoo suggested the present stamp tax and the existing duty on raw sugar should be retained in force, and said again that no issue of bonds would be necessary either to provide for current expenses or in anticipation of added burdens incident to a policy of military preparedness.

The total estimated appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, Mr. McAdoo put at \$1,285,857,808, including \$316,364,879 for the post office, which was reimbursable, and about \$90,000,000 more for the Panama Canal and sinking fund. Receipts for the same year, based on existing law, without extension of the sugar duty or the emergency tax, Mr. McAdoo puts at \$580,200,000, and ordinary disbursements at \$832,901,000, leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts, if legislation should not be passed to change conditions, of \$252,701,000. As explained in his recent statement, however, that amount would be reduced to about \$50,000,000 by the extension of the emergency and sugar tax laws. The report showed we had the largest amount of gold any country ever held, and that the trade balance in 1915 was the largest known in history. The result of the year's trade had been to make the grand total of gold in the United States \$2,198,762 on Nov. 1, 1915, an increase since Jan. 1 of \$392,237,182. This is the largest amount of gold held by any country at any time in the history of the world. During the year our volume of exports was so large as to produce a balance of trade of over a billion and a half dollars. This also is a world record.

In discussing revenue details, Mr. McAdoo presented this table:

SUMMARIZING THE FISCAL YEAR 1916	
General fund balance, June 30, 1915.....	\$104,170,105.78
Total estimated receipts, based on existing law	670,365,500.00
	<u>\$774,535,605.78</u>
Total estimated disbursements, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama Canal, from the general fund.....	\$741,891,000.00
Balance, June 30, 1916, under existing law	32,644,605.78
Add for extension of emergency revenue \$41,000,000, and for extended duty on sugar \$15,000,000 the last half of year.....	56,000,000.00
	<u>\$88,644,605.78</u>
(Increase to \$113,644,605.78 if the expenditure of \$25,000,000 for the canal is finished by bonds.)	
Less supplemental estimates, claims, and deficiencies, estimated at.....	\$12,000,000.00
Available general fund balance, June 30, 1916.....	\$76,644,605.78
SUMMARIZING THE FISCAL YEAR 1917	
General fund balance, June 30, 1916, as before	\$76,644,605.78
Total estimated receipts, based on existing law	603,500,000.00
	<u>\$680,144,605.78</u>
Total estimated disbursements, including \$93,800,000 for preparedness and \$25,000,000 for the canal.....	857,951.00
Deficiency in general fund balance, June 30, 1917, under existing law....	\$177,806,394.22
Deduct for extension of the emergency revenue \$82,000,000, and for continuing duty on sugar \$45,000,000, for the year.....	127,000,000.00

Leaving a net deficiency in the general fund balance, June 30, 1917, of..... \$50,806,394.22
 Amount of additional revenue to be raised for the fiscal year 1917:
 Deficiency in general fund balance as above.....\$50,806,394.22
 Additional amount needed as working balance. 50,000,000.00

Add for supplemental deficiency and claims estimates\$12,000,000.00

Total amount of additional revenue to be raised for fiscal year 1917\$112,806,394.22

Amount of additional revenue to be raised if the canal expenditures are financed from bonds both for the years 1916 and 1917..... \$62,906,394.22

—Bureau of Internal Revenue

The war revenue tax, passed Oct. 22, 1914, brought in \$52,069,126.29 up to June 30, the close of the fiscal year, the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Aug. 27, showed, and so prevented the receipts of the government from taking a big slump, for revenues from liquors and tobacco fell \$25,906,291.50. The taxes on spirits, including wine, decreased \$14,478,477.94, to \$144,619,699.37. Wine and grape brandy, used in the fortification of sweet wines, were the only items classified as spirits to show an increase, due to the special tax imposed by the war revenue bill.

On "spirits distilled from other materials," which excludes brandy, but includes whiskey, rum, gin, etc., the decrease amounted to \$16,274,087.58, cutting the total to \$133,803,036.18. On fruit brandies the decrease was \$207,568.21.

Decrease in the consumption of cigars, as indicated by the tax returns, was enormous, while the consumption of cigarettes showed a marked increase. The net increase in the taxes received from cigarettes was \$407,335.27. The consumption of very heavy cigarettes showed a falling off, but this loss was more than made up by the increase in the consumption of ordinary-sized cigarettes. The loss in taxes on cigars of all sizes was \$1,886,527. This loss included cigars sold in little packages, known as "tobacco-wrapped cigarettes."

The loss in taxes on all forms of tobacco totalled \$29,266.14, despite receipts of about \$2,500,000 from special taxes on manufacturers and dealers imposed by the war revenue bill.

Due to the heavy taxes imposed on fermented liquors by the war revenue bill, the increase amounted to \$12,247,434.27, bringing the total for the fiscal year to \$79,328,946.72.

The total internal revenue collections, including the income tax, showed an increase of \$35,660,982.34 over the previous year. The amount collected this year was \$415,669,876.30. Of this, the income tax brought in \$89,190,694.80, an increase of \$8,809,420.06, while the ordinary internal revenue brought in a total of \$335,479,181.50, an increase of \$26,851,562.28.

The receipts under the emergency bill was classified by the commissioner in his report as follows:

Wines, champagnes, liqueurs, cordials, etc.	\$2,307,301.97
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	138,383.56
Fermented liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel)	18,713,679.88
Special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2,486,616.36
Special taxes, including bankers, brokers, etc.	4,967,179.18
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.)	20,494,474.75
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.)	2,961,490.59
Total	\$52,069,126.29

"The exact amount of expenses incurred in the collection of internal revenue," the commissioner said, "cannot be stated until all the accounts for the fiscal year have been received and adjusted. The amount of such expenses, however, approximates \$6,710,000, as compared with \$5,784,000, in round numbers, for the previous year. The approximate expenses do not include the money returned to proponents on account of rejected offers in compromise, as this in no sense is an expense, notwithstanding a specific appropriation is made for the purpose. For the fiscal year 1915 the regular and deficiency appropriations for such purpose amounted to \$95,000. Of this amount approximately \$86,000 has been allowed to date.

"The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year was approximately \$16.14 per \$1000, or 1.61 per cent. The cost of collection the previous year, in which the largest sum was collected prior to the fiscal year 1915, was \$15.25 per \$1000, or 1.52 per cent. The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is \$24.77 per \$1000, or 2.48 per cent.

"The figures contained herein are subject to slight modification upon the final audit of collectors' accounts for the fiscal year."

New York State paid \$17,417,537 of the individual income taxes out of a total of \$41,046,165, or more than one-third, while she paid \$10,221,206.65 of the corporation income taxes out of a total of \$39,144,529, or more than one-fourth. Of all the internal revenue taxes combined, she paid a total of \$76,271,908 out of a total of \$415,669,876, or between one-fifth and one-sixth.

Receipts under the Harrison anti-narcotic law appeared for the first time in this report of the commissioner. The special tax on the manufacturers, importers and distributors of opium yielded \$199,697.35, while the receipts from opium order blanks amounted to \$48,708.62, making a total of \$248,405.97

See also

INCOME TAX

—Annual report

One of the striking features shown in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued Dec 11, was the large decrease in revenue from spirits and fermented liquors, largely attributed to the prohibition laws, amounting to about \$23,000,000. The text of the report follows, in part:

The total receipts of the bureau for the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$415,681,023.86, the greatest in the history of the bureau. Of this total, there was collected from corpora-

tions under acts of Aug 5, 1909, and Oct 3, 1912, an aggregate of \$39,144,531.71, as compared with \$43,127,739.89 collected during the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of \$3,983,208.18. Income tax collections from individuals aggregated \$41,046,162.09, as compared with \$28,253,534.85 for the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of \$12,792,627.24.

The receipts from ordinary sources, including the "emergency revenue" act of Oct 22, 1914, were \$335,479,265, as compared with \$308,627,619.22 during the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$26,851,645.78.

The emergency revenue collected was only for fractional parts of the fiscal year, as the tax on wines, grape brandy and fermented liquors became effective Oct 23, 1914, the special taxes on Nov 1 and stamp taxes on articles enumerated in Schedules A and B on Dec 1 following. It aggregated from these several sources \$52,069,126.29.

The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1915, exclusive of this emergency revenue, as compared with those for 1914, showed decrease in receipts from the following principal sources:

Distilled spirits	\$16,924,163.47
Fermented liquors	6,466,245.61
Manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes	2,515,882.50

\$25,906,291.58

The net decrease, as shown in this comparison, was \$25,217,480.51 for the year.

The collections for fiscal year distributed as follows: Collections, exclusive of the emergency revenue (act of Oct 22, 1914), and income tax, \$272,000,000; emergency revenue (six months ending Dec 31, 1915), \$40,000,000; and income tax, \$85,000,000 (corporation, \$42,500,000; and individual, \$42,500,000); making a total of \$397,000,000.

The production of distilled spirits in fiscal year 1913 amounted to 193,606,258 gallons; in 1914, 181,919,542 gallons; in 1915, 140,656,103 gallons.

The tax-paid withdrawals of distilled spirits in fiscal year 1913 amounted to 143,220,056 gallons; in 1914, 139,138,501 gallons; in 1915, 124,155,178 gallons.

There were removed, tax paid, in fiscal year 1913, 65,245,544 barrels of fermented liquors; in 1914, 66,105,445 barrels; in 1915, 59,746,701 barrels.

There is a noticeable decrease in the receipts from distilled spirits and fermented liquors. This, in the main, can probably be attributed to the prohibition laws. Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia are operating under prohibition laws, and Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington have passed prohibition laws which will become effective in the near future, and undoubtedly this has had and will continue to have effect upon internal revenue receipts.

Collections for fiscal year 1917 distributed as follows:

Ordinary collections; \$265,000,000; income tax, \$90,000,000 (corporation, \$45,000,000, and

individual, \$45,00,000); making a total of \$355,000,000.

The sources of internal taxation producing the largest amounts of revenue during the past fiscal year are distilled spirits, exclusive of special taxes, \$136,570,695.59; fermented liquors, exclusive of special taxes, \$78,460,380.97; manufactured tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, and not including special taxes for the sale and manufacture of same, \$77,470,757.18; documentary stamps, etc., \$20,494,474.75; various special taxes, amounting in the aggregate to \$14,281,074.42; corporation income tax, \$39,144,531.71; and individual income tax, \$41,162.09.

The reports of the income and corporation tax collections in the fiscal year 1915 were contained in a set of tables showing the number of incomes of each taxable class in the different states.

The total number of income tax rates from New York was 83,405. Of these, 62,882 were from married persons, 14,252 from single men, 6271 from single women, and 1418 from married women who made returns separately from their husbands. The table showed that in New York there resided 102 persons having an annual income of \$500,000 and more, while the total number of these persons in the United States was only 174.

It was shown that twenty of these reside in Pennsylvania, 3 in Rhode Island, 6 in Ohio, 6 in New Jersey, 2 in Minnesota, 4 in Michigan, 3 in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, 2 in Colorado, 14 in Illinois, while California, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin had one each.

The report also showed that in New York incomes were divided as follows:

27 persons	between	\$400,000	and	\$500,000
66 persons	between	300,000	and	400,000
65 persons	between	250,000	and	300,000
99 persons	between	200,000	and	250,000
158 persons	between	150,000	and	200,000
426 persons	between	100,000	and	150,000
500 persons	between	75,000	and	100,000
1,216 persons	between	50,000	and	75,000
1,017 persons	between	40,000	and	50,000
1,836 persons	between	30,000	and	40,000
1,613 persons	between	25,000	and	30,000
2,462 persons	between	20,000	and	30,000
4,245 persons	between	15,000	and	20,000
8,720 persons	between	10,000	and	15,000
29,392 persons	between	5,000	and	10,000
14,612 persons	between	4,000	and	5,000
16,849 persons	between	3,000	and	4,000

The foregoing table disclosed why New York paid in 1915 \$17,417,437 of the total collections of \$41,046,165 derived from the personal income tax.

The total number of persons taxed in the United States in 1915 was 357,515. Of this number of taxpayers 282,906 were married persons, 51,729 single men, 22,980 single women and 3,985 married women making returns separate from those of their husbands.

The Commissioner's table showed there were 174 incomes exceeding \$500,000, 69 between \$400,000 and \$500,000, 147 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, 130 between \$250,000 and \$300,000, 233 between \$200,000 and \$250,000, 406 between \$150,000 and \$200,000, 1,189 between \$100,000 and \$150,000, 1,501 between

\$75,000 and \$100,000, 3,660 between \$50,000 and \$75,000, 3,185 between \$40,000 and \$50,000, 6,008 between \$30,000 and \$40,000, 5,483 between \$25,000 and \$30,000, 8,672 between \$20,000 and \$25,000, 15,790 between \$15,000 and \$20,000, 34,141 between \$10,000 and \$15,000, 127,448 between \$5,000 and \$10,000, 66,525 between \$4,000 and \$5,000, 82,754 between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

The Commissioner also made these recommendations:—

That a reasonable tax be levied on denatured alcohol, which under existing law was wholly exempt from tax. That fifty-five cents per proof gallon tax be imposed on all brandy or spirits used in fortifying such wine be re-entered. That dealers in leaf tobacco should be required to give bond, make a true inventory of stock annually and to render report of transactions either quarterly, monthly or for such periods as the Commissioner may prescribe. The Commissioner should be empowered to make assessments against leaf dealers for tax on tobacco not properly accounted for. Registry of manufacturers of cigars and tobacco, dealers in leaf tobacco and pedlars of tobacco should be required on commencement of business, and not on July 1 each year when special taxes are not in force. That the present oleomargarine law be amended by substituting a flat rate of tax per pound upon the product, and single rates of special taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers. That the adulterated butter law be amended to establish a better fat standard. That the narcotic law be amended to remedy certain defects and to strengthen the administration thereof in the particulars heretofore pointed out.

—Checks, Ruling no acceptance of

Collectors of internal revenue may accept personal and uncertified checks, drafts, etc., for collection only. If they elect, however, to accept such forms of exchange in payment of internal-revenue taxes, they do so at their own risk, and are responsible under their bonds for any loss that may occur by reason of such acceptance. In no case can any expense incident to cashing checks or any other form of exchange be paid by the Government. (T. D. 2158.)

—Coast guard—Annual report

A summary of the principal activities of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service as separate organizations from July 1, 1914, to Jan 28, 1915, the date of the passage of the Coast Guard act, together with those of the Coast Guard from the date of its establishment to June 30, 1915, was issued from Washington, Dec 11. It showed that on an expenditure of \$5,089,000 the service had saved 1,507 persons, assisted 10,952, boarded and examined 24,817 vessels and reported 772 ships for violation of the law.

"A total of 1,507 persons was saved or rescued from peril, and on all the vessels to which assistance was given there was a total of 10,952 persons whose lives may or may not have been jeopardized, according to the subsequent circumstances attending each incident.

"The total appraised value of the property saved or rescued from perilous situations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was \$11,088,730, while the total expenditure for the maintenance of this life saving agency was \$5,027,752.71.

"The equipment of the Coast Guard consists of 24 cruising cutters, 18 harbor cutters and

279 coast stations. The activities of the cutters and stations during the year resulted in 1,507 lives saved from jeopardy, 1,504 instances of assistance whereby vessels and their cargoes, valued at \$11,088,730, were saved, and 556 cases of other services, which include instances where the assistance rendered could not be appraised or the aid given was not deemed of sufficient importance to be classified as 'lives and property saved.'

See also

COAST GUARD
LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

—Controller of Currency—Annual report

Included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, made public Dec 9, was a summary of the report of the Comptroller of the Currency. This summary gave statistical data regarding the operation of the national bank laws and the growth of the national bank system during the year 1915.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1915, there were 7614 national banks in operation, having an authorized capital of \$1,076,301,175 and a total circulation outstanding of \$819,273,593, of which \$725,313,141 was secured by United States bonds, \$719,561 by other securities and \$93,240,891 by deposits of lawful money in retirement account.

Charters for 10,752 national banks had been issued since the organization of the national banking system in 1863. Of this number 2607 banks voluntarily liquidated and 531 failed and were placed in charge of receivers. The Comptroller of the Currency issued 181 national bank charters during the twelve months ending June 30, 1915, which number included 91 conversions of State banks (an increase of 52 over the previous year), 39 reorganizations of State and private banks and 51 primary organizations. The capital of the banks chartered during the year aggregated \$1,724,500.

From Dec 23, 1913, the date of the passage of the Federal Reserve act, to June 30, 1915, 283 banks, having an aggregate capital of \$24,039,500, were chartered. Of this number 175 banks, with a capital of \$4,619,500, were chartered under the act of Mar 14, 1900, and 108 banks, with a capital of \$19,420,000, under the act of June 3, 1864.

—Customs

See

SUGAR—CUSTOMS DUTIES

—5% ship rebate

Chief Justice White announced June 21 that the Supreme Court would grant the petition of the Government for a writ in the so-called tariff 5 per cent differential case appealed from the Customs Court.

The 5 per cent case arose under that section of the Underwood tariff act which grants a reduction of 5 per cent in the duties on goods imported in American bottoms, provided such a grant does not interfere with any of the existing treaties with foreign nations. As a matter of fact, there are in existence treaties with nearly all of the maritime nations which provide that the vessels of those nations shall

be granted like treatment as the vessels of the United States. Under this treaty provision the importers appealed to the United States General Appraisers, who held that the 5 per cent reduction applied to American bottoms, but did not apply to treaty nation bottoms.

—Protests

Protests relating to importations embracing a great variety of articles and failing to describe the particular merchandise against which they are lodged, the protests merely objecting to the rate assessed and then claiming the goods dutiable under one of 13 different provisions of the tariff act of 1913, held not to comply with the requirements of paragraph N of section 3 of said act, that the protest shall set forth therein "distinctly and specifically" the reasons for the importer's objections to the assessment. (T. D. 35048).

"The fundamental principle controlling the sufficiency of a protest is that it must make known to the collector the true nature and character of the objection of the importer, to the end that the collector may ascertain the precise facts and have an opportunity to correct the mistake and cure the defect, if it was one which could be obviated. Measured by this rule, are these protests [in the case at issue] sufficient? We think not. As we have stated, there was a great variety of articles in the importations, yet the protests fail in any way to describe the particular articles against which they are directed, and the claims seemingly are made at random and without any regard to whether the paragraphs cited can have any application to the merchandise involved.

"We do not think it can be reasonably said that in these protests, where so much is left to conjecture, the importer has stated his claim with such reasonable clearness and certainty as to acquaint the collector with the real ground of his complaint. (Lichtenstein case, *supra*.)

"It was said of the protest in the Lichtenstein case, as we say of these now before us, that they are "misleading rather than informing"; and the court added:

"This obscurity results from a pernicious method of attempting to throw upon the collector and the courts the burden which properly rests upon the protestant of fairly apprising the collector and the court of *real* claims, as distinguished from possible claims, which might be appropriately made with reference to goods not involved in the importation in question."

A protest signed "William H. Stiner & Son, by Strauss & Hedges, attorneys," against the collector's assessment of duty on merchandise imported by P. E. Anderson & Co., in the absence of evidence that William H. Stiner & Son was either the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of the merchandise, is not such a protest as called upon the collector to review his assessment of duties; nor is such a protest sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the Board of General Appraisers for review of the collector's assessment. (T. D. 35085.)

The language of subsection 7 of section 28 of the tariff act of 1909 relates only to such errors as are manifest on the face of the papers, and remission of *additional* duties may

only be had thereunder in cases where the additional duties arise from manifest clerical error. (T. D. 35085.)

—Validity of joint protests

In regard to a protest signed by several protestants (T. D. 35191—G. A. 7696) covering 40 different entries, the United States General Appraisers, New York, Mar 4, decided that, there being no community of interests, the protest did not meet the requirements of the law relating to protests (par. N. 1 sec. 3 tariff act of 1913).

The protest was made by Kinny & Levan Co. et al. against the assessment of duty by the collector of the port of Cleveland. The Board declared,

"The law and the practice in cases like the one before us is covered, we think, in 30 Cyc., 119 and 121, under the title 'Parties,' sub-heading 'Community and severality of interest,' from which we quote the following:

"The decisions which permit and those which deny the joinder of plaintiffs often turn on states of fact which have much in common. The same case, and especially under the codes, may call for a direct decision on both sides of the doctrine. The characteristic difference is found not in the existence of a common occurrence, but in the existence of a community of interest, already noticed. Although several owners of separate tracts can join to recover their individual damages caused by a nuisance created by one and the same act of defendant, yet they may join to abate the nuisance. Several plaintiffs may not join to recover their individual damages arising from one conspiracy on the part of defendants; but these plaintiffs may join to set aside a release obtained from them through the fraud of defendants. A and B, entitled each to an aliquot part of an ascertained and definite fund in the hands of a common debtor, can join in an action to recover their respective shares; but they may join in an action for an accounting from this debtor."

We think this quotation makes clear the distinction to be observed in this case. It must be remembered that the purpose and design of the protest here is to recover a refund of certain moneys now held by the government by reason of a wrong construction, as claimed by the importers, of a statute. Admitting the construction to have been wrong and the importers entitled to recover, each has his distinct and separate claim to maintain by proof to be produced, and we do not think they should be allowed to proceed jointly for the recovery of their several claims.

—Receipts—Offers of compromise

"No offer of compromise of any claim in favor of the United States, in which a specific sum of money is offered under section 3469, U. S. Revised Statutes, will be considered until such sum, together with costs of suit, if any, shall have been deposited to the credit of the Secretary's special deposit account with the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer of the United States or a national bank depository and the certificate issued therefor is received at the department. If the offer be rejected, the money will be returned to the proponent; if accepted, it will be covered into the Treasury.

"To enable a proponent at a distance from any such office or bank to perfect his offer, the Secretary will receive for this purpose a bank draft for the amount of the offer, payable to his order at any of the principal cities of the United States, the draft to be collected by him and the proceeds placed to the credit of his account before any action is taken upon the offer. The Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and

depository banks will issue for such deposits certificates in duplicate, the original to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States and the duplicate to the depositor." (T. D. 35043.)

—Vice-President

See

FLAGS—VICE-PRESIDENT'S FLAG

—War Dept.

It became known, Aug 11, that American manufacturers of war supplies had been asked by the War Department for information concerning their facilities, with particular reference to what service the United States government could expect from them in case of emergency. With virtually every private plant in the country taxed to its utmost capacity filling enormous orders from the European belligerents, army officials want to know whether expansion of facilities has kept pace with the demand, and whether the government would be certain of a source of supply to supplement the output of its arsenals and armories.

—Wealth

The national wealth was officially estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Census, May 19, at \$1,277,739,000,000, or \$1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country.

In less than two-thirds of a century—from 1850 to 1912—the total wealth of the nation, excluding exempt real estate, increased from \$7,136,000,000, or \$308 per capita, to \$175,426,000,000, or \$1,836 per capita, the percentages of increase being 2,358 for the total and 496 for the per capita amounts. In other words, the wealth of the nation as a whole is nearly twenty-five times as great as it was in 1850, while that of the individual is about six times as great.

The exempt real estate, which was estimated at \$12,314,000,000, or \$129 per capita, in 1912, includes the buildings, other structures, and public works owned by the Federal, State, and local governments, with the land on which they stand, together with such real property of educational, charitable, and religious institutions as is exempt from taxation.

The total and per capita amounts of the national wealth for the several census years are as follows:

Year	Total (exclusive of exempt real property.)	Per capita.
1912.....	\$175,426,000,000	\$1,836
1904.....	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900.....	82,305,000,000	1,083
1890.....	61,204,000,000	975
1880.....	41,642,000,000	830
1870.....	24,055,000,000	624
1860.....	16,160,000,000	514
1850.....	7,136,000,000	308

The value of exempt real property is not included in the foregoing comparison, for the reason that at the censuses of 1850 to 1870 no data relating to this item were collected. Beginning with 1880, however, the inquiries have covered both taxed and exempt property. The following table shows the estimated value of all classes of wealth combined for the census years 1880 to 1912:

Year:	Total (taxable and exempt).	Per capita.
1912	\$187,739,000,000	\$1,965
1904	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870

Some of the items which make up the 1912 total are shown in the table below:

No other class of property was valued at as much as a billion dollars. It will be seen that real estate, taxed and exempt, represents nearly 60 per cent. of the estimated value of all property.

The total wealth of New York, \$25,011,000,000, is the greatest shown for any State, while Illinois and Pennsylvania, with \$15,484,000,000 and \$15,458,000,000, respectively, are close rivals for second place. Other States which rank high in total wealth are Ohio, with \$8,908,000,000; California, \$8,464,000,000; Iowa, \$7,868,000,000; Texas, \$8,680,000,000; Massachusetts, \$6,303,000,000; Missouri, \$5,842,000,000; New Jersey, \$5,743,000,000; Minnesota, \$5,547,000,000; Michigan, \$5,427,000,000, and Indiana, \$5,195,000,000. No other State is credited with as much as \$5,000,000,000.

When the comparisons are applied on a per capita basis, however, a very different showing is made. The highest per capita figure for wealth in the hands of individuals and commercial organizations—that is, exclusive of the non-taxable property owned by governmental, educational, charitable, and religious institutions—is given for Nevada, \$4,865. Next in order come Iowa, with \$3,345; North Dakota, \$3,210; California, \$3,113; Nebraska, \$2,954; Montana, \$2,743; Colorado, \$2,668; Kansas, \$2,525; Oregon, \$2,523, and Illinois, \$2,507. In no other State was the figure as high as \$2,500. Only three States—Illinois, California, and Iowa—for which the total valuations were high, also showed high per capita figures.

That assessed valuations do not, in themselves, furnish any index to the actual wealth of the various States is brought out in a striking manner by a table showing the ratios between assessed and estimated true valuations of property throughout the United States. These ratios vary from 1.17 per

cent. in Iowa to 100 per cent. in New Hampshire and Wyoming. In 11 States they are 33 1-3 per cent. or less; in 24 States, 50 per cent. or less, and in 13 States, 66 2-3 per cent. or more.

As to the relation which our own total wealth bears to the wealth of Great Britain and Germany, statistics properly comparable are not available. It is known, however, that in 1903 the wealth of Great Britain and Ireland was estimated at \$72,909,000,000, and that of Germany in 1908 at \$77,864,000,000. It is not believed that either of these countries has in late years increased its wealth at a rate so rapid as the one which prevailed here. Moreover, when the present war is over, it will probably be found that their wealth "has been very materially reduced through actual destruction of property and the halt that has taken place in productive activity."

—Weather Bureau

A new weekly weather forecast, designed especially to aid farmers in planning their farm operations and shippers of perishable products to handle their goods with reference to expected weather conditions, was inaugurated Apr 20 by the United States Weather Bureau, and will be continued during the crop season.

The forecasts will be prepared at Washington on Tuesday morning, and will cover the week commencing Wednesday, and will be telegraphed to the State distributing centers of the Weather Bureau, where they will be immediately printed and put in the mails to reach the weekly newspapers in the territory of each station early Wednesday, especially in the wheat and cotton belts.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

—Examinations inquiry

That efforts of midshipmen to obtain advance information as to the questions to be asked on their examinations were systematic and continuous, that a large proportion of the class benefited by them at the last examination and that theft was resorted to for the purpose of securing the questions were the startling facts brought out at the first session (June 7)

	United States			
	1912	1904	1900	Inc., 1912 Over 1900 Amount P.C.
TOTAL WEALTH.....	\$187,739,000,000	\$107,104,000,000	\$88,517,000,000	\$99,222,000,000 112.1
Real property taxed.....	\$98,363,000,000	\$55,510,000,000	\$46,324,000,000	\$52,039,000,000 112.3
Real property exempt.....	12,314,000,000	6,831,000,000	6,212,000,000	6,102,000,000 95.8
Live stock	6,238,000,000	4,073,000,000	3,306,000,000	2,932,000,000 88.6
Agricultural products.....	5,240,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,455,000,000	3,785,000,000 260.1
Farm implements and machinery	1,368,000,000	844,000,000	749,000,000	619,000,000 82.6
Gold & silver coin & bullion	2,617,000,000	1,998,000,000	1,677,000,000	940,000,000 56.1
Mfg. machinery, tools, etc	6,091,000,000	3,297,000,000	2,541,000,000	3,550,000,000 139.7
Railroads and their equipm'ts	16,149,000,000	11,244,000,000	9,035,000,000	7,114,000,000 78.7
Street-railways	4,597,000,000	2,219,000,000	1,576,000,000	3,021,000,000 191.6
Telephone systems	1,081,000,000	585,000,000	400,000,000	681,000,000 170.2
Privately owned central elec. light and power stations..	2,099,000,000	562,000,000	402,000,000	1,697,000,000 422.1
Furniture, vehicles, etc....	8,463,000,000	5,750,000,000	4,880,000,000	3,683,000,000 78.2
Shipping and canals.....	1,491,000,000	846,000,000	537,000,000	954,000,000 177.6
Clothing and pers'l adornm'ts	4,295,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,295,000,000 114.7
*Manufactured products	14,694,000,000	7,409,000,000	6,087,000,000	8,607,000,000 141.4
All other	2,639,000,000	1,528,000,000	1,330,000,000	1,309,000,000 98.4

*Other than clothing and personal adornments, furniture, vehicles and kindred property.

of the court of inquiry appointed by Secretary Daniels to investigate the use of unfair means in recitations and examinations at the Naval Academy. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department by ten cases where midshipmen had been recommended for dismissal.

The cheating was discovered in the examinations in French and Spanish, advance copies of the examination papers having been found in the handwriting of one of the midshipmen. It developed that more than one hundred students had access to these sheets. By June 28 the defendants numbered twenty-three, and 7 midshipmen had been recommended for dismissal.

Public hearings were ended July 15.

In his address Judge Advocate Watts insisted that the evidence indicated the guilt of seven original defendants. These saw one or more of the papers received through the mail by Midshipman J. E. Moss, and it was asserted by the Judge Advocate that they undoubtedly recognized them as the examination papers which were to be given out. Five additional defendants the Judge Advocate considered guilty on the same grounds. In the case of T. R. Denny the Judge Advocate stated that the facts did not incriminate him, though he saw the papers for a short time. Five midshipmen were declared culpable on other grounds by the Judge Advocate.

Those in whose cases the Judge Advocate found nothing culpable were: A. D. Struble, W. J. Nunnally, G. R. Burnen, W. J. Confer, H. H. Harrison, A. C. Rogers, George D. Price, R. J. Walker, and T. R. Denny. None of these but Denny saw the original papers.

In spite of conflicting statements and admitting that he had testified falsely under oath Midshipman C. M. Reagle in his final testimony was given much weight in the argument of the Judge Advocate. He contended that Reagle had been under coercion in the first instance, but had decided to tell the truth. He pointed to Reagle's statement that Nelson had sent him to the department, secured keys from him and also told him to find if the number of the mimeographing machine had been changed.

The Judge Advocate claimed that if by any chance the midshipmen who used the original papers did not recognize them as advance copies of the examination, they knew positively when they received the examination officially, and were guilty of a fraud in failing to report it and submitting their papers.

A distinction was drawn by the Judge Advocate, as did the board of investigation and Admiral Fullam, between the case of three midshipmen who saw the mimeograph sheets and those who saw copies made from them directly or indirectly. The Judge Advocate said that it was natural to suppose that the matter changed form more and more as it was copied by different midshipmen. Representative James Hayes Robert Moss, of counsel for the defendants, replied briefly to

the Judge Advocate. All the defendants stated to the court that they had full opportunity of presenting their cases.

The court of inquiry completed its work July 24 and forwarded the sealed record of its proceedings and its findings to Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. Announcement of the findings will await the action of Mr. Daniels.

Two midshipmen were ordered dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a dozen others disciplined, and radical changes in the method of examinations recommended as the result of the inquiry into the "gouging" scandal, it was officially announced Aug 15.

On the recommendation of Secretary Daniels, President Wilson signed the orders of dismissal, and the Secretary, following recommendations from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Judge Advocate of the navy, and the Secretary's Advisory Council, approved the penalties imposed in other cases.

The court did not sustain the action taken by the superintendent of the academy in recommending for dismissal seven midshipmen, who, it was charged, had seen mimeograph copies of the examination sheets and knew what they were before they took the examination. It was the superintendent's recommendation against these midshipmen which stirred up the furor at the Naval Academy and in political circles and led to the appeal to Secretary Daniels, which resulted in the appointment of a court of inquiry.

The following disciplinary recommendations of the court of inquiry were approved:

Dismissed: Midshipmen Ralph M. Nelson, Jr., and Charles M. Reagle.

Turned back into the succeeding class: Midshipmen Leonard P. Weasel, James E. Waddell, Horace R. Whittaker, and William H. Hopkins, Jr.

To be placed at the foot of his class: Midshipman E. B. Hough.

Commission as Ensign withheld three months and restricted to limits of ship or station for that period: Midshipman R. Burhen, for attempting to communicate with a witness segregated by order of the court.

To receive seventy-five demerits: Midshipman Davis Glick, who was found to be involved in irregularities other than those connected with the examination.

To receive fifty demerits: Midshipmen Herbert W. Jackson and Albert L. Hutson, for being parties to the transmission of a threatening letter from Midshipman Nelson to another midshipman to prevent him from giving certain testimony.

To be reprimanded for having seen "turbine sheets," or engineering recitation questions, although having had no part in original acquisition of these sheets: Midshipmen C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch, and C. C. Vickrey.

E. B. Hough, on several occasions, in company with Midshipman R. M. Nelson, Jr., surreptitiously took "turbine sheets," which he used.

In addition to those made parties to the inquiry, the findings give the names of 118 members, or 63.4 per cent, of the first class, 159 members, or 80 per cent, of the second class, as having had prior to the examination in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope." Midshipmen Nelson and Reagle were dismissed Aug 16.

Secretary Daniels directed Acting Secretary Roosevelt Sept 1 to order the transfer of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam to command of the Pacific reserve fleet. Rear Admiral Fullam had been superintendent of the Naval Academy since Feb, 1914, and it was under-

stood that he was relieved from that duty because of the recent examination scandals at the Academy.

Rear Admiral Fullam assumed his new duties on Sept 20. Secretary Daniels Sept 8 issued orders detaching nearly every head of the department at the Academy who had served there for two years or more. It was denied, however, that this wholesale transfer of officers was the outgrowth of the recent investigation into "gouging" scandals at the Academy. Captain Edward W. Elberle relieved Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Sept 20.

—Hazing

Seven midshipmen were arrested June 30 on hazing charges.

Secretary Daniels Sept 9 received a report from the Acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis recommending the dismissal of six or seven midshipmen for hazing, or for giving false testimony at the hazing investigation just completed. Although Secretary Daniels refused to disclose the names of the men, he notified them of the findings of the board of inquiry, offering an opportunity to explain. In addition to the middies recommended for dismissal, the board, through the Acting Superintendent, urged disciplinary action in regard to many other students. Most of those affected were found guilty of having assumed too much authority over under classmen and of having otherwise made themselves objectionable. Inquiry into the charges was undertaken by a special board which the head of the academy approved immediately after the investigation into the cribbing scandal.

President Wilson, Oct 1, issued orders meting out punishment to twenty-five midshipmen in three classes at the Naval Academy at Annapolis for hazing. The sweeping and drastic order directed the dismissal of six midshipmen, the suspension of four others for one year, without pay, and turning back of fifteen midshipmen into the next lower class.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

The surplus of the United States Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies, Dec 31, 1914, after charging off dividends on United States Steel stock, and amounts written off on account of capital expenditures, for special funds and for sundry adjustments and account, was \$171,062,281.

The total net earnings, by quarters from 1910 to 1914, were:

Year	1st Quar.	2d Quar.	3d Quar.	4th Quar.
1914	\$17,994,381	\$20,457,596	\$22,276,002	\$10,933,170
1913	\$14,226,801	41,219,813	38,450,400	23,036,349
1912	17,826,973	25,102,265	30,063,512	35,185,557
1911	23,519,203	28,108,520	29,522,725	23,105,115
1910	37,616,876	40,170,960	37,365,187	25,901,730

The net earnings by months for 1914 were:

January, 1914	4,941,337
February, 1914	5,655,611
March, 1914	7,397,433
April, 1914	6,920,679
May, 1914	7,584,926
June, 1914	7,215,083
July, 1914	7,475,903
August, 1914	6,690,804
September, 1914	4,845,823
October, 1914	5,580,533
November, 1914	2,798,388
December, 1914	2,554,249

At a special meeting of directors of the United States Steel Corporation Mar 16 the by-laws were amended to reduce the number of directors from 24 to 18. Thomas Murray, assistant secretary of the company, resigned as a director. As there were 5 vacancies previous to Mr. Murray's resignation the board stands 18.

See also

ACCIDENT PREVENTION — UNITED STATES
STEEL CORPORATION
LABOR—IN SPECIFIC TRADES—STEEL TRADE

—Anti-trust litigation

The United States Steel Corporation, the largest industrial enterprise in the country, was acquitted in Trenton, N. J., of the charge of being an illegal combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. By the unanimous decision of the four judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the Government's petition for the dissolution of the corporation was denied June 3. The court held that the Steel Corporation, in acquiring its foreign and domestic trade had not violated the Sherman act, and refused all the injunctions prayed for in the Government's petition.

Attorney General Gregory announced June 4 that an appeal would be taken by the Government to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FEATURES OF DECISION IN STEEL SUIT

Government's petition for an injunction was denied.

Corporation's domestic and foreign trade held to be not in violation of the Sherman act.

Price-fixing agreements, which followed the Gary dinners, held to be unlawful, but court saw no reason why injunction should be granted in view of the fact that the corporation ceased to hold the "meetings" before the suit was filed.

Decision allowed the Government to move for the retention of the court's jurisdiction in the case if such price-fixing practices were renewed; but suggested that the matter might now be controlled by the Federal Trade Commission.

Court applied test for monopoly and restraint of trade laid down by Supreme Court and came to the conclusion that the Steel Corporation was "not guilty."

Size of enterprise not a test of monopoly.

Court found that corporation had neither monopolistic control nor power to restrain trade, since the proportion of trade increase was materially greater on the part of its competitors than its own.

Court found nothing improper in the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

Court said that facts and figures show that there was no possibility of Lake Superior ore monopoly.

The Government's suit was begun Oct 26, 1911. The defendants named in the original bill of complaint were the Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries and J. P. Morgan (deceased), Charles Steele, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick, James Gayley, William H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel G. Reid, Norman B. Ream, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., P. A. B. Widener and William P. Palmer, past or present directors of the Steel Corporation, together with certain companies, known as the James J. Hill interests, and Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichols and J. H.

Gruber, who were sued as trustees of the Hill companies.

In brief, the general charge against the defendants was that some of the companies in themselves were combinations in restraint of trade and that the creation of the Steel Corporation, which took in the steel and certain other companies named in the suit, was "an attempt to monopolize and a monopolization" in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The final decree in the suit of the Federal Government against the United States Steel Corporation was filed in the District Court of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., Sept 10.

Attorney-General Gregory filed with the U. S. Supreme Court Oct 28 a petition for appeal in the Steel Trust suit. The appeal was taken from the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, June 3, 1915.

Henry E. Colton, special attorney for the Department of Justice, filed with the U. S. Supreme Court Nov 10 an order granted by the District Court of New Jersey extending until March 15, 1916, the date for the filing by the Department of its condensed testimony given in the anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

The Department of Justice had been hoping to have the steel appeal argued before the adjournment of the Supreme Court in the spring. It was hoped to have a decision before the Presidential campaign of the summer of 1916. The postponement of the time within which summaries of the testimony must be filled indicated that this hope might not be fulfilled. It now became possible that the decision of the case might not be announced before the court reconvenes in Oct, 1916.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

According to *Science*, Nov 5, construction is about to begin on a laboratory building, to cost \$100,000, to be erected by the University of California on the new 456-acre site just purchased by the University of California, at a cost of \$55,000, for its citrus experiment station and graduate school of tropical agriculture at Riverside. The director of this work of agricultural research at Riverside is Dr. Herbert J. Webber, former professor of plant breeding in Cornell University.

UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFORT

The charter of the new University of Frankfort, at Frankfort on the Maine, says *The Independent*, was signed by the Kaiser Aug 1.

The new university has only three faculties of the conventional four. Law, medicine and philosophy are present, but instead of the fourth, theology, there are two other departments, natural science and economic and social science. This last will incorporate the previously existing Academy of Social and Commercial Science, which in 1914 had over a thousand students. One of its objects is the training of public officials and business men.

The University of Frankfort also includes other existing institutions of learning, among

them the Royal Institution of Experimental Therapy, under the direction of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan. The endowment is two million dollars and the city will give it a liberal appropriation. It starts off with forty-nine professors, thirteen assistant professors and eighteen docents. Like the other German universities, it is coeducational.

See also

ADDICKS, FRANZ

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Governor Dunne in July signed the bill giving \$5,000,000 to the University of Illinois for the biennium. It is the largest grant made in a single law to any university in the United States.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Michigan Legislature has appropriated \$350,000 for the erection of a new university library building for the University of Michigan.

The sum of about \$400,000 was subscribed in the University of Michigan alumni campaign for \$1,000,000 with which to build and endow a home for the Michigan Union, as a memorial to Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus, says *Science*, Oct 20.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Dr. William J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., the noted surgeons, decided to establish a \$1,000,000 foundation for medical research and to place the foundation, under certain restrictions, in the hands of the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents.

It is planned that interest from the fund be used in research work at Rochester, open to graduate university medical students.

At a meeting of the medical college faculty Feb 8 the plan was approved by a vote of 39 to 26.

The terms of the agreement between the university and the Drs. Mayo of Rochester were made public in St. Paul, Minn., May 24. When the university opens in Sept the Mayo Foundation of the University of Minnesota, as it will be known, will be ready to commence operations. The contract leaves no control in the hands of the Mayos after the probationary period is up and the State finally accepts the endowment. The only condition is that part of the work shall be done in Rochester.

By unanimous vote of the ten members present, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota June 9 adopted the report of a sub-committee for the establishment of courses in graduate medical instruction at Rochester, Minn., in connection with the Mayo Foundation for medical education and research. This was the final action by the board in accepting the \$1,500,000 foundation offer.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

See

BESSEY, CHARLES EDWIN

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The inauguration of Edward Kidder Graham as president of the University of North Carolina took place Apr 21.

UNIVERSITY OF OHIO

Appropriations for two new buildings to meet the needs of the University of Ohio and for additional tracts of farm land west of the Olentangy were voted in Apr through the finance committee of the lower branch of the legislature. These extensions would involve an expenditure of \$340,000. A domestic-science building to cost \$150,000 and a shop building for manual training to cost \$120,000 are provided. Ninety acres of land would be purchased west of the Olentangy River at a probable cost of \$70,000.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The new building of the Evans Museum and Dental Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was dedicated Feb 22. The plant represents an investment of \$1,000,000. The building is the gift of the famous American dentist, Thomas W. Evans, who died in Paris in 1907.

The dismissal of Assistant Professor Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, which so profoundly stirred the academic world in the summer, had most important results. By a sweeping resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held in Philadelphia, Dec 20, the status of the entire teaching body of the university was reorganized, while assurances were given that no professor would be dropped by the Board except after the case had been passed upon not only by the academic group to which the teacher belonged, but also by a committee of nine representing each one of the faculties, which should sit in the case in direct personal conjunction with a committee of the trustees. Moreover, the terms of assistant professors were lengthened and assurances given that no professor would be dropped without a year's warning, while instructors holding yearly appointments were to have notice on April 1 if their appointments were to be terminated or renewed. Other important changes in the statutes of the university were made.

See also

NEARING, DR. SCOTT
TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The Committee of Inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, appointed to report upon conditions at the University of Utah, made a preliminary summary of findings which was printed in the *Nation* of June 3. With regard to the nature of the grounds given by the president as his reasons for recommending the dismissal of certain professors on Mar 17, the committee found that the charges of (a) uttering in a private conversation with a colleague an unfavorable opinion of the chairman of the Board of Regents and (b) speaking, in a private conversation, in "a very un-

complimentary way of the University administration" were not proper grounds for the dismissal of University teachers. The committee also found that the attitude of the president of the University and chairman of the Board of Regents toward this question unjustifiable in general and was especially unsuitable in officials of a State university.

With regard to the procedure followed by the president and the Board of Regents in the dismissals, the Committee found that the principal charge against Prof. Knowlton was accepted as true without investigation, that the Board dismissed him without knowing the source of the accusation and that in dismissing him it did not take into account considerations of equity.

The Committee further found that in its "Public Statement" of Mar 17 the Board of Regents defined the limits of freedom of speech in the University in a way which alone was sufficient to give any member of the faculty an adequate reason for resigning forthwith.

The Committee's fourth point was that one of the causes of the resignation of members of the University faculty was the existence of conditions before Mar 17, such that the faculty had no proper means of bringing its views on University matters—when its views differed from those of the president—to the notice of the governing body.

Fifth, the Committee found evidence that, under the present administration of the University, there has existed a tendency to repress legitimate utterances (on the part of both faculty and students) upon religious, political, or economic questions, when such utterances were thought likely to arouse the disapproval of influential persons or organizations.

Sixth, the Committee found it to be established by sufficient evidence that the Governor of the State (who is not a member of the Board of Regents) brought pressure upon the University authorities to have them curb or discipline any teachers who had passed favorably upon the speech of the class valedictorian of 1914—the speech containing certain sentiments of which the Governor disapproved.

In its seventh finding, the Committee stated that for the charge that sectarian religious influence was responsible for certain appointments and for one demotion, some circumstantial evidence was laid before the Committee; but they did not find this evidence such as to enable it to judge of the motives of the president and the Board of Regents in making these appointments and this demotion.

Lastly, the Committee said that one of the gravest and most regrettable features of the crisis was the attitude still maintained by the Board of Regents towards numerous petitions asking for a thorough public investigation of the recent incidents and of general university conditions.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Prof. Henry Suzzalo, of Columbia University was chosen president of the University of Washington May 18.

URANIUM*See***BREVIUM
RADIUM****URUGUAY.**

Pres. Wilson on Jan 25 nominated Robert Emmett Jeffery, of Newport, Ark., to be Minister to Uruguay, succeeding Nicolay A. Grevstad.

Dr. Feliciano Viera was March 1 elected President of Uruguay. In the new cabinet Pedro Cosio retained the portfolio of Minister of Finance and Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco that of Public Works. Manuel Otero was appointed the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Pres. Viera was inaugurated March 3. The cabinet is composed of Dr. Manuel B. Otero, Minister of Foreign Relations; Dr. Baltasar Brun, Minister of Interior; Dr. Pedro Cosio, Minister of Finance; General Segundo Bazano, Minister of War and Marine; Dr. Juan José Amezaña, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Minister of Public Works; Dr. José Espalter, Minister of Education.

*See also***EIGHT HOUR LAW—URUGUAY****—Finance***See***NATIONAL CITY BANK****UTAH***See subhead UTAH
under***CHILDREN'S LAWS****LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES****PROHIBITION****WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION****VAILLANT, Marie-Edouard**

Edouard Vaillant, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Seine, died in Paris, Dec 18, at the age of 76 years. He was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1893. He was born in 1840, was a Doctor of Science, and studied medicine both in France and Germany. During his sojourn at Heidelberg University he affiliated himself with the Internationale—the International Workingmen's Association. At the time of the Franco-Prussian War he returned to Paris, being attached to the National Guard, and during the siege of Paris devoted himself to spreading the doctrines of the Internationale. When the insurrection of the Paris Communists was suppressed in 1871, M. Vaillant was obliged to flee to England and was condemned to death. When amnesty was declared he returned to France. He concerned himself with a new militant political movement, and was elected in 1884 a municipal Councilor of Paris. Later he was elected several times a Deputy, and in 1913 was a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. On that occasion M. Poincaré was elected on the second ballot with 483 votes, Jules Pams receiving 296, and Edouard Vaillant 69.

VALUATION, Assessed*United States*

According to the decennial investigation of

the Census Bureau, the assessed valuation of all property subject to ad valorem taxation in 1912 for the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia is reported as \$69,452,936,104. There was a constant increase in assessed valuations from 1860 to 1912, except during the period from 1860 to 1870. The most marked increase was between 1902 and 1912, in which period the assessed valuation of all property increased \$34,114,619,221, or 96.5 per cent. This increase was due in part to changes in the bases of assessment in certain States, notably Kansas and Ohio. The per capita assessed valuation of all property increased from \$448.33 in 1902 to \$715.48 in 1912, the increase being 59.6 per cent, while the average tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation decreased from \$2.05 in 1902 to \$1.94 in 1912, the decrease being 5.4 per cent.

The total levies of ad valorem taxes for all purposes in the United States as a whole for 1912 amounted to \$1,349,841,038, and for 1902 to \$724,736,539, the increase being 86.3 per cent.

VANADIUM*See***RADIUM****VAN AMRINGE, John Howard**

Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia University, died in Morristown, N. J., Sept 10. He was born in 1835.

VAN DEMAN, Henry Elias

Professor Henry E. Van Deman, a noted pomologist, died in Washington, D. C., Apr 28.

VANDERBILT, Alfred Gwynne

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, went down with the *Lusitania*, May 7, aged 37.

The will was filed in New York City, May 29. The estate was valued at \$30,000,000. Under the will, Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, his second wife, receives \$2,000,000 under an antenuptial agreement, an additional \$1,000,000 outright, and the income for life from \$5,000,000, the principal to be bequeathed by her will. She also receives three country places in New York State and all real estate and personalty in England, except moneys and securities. No mention is made in the will of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, who divorced Mr. Vanderbilt. She received a settlement at the time of the divorce. The bulk of the estate is left to Alfred G., Jr., and George Vanderbilt, sons of the second marriage. William H. Vanderbilt, son of the first marriage, receives \$5,000,000 left in trust to testator by his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Son is to have the use of estate at Newport, R. I., until twenty-one, when he is to become the owner of the property, and also receives the money bequest. He received large sums during the lifetime of his father. All employees of five years' service are remembered. There was no bequest to charities or other public institutions. Mr. Vanderbilt received about \$30,000,000 from the estate of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, which included his income from a trust fund. Although invested in gilt edge securities the estate to-day is no larger than when he received it, indicating Mr. Vanderbilt's large expenditures.

VAN DER POORTEN-SCHWARTZ, Joost
Marius Willem ["Maarten Maartens,"
pseud.]

"Maarten Maartens," the Dutch novelist, died at Zeist, Holland, Aug 4, aged 56.

VAN HORNE, Sir William Cornelius

Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, for over thirty years a moving spirit in the operation and extension of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, died in Montreal, Sept 11, at the age of 72.

VAN MILLINGEN, Alexander

Prof. Alexander Van Millingen, one of the most distinguished students of history in England, died, Sept 15, according to a dispatch from London. He was born in 1841.

VANNUTELLI, Cardinal Serafino

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, died in Rome, Aug 19, at the age of 81.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Gifts amounting to \$356,000 were announced at the commencement exercises held at Vassar College June 9th. Of this amount \$200,000 was from the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation, \$50,000 from the alumnae, \$90,000 from the various classes and \$16,000 promised. All of this money was turned in toward the \$1,000,000 fund which the college authorities are striving to raise.

The inauguration Oct 13 of Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as President of Vassar College was the climax of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. Representatives of the leading institutions of learning of the United States and foreign colleges attended the exercises.

VASSILIEFF, Gen. Dimitry Stephanovitz

Maj.-Gen. Dimitry Stephanovitz Vassilieff, 44 years old, Acting Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, and in that capacity in charge of the buying of war supplies for Russia in this country, died Mar 6 in New York City.

VASZARY, Cardinal Claudius Francis

The death of Cardinal Claudius Francis Vaszary was announced Sept 4. Cardinal Vaszary, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, was created a Cardinal in 1893. He was born at Keszthely, Hungary, in 1832.

VATICAN

The proposal of Holland to open a legation accredited to the Holy See was accepted by Cardinal Gasparri the Papal Secretary of State, May 3, after several interviews with the representative of the Dutch government.

VEEDER, Major Albert, M.D.

Dr. Major Albert Veeder, who demonstrated the relation between flies and typhoid, died at Lyons, N. Y., Nov 16, aged 67 years.

VEGETARIANISM

"Using the resources of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Battle Creek Sanitarium,"

says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Benedict and Roth have made observations on both men and women who had subsisted on a vegetarian diet for a considerable period of time, extending, on the average over several years. The results indicate that the nutritional process of vegetarians are essentially like those of non-vegetarians. Thus, a comparison of the heat production per twenty-four hours showed that the men vegetarians produced 25.5 calories per kilogram and the non-vegetarian men of like height and weight 26.4 calories. On the basis of the heat per square meter of body surface per twenty-four hours, the vegetarians showed 798 calories, as compared with 828 calories for the non-vegetarians.

"With the women the correspondent values per kilogram of body weight were 24.6 calories for the vegetarians and 25.0 calories for the non-vegetarians, and per square meter of body surface 753 calories for the vegetarians, compared with 766 calories for the non-vegetarians."

May

VENEZUELA

The National Congress May 3, by a unanimous ballot, elected General Juan Vicente Gomez, President of Venezuela for the term 1915-22.

August

Advices reaching Curacao from Venezuela, Aug 26, stated that the revolution begun in Sept, 1914, in the eastern part of Venezuela had been crushed. The revolutionists were defeated by government forces and their leader, General Horatio du Charme, was killed. At the outset of the revolt, General du Charme won a measure of success and was reported to be well supported in the region in which the movement was inaugurated.

General Horatio Ducharme, chief of the field forces of the Venezuelan revolutionists, was captured at Maturin, near the eastern coast of Venezuela, on Aug 23 and publicly put to death, in compliance with the orders of President José Vicente Gomez, according to mail advices received in New Orleans Sept 24 via Panama. General Ducharme had a commission as lieutenant general under General José Manuel Hernandez, popularly known as "El Mocho," in whose name the revolution against the Gomez government was being prosecuted.

A large detachment of General Ducharme's troops were reported to have escaped at the time of his capture by government troops, who surprised him at Maturin. It was said that General Ducharme was put to death without trial, the commander of the government troops having been given orders to take no prisoners among the rebels.

The revolution, in the name of Gen. Hernandez, was started more than a year before, yet the Gomez army had been unable to suppress the movement. Several thousand guerilla fighters were said to be operating in the Eastern States, and were very active except in the immediate vicinity of Bolivar.

See also

GOMEZ, JUAN VICENTE

VENTILATION*See*

ELEVATED RAILROADS—FRESH AIR COACHES
STREET RAILWAY—FRESH AIR CARS

VERMONT.

The relations and responsibilities of the different departments of the State government and their attitude toward the people were discussed at length by Governor C. W. Gates in his inaugural message Ja 7. In referring to road construction, the Governor said that the State, by recognizing the towns as partners and aiding liberally such municipalities as would help themselves, had stimulated municipal pride until all but two towns had taken advantage of the highway law.

See also subhead VERMONT under

CANCER — NEW ENGLAND — CAMPAIGNS
AGAINST
EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS
PROHIBITION
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

VIALE, Vice Adm. Leone*See*

ITALY

VICKERS, Col. Thomas Edward

Colonel T. E. Vickers, a pioneer in the British armament industry, died in London, Oct 19 at the age of eighty-two years.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.

7500 employees of the Victor Talking Machine Company of Camden, N. J., on Oct 4 begin working eight hours a day without any reduction in pay, instead of nine hours as formerly. The change it was reported would result in a reduction of the company's profits by \$1,000,000 in the first year, but certain adjustments and improvements in three years were expected to bring back the old profits.

See also

PRICE MAINTENANCE — VICTOR TALKING
MACHINE CO. VS. R. H. MACY & CO.

VICTORIA CROSS

The V. C. was awarded to a bandsman Ja 11.

The Victoria Cross was conferred Feb 18 on Lance Corporal Michael O'Leary, who killed 8 and practically captured an enemy's position himself. Eleven other Victoria Crosses for conspicuous bravery in the field have been bestowed. Four of the recipients were killed in the performance of winning the honor or since. One of those to receive the decoration, Surgeon Leake, won the cross in the Boer war and now gets the clasp. Several knighthoods also were bestowed. The military honors include a C.B. for Prince Arthur of Connaught.

At Buckingham Palace June 22 Sergeant O'Leary received his Victoria Cross from the King for his exploit on Feb 1.

Among the eight Victoria Crosses given June 23 three went to Canadians. The Canadian recipients were Capt. Francis Scrimger, of the army medical service; Color Ser-

geant Fred Hall, of the Eighth Canadian Battalion, and Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, of the Thirteenth Canadian Battalion, all for extreme bravery in the neighborhood of Ypres.

It was officially announced June 25 that the Victoria Cross had been awarded to Lieut. Commander Martin E. Nasmith for taking his submarine into the Sea of Marmora and sinking various Turkish transports, stoneships, and a gunboat.

Among the men to whom ten "V. C.'s" were awarded by the King June 29 were: Wemadar Mir Dast, who, when no British officers were left, gathered together the remnants of the frontier force to which he was attached and assumed effective command until retirement was ordered and who also carried no fewer than eight British and Indian officers to safety under heavy fire; Sergt. Major Barter who, with the aid of bombs and eight volunteers, captured 105 Germans and 500 yards of their trenches; and Private John Lynn of the Lancashire Fusiliers who, although almost overcome by the German gas, mounted his machine gun on the parapet of his trench and checked the further advance of the foe. He died the following day from the effects of the gas.

As a result of a report by Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, commander of the allied fleet in the Dardanelles, published in *The Official Gazette*, Aug 5, six Victoria Crosses and numerous other decorations were awarded.

With the exception of one, which is given to Commander Eric Gascoigne Robinson for twice going alone into a Turkish gun position, and each time destroying a four-inch gun, the crosses go to officers and men who displayed conspicuous bravery in connection with the running ashore of the steamer *River Clyde*, from which troops were landed. The men who won the decoration for this work were Commander Edward Unwin, who, seeing that the lighters on which the men were to reach the shore from the *River Clyde* were not properly placed, waded into water waist deep under a heavy fire and worked until he got the lighters into proper position; and Midshipmen G. L. Drewry and W. St. A. Malleson and Seamen W. C. Williams and George Mackenzie, who assisted Commander Unwin.

Twelve Canadians, all non-commissioned officers, receive the Victoria Cross for conspicuous valor on the field of battle, according to the *Official Gazette*, Aug 5. They are Corporal A. B. Ritchie, Gunner H. E. Wilkinson and J. W. A. Donaldson of the First Brigade, Canadian Artillery; Sergt. A. R. Milburn, Corporal R. F. Baker, Gunner A. W. James, and G. C. Olsen of the Second Brigade; E. J. Busby, G. Inkster, Sergts. W. J. Jordan, L. Scott and Corporal B. Stevens of the Princess Patricia of Connaught's Canadian Light Infantry.

The granting of six Victoria Crosses to naval officers and seamen in connection with the landing on Gallipoli Peninsula brought the number of those honors gained by the senior service during the war up to 10, says *The Dundee Advertiser*. Since the decoration was instituted 51 have been granted, in addition to 4 which have been won by "the Jollies." As only a few over 600 Crosses had been bestowed during the past sixty years, the navy's proportion is high, considering the comparatively few opportunities for individual gallantry presented afloat. The total number of Victoria Crosses awarded up to Nov. during the present war—88—exceeds by 10 the number given in South Africa, but as yet it is far short of the 132 granted during the Indian Mutiny and 111 during the Baltic and Crimean campaigns.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—AIR OPERATIONS JUNE 8
GRENFELL, CAPT. FRANCIS

VILKITSKY EXPEDITION

See

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—VILKITSKY EXPEDITION

VILLIERS, Victor Albert George Child

See

JERSEY, EARL OF

VIRGINIA

See

"JITNEY" BUSES—VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

VITAL STATISTICS

In the registration area of the United States in 1913 with an estimated population of \$63,298,718, covering 24 states, there were 890,484 deaths. Deaths in 1913 showed a slight increase over 1912 and were at an average of 14.1 per thousand of population, according to figures made public by the Census Bureau Feb. 8. The death rate per thousand of population in New York city in 1913 was 14.3, Rochester 14.6, Syracuse 15.7, and Buffalo 15.8. Chicago was 15.1, Boston 16.4, Philadelphia 15.7, Pittsburg 17.1, Baltimore 18.

Following are the rates for the States included within the registration area:

California, 14.5; Colorado, 11.5; Connecticut, 15; Indiana, 13.3; Kentucky, 13.3; Maine, 15.3; Maryland, 16.2; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 16.3; Minnesota, 15.4; Missouri, 12.5; Montana, 12; New Hampshire, 17.1; New Jersey, 14.3; New York, 15; North Carolina (figures relate only to municipalities having a population of 1000 or over in 1900), 16.8; Ohio, 13.8; Pennsylvania, 14.6; Rhode Island, 15; Utah, 11; Vermont, 15.8; Virginia, 13.9; Washington, 8.5; and Wisconsin, 11.5.

The lowest death rate shown by any registration State was that for Washington, 8.5 per 1000, while New Hampshire's rate, 17.1 was the highest.

In sixty-seven cities taken together the death rate among the whites in 1913 was 15.3 per cent, while among the negroes it was 26.

The average age at death for both sexes

from all causes combined was 39.8, for males alone 39.2 and for females alone 40.6. The corresponding averages for 1912 were 40.6, 39.9, and 41.4.

Nearly 18 per cent of all deaths were of infants under 1 year of age, and more than 25 per cent. were of children under 5 years. After the first five years of age, according to the report, deaths are most frequent among persons between 70 and 74.

The death rate from tuberculosis of all forms declined from 149.5 per 100,000 population in 1912 to 147.6 per 100,000 in 1913. The death rate from apoplexy and organic heart diseases also declined. There has been a general decline in deaths due to typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup and pneumonia since 1900.

On the other hand, there has been an almost continuous increase from year to year since 1900 in the death rates from cancer, nephritis and other causes.

There were 9,988 suicides in the registration area in 1913, the rate being 15.8 per 100,000 population, a slight decrease as compared with 1912, when the rate was 16.

During the year the number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents and injuries was 2,488, while the number due to injuries and accidents caused by other vehicles (principally horse drawn) was 2,381, and the number caused by animals (principally horses) was 540. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 1758, 2221 and 543.

See also

DEATH RATE
FRANCE—BIRTH RATE
INFANT MORTALITY
NEGROES—MORTALITY STATISTICS
SOCIETY

VIVISECTION

See

ANIMAL RESEARCH

VOLCANOES

See also

LASSEN PEAK

Alaska

It was reported May 24 that Iliamna volcano and an unidentified peak on the west coast of Cook Inlet had been in eruption since the 18th.

Hawaii

The volcanoes of Kilauea and Mauna Loa were both active during the winter of 1914-15, furnishing the rather unusual spectacle of lava lakes within 22 miles of each other, but at a difference in altitude of practically 10,000 feet. The activity of Mauna Loa, as observed from Kilauea, lasted forty-eight days, from Nov. 25, 1914, until Jan. 11, 1915. At Kilauea, the first permanent open pool of magma was formed on Oct. 3, 1914, and this pool increased in size and rose until a maximum height of 363 feet below the rim of the crater Halemaumau was reached on Jan. 4, 1915. After that time the lake slowly subsided with temporary rises and pauses. The activity of both volcanoes is treated in some detail in *Science*, July 30, 1915.

Italy

Following the earthquake of Aug 11, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli suddenly became active and sent up great clouds of steam and smoke.

Mount Etna, it was said, was pouring forth lava, which threatened the Sicilian villages near its base. Two new craters opened on the summit on the eastern side and from them lava threatened the destruction of the Casino del Inglese.

The great peak of Stromboli was capped with black clouds, and torrents of lava flowed into the sea.

The peak of Vesuvius filled the entire country about Naples with heavy vapor, and the villagers about its base fled to the city, bringing their household goods in every conceivable vehicle and on their own backs. No fresh earthquake shocks were felt.

For the first time in history, so far as known, the three volcanoes of Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli were in active eruption at the same time. None of the eruptions was serious, however, according to a despatch from Rome Sept 20.

—Marine

Reports of a terrifying volcanic eruption at sea June 19th were brought to Yokohama, Japan, by incoming steamships. The disturbance was probably the cause of an earthquake shock in central Japan on the 20th, the heaviest experienced in several years, which damaged a number of houses but caused no loss of life.

The marine eruption took place at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, about 70 miles to the southeast of Fatsizio or Hachijo Island, which is 150 miles directly south of Yokohama. A pillar of fire and dense smoke obscured the sun and turned day into night. Huge rocks and quantities of lava rained down into the sea, and the waters are described as becoming "red and boiling." The steamships which observed the disturbances were struck by tidal waves, but escaped injury.

VON BELOW, Maj. Gen. Nicholas

It was officially announced, Aug 4, that Major-Gen. Nicholas von Below, infantry commander, had been killed in action. The time and place were not given. Major-Gen. von Below was in command of the Second Division of the First Army Corps, stationed in East Prussia at the outbreak of the war.

VON BRINCKEN, Baron Wilhelm, case

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES—RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—VON BRINCKEN, BARON WILHELM, CASE

VON ESSEN, Admiral

Admiral von Essen, commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, succumbed to pneumonia at the Marine Hospital at Revel, May 21.

Admiral von Essen took part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was in command of the Russian battleship *Sebastopol* when she was sunk by the Japanese in December, 1904, off Port Arthur.

VON HEYKING, Baron Edmund

Baron von Heyking, formerly German Consul in New York and later Minister to China and Mexico, died June 16. He was born in 1850.

VON MACKENSEN, Field Marshal A. L. F. August

See

BLACK EAGLE, ORDER OF THE

VON PAPEN, Capt. Franz

See

BOY-ED, CAPT. KARL

VON PAYER, Julius

The death of Julius von Payer, polar explorer and painter, was announced Aug 31.

Julius von Payer was born in Bohemia in 1842. He received a military education and was attached to the General Staff. A survey of some of the most inaccessible regions of the Alps was made under his direction. He was appointed in 1872 one of the leaders of the Austrian expedition to the North Pole which discovered Franz Josef Land. On his return, von Payer retired from military service and devoted his after years to painting. He was awarded many gold medals for paintings of Arctic subjects.

VON SZELL, Kalman

Kalman von Szell, former Premier of Hungary, died Aug 16.

Von TIRPITZ, Adm. Alfred P. Friedrich

See

ORDER POUR LE MERITE

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

It was announced June 27th that the reorganization committee of the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company had at last definitely formulated a reorganization plan for submission to the bondholders. In the proposed reorganization the stock of the company will be wiped out. The plan will create a new corporation with the low capitalization of \$44,700,868 upon a property susceptible of large future development.

Here are the specific provisions of the plan:

1. To acquire through foreclosure or otherwise the entire property of the Terminal Railway Company, including control of the two subsidiaries, the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company and the West Side Belt Railroad Company.

2. Holders of the \$30,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Terminal Railway shall raise the necessary \$9,000,000 cash by paying an assessment of \$300 on each \$1,000 bond.

3. Holders of the \$20,000,000 second mortgage bonds of the Terminal Railway shall raise any part of the \$9,000,000 which is not raised by the first mortgage bondholders. Those desiring to participate must pay, on account, \$100 for each \$1,000 bond.

4. The \$9,000,000 will pay off all receivers' certificates, amounting to more than \$3,000,000. It will purchase all the original properties of the Terminal Railway and discharge all mortgage obligations and judgments, the estimated cost being about \$4,300,000. It will also pay expenses of reorganization and possibly leave a little working capital.

5. There will be \$9,100,000 new 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$30,500,000 new common stock.

6. The capitalization will be decreased by \$46,560,000, and the fixed charges will be reduced from \$2,873,252 a year to \$261,103.

By the terms of the plan the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company will give up its stock control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, but it is proposed to let the bondholders reserve control of the voting trust for this stock. The Terminal Railway, if it held this stock, would face an assessment when the Wheeling & Lake Erie is reorganized.

WABASH RAILROAD.

The financing of the Wabash Railroad system obligations preliminary to the taking up of active reorganization planning have been arranged. A syndicate formed on Jan 22 bought \$1,545,000 of Wabash equipment notes, to provide for the maturing equipment notes. The proceeds of this subscription will be devoted to the payment of \$300,000 notes that matured last December, \$300,000 maturing in June, \$300,000 next December, and others. The syndicate also agreed to finance the payment of interest on the receivers' certificates and on the second mortgage bonds, the bond interest falling due Feb 1.

Edward F. Kearney, acting President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was appointed Feb 11, receiver for the Wabash Railroad. He will share the duties with E. B. Pryor, who has been one of the receivers since the road went into bankruptcy. The appointment was made by United States Circuit Judge Adams, who also authorized the issuance of receivers' notes to the extent of \$1,545,000 to take up equipment notes of a similar amount past due. Instalment payments on the old notes were defaulted in July and in January of 1914.

The authorization of the new note issue and the appointment of a co-receiver were considered in railroad circles as steps towards a reorganization of the Wabash. It is understood that Mr. Kearney is to be elected President of the Wabash when the road is reorganized.

The United States District Court of Eastern Missouri appointed in Mar an additional receiver for the Wabash Railroad Company. Frederic A. Delano and William K. Bixby, who were receivers of the line with Edward B. Pryor, recently resigned, and the Missouri court appointed Edward F. Kearney, of New Orleans, to act as receiver with Mr. Pryor.

The sale of the Wabash Railroad for \$21,000,000, instead of for \$34,000,000, the minimum fixed in the foreclosure decree, will be permitted by the Federal District Court, the receivers were informed Apr 22 by Circuit Judge Adams. Sixteen million dollars will be required to take up outstanding receivers' certificates, and \$5,000,000 to liquidate the costs of the receivership.

Winslow S. Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the railroad and chairman of the committee which is representative of the various stock and bondholders' protective committee, on Apr 30 gave out the completed reorganization plan.

The essential difference between the new plan and the 1914 plan, which was withdrawn after the various commissions in the states through which the Wabash runs had made ob-

jections, is that it eliminate all fixed charges except those on the underlying bonds.

Announcement was made May 22 that the Wabash Railroad would be sold under foreclosure on June 23.

The liabilities of the Wabash Railroad were \$30,579,382, while its cash on hand was little over \$12,000, according to a report filed in St. Louis, Mo., June 17 by the receivers of the Wabash.

Among the liabilities the report showed that slightly more than \$1,600,000 was due the company's employees as wages and that suits pending for injuries to persons showed an aggregate of \$2,347,948. To railroads, individuals, and companies \$6,436,742 was due for supplies and equipment.

Attorneys for the Wabash Railroad announced June 21 that the sale of the road at auction, which was set for June 23, had been postponed to July 8. The postponement was asked by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, trustee of a mortgage on the road. No reason for the postponement was given.

On the following day it was again postponed until July 21.

The first step in a plan for reorganizing the Wabash Railroad and taking it out of the hands of receivers was taken in St. Louis, July 21, when a purchasing committee of the joint reorganization committee of the road's creditors bought the entire \$220,000,000 system, with all its assets and liabilities for \$18,000,000.

Immediately after the sale it was announced that E. F. Kearney, president and one of the two receivers of the road, would be retained as president of the new Wabash Railroad. The sale was subject to the approval of the Federal court.

Judge Dyer, in the Federal District Court in St. Louis, Aug 9, confirmed the sale of the Wabash Railroad to the reorganization committee.

—Pollitz suit

The decision which was handed down by the Appellate Division, Apr 9, in the case of James Pollitz against the Wabash Railroad Company imposes one of the largest judgments for individual liability on record in the courts. It holds that George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffery, and Winslow S. Pierce, as directors of the Wabash, are liable for \$5,133,809.34 and all interest from October, 1913, to be paid back into the treasury of the Wabash Company, now in the hands of receivers. The total judgment amounts to nearly \$6,000,000.

Lawyers commented on the probability of a division of this big judgment in case it were sustained by the highest court. The plaintiff sued only the three Directors of the Wabash whom he could serve in a New York State action. There were thirteen Directors when the acts complained against were committed. Mr. Gould, Mr. Jeffery and Mr. Pierce, if ultimately forced to pay the \$6,000,000 into the Wabash treasury, could bring action against other Directors for pro rata contributions to the judgment. Mr. Pierce is Chairman of the

Board of Directors of the Wabash Railroad Company and is heading the present movement to reorganize. Mr. Gould and Mr. Jeffery also are still Directors.

The Pollitz suit dates back to 1907. Mr. Pollitz owned 1000 shares of Wabash stock, which he had purchased at \$21. In 1907 the directors, retiring maturing obligations, issued \$20,958,180 in refunding bonds and \$15,156,880 each in preferred and common stock. These new securities were exchanged for outstanding debenture bonds amounting to only \$28,844,000. Mr. Pollitz contended these new issues were void to the extent of \$22,327,940, being the difference between the obligations retired and the new securities. He wanted the \$22,000,000 restored to the Wabash treasury.

The state courts sent the case to the United States Circuit Court, and this court decided in favor of Mr. Gould, Mr. Jeffery, and Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pollitz took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which sent the case back to the state courts for a hearing. Thus it returned to the Supreme Court. Justice Donnelly, in October, 1913, decided that the entire issue of new securities was illegal, but he also held, that inasmuch as Mr. Pollitz was the only complainant, he should get only individual relief and his claim was figured out to be \$21,000, the amount paid for his stock. Mr. Pollitz contended the full \$22,000,000 should be returned to the treasury, and the defendants insisted they were not liable at all. The Appellate Division thus got the case.

The Appellate Division, in an opinion written by Justice Dowling and concurred in by all of the justices, held that Justice Donnelly was right in holding the plan of exchanging new securities for obligations illegal. But the decision stated further that the directors should be held responsible for any loss to the Wabash Company. Justice Dowling figured the loss at \$5,133,809.34, being the sum total of interest coupons paid on the alleged illegal refunding bonds, plus interest. No dividends were ever paid by the Wabash on the new common and preferred stock issued.

"WADSWORTH" (destroyer)

The official acceptance trials of the gear driven torpedo boat destroyer *Wadsworth*, which were successfully completed June 24 with her arrival at Bath, Me., from Rockland, mark a new era in steam engineering, according to a statement made by President John S. Hyde of the Bath Iron Works. He said that the economy of fuel exhibited at all speeds had never been shown on any other steam vessel of any description in the world. The destroyer was the first of her class to be completed according to new government designs.

WAGE-EARNERS

United States

According to the last census there were 38,167,336 wage-earners in the United States in 1910. They comprise 53.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, and 41.5 per cent of the total population. 63.6 per cent of all males and 18.1 of all females were wage-earners. The percentage of males 10

years old and over who were wage-earners in 1910 was 81.3; in 1880 the percentage was 78.7. The proportion of female workers has increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent. Of the male workers 49.4 per cent were whites of native parentage, 17.6 per cent native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 21.9 per cent were foreign born, and 10.6 negroes. Of women workers 38.4 per cent were whites of native parentage, 21.3 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 24.9 negroes. One-tenth of the females of 10 years and over are negroes, yet one-fourth the women workers are negroes. The distribution of the wage-earners according to occupation and sex in 1910 was: Agriculture, 10,851,702 males, 1,807,501 females; Mining, 963,730 males, 1,094 females; Manufacture, 8,837,901 males, 1,820,980 females; Transportation, 2,531,075 males, 106,596 females; Trade, 3,146,582 males, 468,088 females; Public Service, 445,733 males, 13,558 females; Professional Service, 929,684 males, 733,885 females; Domestic and Personal, 1,241,328 males, 2,530,846 females; Clerical, 1,143,829 males, 593,224 females. Women outnumbered men in domestic and personal service. Owing to the large number of women teachers, the men and women in professional service were about equal. In 1910 there were 1,990,225 children workers between the ages of 10 and 15. Of these 1,353,139 were boys, 637,086 girls. The proportion of girls at work in 1910 was larger than in 1900, while the proportion of boys was smaller. The number of children engaged in manufacture decreased by over 125,000 between 1900 and 1910, though the number of children in agricultural work increased.

See also WAGES

WAGENHEIM, Baron von

Baron von Wagenheim, German Ambassador to Turkey, who was credited with having been a great influence in bringing about the Turko-German alliance, died in Constantinople Oct 25.

WAGES

The average rate of wages per week for all cities taken, collectively, was higher on May 1, 1914, than on May 1, 1913, for 75 of the trades reported; in 17 trades there was no change, and in only one trade was it lower. In the more important trade the increases were: Beer bottlers, 3 per cent; bricklayers, 2 per cent; carpenters, 1 per cent; plumbers and gasfitters, 1 per cent; sheet metal workers, 3 per cent; structural iron workers, 2 per cent; freight handlers, 3 per cent; painters, 4 per cent; and compositors (book and job), 2 per cent.

Considering rates of wages per hour, as distinguished from rates per week, 78 trades showed an increase, 15 no change, and for none was the rate lower.

The highest scales per hour paid in May, 1914, in a few of the principal trades were: Bricklayers, 87.5 cents in Dallas and San Francisco; carpenters, 65 cents in Chicago; painters, 70 cents in Chicago; plumbers and gasfitters, 75 cents in Chicago, Dallas, Port-

land, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle; sheet metal workers, 68.8 cents in Chicago and San Francisco; structural iron workers, 70 cents in Cleveland; freight handlers, 60.6 cents in New Orleans; linotype operators (Hebrew, book and job), 81.3 cents in New York; composers (English newspaper), day work, 75 cents in Seattle.

See also

ÆTNA CHEMICAL CO.

MINIMUM WAGE

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

WAGE-EARNERS

WOMEN—WAGES

WAGNER, Richard G.

See

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—REGISTRY—TRANSFERS TO NEUTRAL FLAGS

WAGNER, Siegfried

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, the marriage of Siegfried Wagner, son of the late Richard Wagner, to Miss Winifred Klindworth was celebrated at Baireuth on Sept 7. Miss Klindworth is the daughter of a musician who was an intimate friend of Richard Wagner.

Siegfried Wagner was brought up to be an architect, but in early life turned to music and his first operatic composition, "Der Baerenhaeuter," or "The Bear Skinner," was produced in Munich and Leipzig in 1899. He is 46 years old and was born near Lucerne. He began his career by working on musical and scenic productions of festival plays, and in 1896 made his debut when he conducted with Hans Richter the "Ring of the Nibelungen." Since 1899 he has produced a number of operas, among which are "Herzog Wildfang," "Kobold," and "Bruder Lustig."

"WAINWRIGHT" (destroyer)

The destroyer *Wainwright*, built at Camden, N. J., by the New York Shipbuilding Company, was launched early in June. Evelyn Wainwright Turpin, ten years old, of Jamestown, R. I., great granddaughter of Richard Wainwright, broke a bottle of champagne on the bow as the ship slid down into the Delaware. The *Wainwright* is a sister ship of the destroyer *Jacob Jones*, launched two weeks before.

The destroyer is the largest ship of her type in the United States navy, and is armed with four rapid fire guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her length over all is 315 feet 2 inches; trial displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, on required trial, 29½ knots. She is propelled by twin screws driven by turbines, and has a capacity of 290 tons of fuel oil.

WAKEFIELD, Sir Charles Cheers

See

LONDON, ENGLAND

WALDSTEIN, Louis, M.D.

Dr. Louis Waldstein, noted pathologist, died Apr 12 in Surrey, England. He was sixty-one years old.

WALDTEUFEL, Emile

Emile Walteufel, the composer, died in Paris, Feb 16. He was 78 years old.

WALKING

All great amateur walking performances for more than two score years were surpassed by the victory of George Goulding of the Toronto Central Walkers' Club in the seven-mile national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, under the auspices of the Johnson and Johnson A. A., at New Brunswick, N. J., Oct 23, when he created a new world's record for the distance and beat the best American marks for four, five, six, as well as seven miles.

The Canadian journeyed the route in 50 minutes 40 4-5 seconds. This mark cut ten seconds off the world's record, made in 1905 by the English policeman, G. E. Larnar, at Brighton, England, and is minutes better than the American figures of 54:07, created in 1880 by E. E. Merrill in Boston.

WALLER, Lewis

Lewis Waller, the English actor, who toured two seasons in America, died in London, Nov 1 aged 55.

WALSH, Blanche

Blanche Walsh, the actress, died in Cleveland, O., Oct 31. She was born in 1873.

WALSH, David I.

See

MASSACHUSETTS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—MASSACHUSETTS

WALTON, William

A body found floating off Rockaway Point, N. Y., was identified Nov 23 as that of William Walton, the artist and writer. He was 72 years of age.

WANAMAKER, John

See

BELGIUM—WANAMAKER PURCHASE PLAN
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

WAR REVENUE ACT

See

BANKS AND BANKING—WAR REVENUE ACT

WARD, Edgar Melville

Edgar Melville Ward one of the foremost American genre painters, and brother of the late J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, died in New York City, May 15. Mr. Ward was 77 years old.

WARD, Samuel Baldwin, M.D.

Dr. Samuel Baldwin Ward, an eminent physician of Albany, N. Y., died June 3, aged 73.

WARE, William Robert

William Robert Ware, emeritus professor of architecture of Columbia University, and for many years a leading architect of public buildings, died June 9 at Milton, Mass.

Professor Ware was born in 1832.

WARNER, Anna Bartlett.

Anna Bartlett Warner, author, died at Highland Falls, N. Y., on Ja 22, following an attack of pneumonia, aged 87. She wrote under the pen name of Amy Lothrop.

See also PAINTING—STUART'S WASHINGTON

WARSHIPS*See***"YAMASHIRO" (BATTLE SHIP)***Also references under UNITED STATES—NAVY***—Protective coloration**

Experiments conducted at Newport, R. I., showed that "battle-ship gray" is far from the last word in invisibility, says the *Literary Digest*, Sept 4.

A solid color of any kind can be distinguished at sea, whereas a mottled surface, like the surrounding water itself, breaking up into lights and shades, will make almost any bulk invisible at a distance proportionate to size. Abbott H. Thayer, an Englishman, who studied the coloration of wild animals, was largely responsible for the Navy's taking up the problem. Mr. Thayer conducted a series of experiments in the Navy Department a year before and demonstrated that under certain conditions the model of a torpedo-boat painted by him could not be seen, while a similar vessel painted battle-gray was plainly visible.

At Newport the destroyers were painted in numerous ways to test their visibility. Some like checker-boards, in alternate squares of black and white, but the most elusive combination discovered to date consists of horizontal, irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the destroyers with a background of battle-gray. The serpentine curves correspond substantially to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colors conform in part to the mottled surface of the water. The funnels, on the other hand, were painted in irregular spirals, and it was said the destroyers painted in this way were more nearly invisible close at hand than at a greater distance.

It had already been reported that the British navy had employed protective coloration with great success. Mr. Thayer evolved a plan of covering up funnels and fighting-tops with a series of planes intended to reflect the color of the sky, but the plan was not found entirely practicable for the reason that the roll of the ship destroyed the reflection intended and at times made the vessels even more prominent to the eye than before, and also because winds frequently made their use impossible altogether.

WASHBURN, Rev. Dr. George Hamlin

The Rev. Dr. George Washburn, for thirty-three years acting president and president of Robert College, at Constantinople, died in Boston Feb 15, from pneumonia. He was 82 years of age.

WASHINGTON, Booker Tallaferro

Booker T. Washington, foremost teacher and leader of the negro race, died, Nov 14, at his home, Tuskegee, Ala., near the Tuskegee Institute, of which he was founder and president. Dr. Washington was born in slavery in 1857.

*See***TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE****WASHINGTON, Martha**

Martha Washington's will, which was taken from the court house at Fairfax Court House,

Va. by a Union trooper during one of the battles of Bull Run and later found its way into the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was returned to the county archives Oct 18 with elaborate ceremonies. Recently the State of Virginia sued J. P. Morgan in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover the historic document. Mr. Morgan suggested that it be placed in Mount Vernon. Fairfax County folk, however, claimed it as part of their court records, and it was restored to its place beside the will of General Washington. The case against Mr. Morgan was dismissed.

WASHINGTON*See***LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES—WASHINGTON****MINIMUM WAGE—WASHINGTON****WASHINGTON MEMORIAL (Washington, D. C.)**

The acceptance recently in Washington by the jury of award of the George Washington Memorial Association of a design by a firm of New York architects was the culmination of an effort which began four years before. Congress had already made a grant of the site for the structure, the site selected being that part of Washington Mall known as Armory Square, which is valued at half a million dollars. It was formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Station, and is about midway between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. At one end of the Mall, facing the Capitol, will be the Lincoln Memorial, for which the foundations are now being laid. This new building will cost, it is estimated, about \$2,000,000. It will be, according to a description in *The Independent*, 300 feet in length by 350 feet deep, and the most characteristic feature of the façade will be the sixteen lofty Ionic columns. These columns will be forty-eight feet high, and they will probably be of white marble or granite. Over the columns, inscribed in large letters, will be these two sentences: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The architect's drawings depict a fine Colonial building, with pillared front, and square ground plan. The main interior feature will be the great auditorium, seating 6000 people, artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end, and a deep balcony encircling the whole.

The architects state that, with the possible exception of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, this Washington Memorial will be the first big building in the country in which the audience will be seated in accordance with the modern theory of acoustics.

The theory is that there is a "line of equal sound" extending from the speaker's platform around the room, and that this line is an ellipse. A man sitting in the last row and directly facing the speaker hears just as well as one who sits nearer but off to one side. The ellipse, by permitting more people to sit facing the speaker within a given area, is therefore regarded as the most economical arrangement.

The auditorium will have a flat-domed roof, which will be constructed of porous tile especially adapted to absorb sound. Another feature will be eight wide stairways leading to the gallery. The gallery will seat 2000, and the stairways will be wide enough to accommodate the entire seating capacity of the gallery at one time. Around the sides will be seven smaller auditoriums, accommodating from 250 to 1000 persons, each one separate and distinct from the main auditorium, so that several conventions may be in progress at the same time. A dining-room on the second floor will accommodate 600. The main auditorium will be 270 feet in length by 200 feet wide.

The memorial is intended to be the headquarters for all the large conventions in Washington, and the auditorium will be large enough for the inaugural ball, if that is held again.

The original purpose of the association in planning the building was to make it not only a fitting memorial to the first President and his interest in higher education in America, but also to establish it as a national headquarters for patriotic, scientific, educational, literary, art, medical and similar organizations in the United States.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The first successful attempt at suicide by jumping from the Washington Monument was accomplished Feb 23, when Mrs. Mae Varney Cockrell, of Covington, Ky., threw herself down the elevator shaft in the obelisk.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.

A trust fund of over \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a hospital in connection with Washington University, St. Louis, was created by the will of Mrs. Eliza McMillan, which was filed in the Probate Court at St. Louis on Jan 27. The will disposes of an estate valued at \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The university is to receive the bequest only if the son of Mrs. McMillan leaves no child.

The new buildings of the medical school of Washington University, St. Louis, were dedicated April 29. The three large buildings, which contain laboratories, dispensaries, lecture rooms and libraries, cost \$1,200,000 and, with the new Barnes Hospital, the St. Louis Children's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, form an important group of buildings devoted to medical and surgical purposes.

Announcement was made June 2 of the gift of a new dormitory for Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., to cost about \$125,000. The name of the giver is withheld. Work on the new structure, which will be used largely by freshmen, was scheduled to start at commencement.

WATSON, Prof. William

Prof. William Watson, prominent in science and literature, died in Boston, Sept 30. He was born in 1834.

WAVE LENGTHS

See

SPECTRUM—WAVE LENGTHS

WEALTH

Great Britain

Two main methods have been adopted in estimating the capital wealth of the nation, says the *London Economist* (June). The first, that of Sir Robert Giffen, aims at capitalizing the profits revealed by the income tax returns. The second, used by Mr. Bernard Mallet, is based upon the valuation of estates for death duty purposes. Sir Robert Giffen's last estimate was in 1885, and four years ago we applied his method in bringing the figures up to date, with the following result:

	—In Million Pounds.—			
	1885.	1895.	1905.	1909.
Land	1,691	1,385	1,306	1,300
Houses	1,927	2,318	3,024	3,284
Farmers' capital	520	368	340	348
Railways in U. K.	932	960	1,050	1,075
Mines, quarries, iron-works, gasworks, water-works, canals and other industries separately distinguished.	330	427	568	550
Other trade capital, public companies, firms, etc.	1,414	1,500	2,458	2,727
British capital invested abroad	1,302	1,600	2,025	2,332
Capitalized value of local loans guaranteed by the rates	126	175	240	290
Capital of non-income tax payers	335	380	420	450
Furniture, etc.	960	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government and local property	500	550	605	630
Total	10,037	10,663	13,036	13,986

Sir Robert Giffen's plan was "to take the income returned for assessment to the income tax, capitalize the different portions of the income derived from capital—land, houses, and so on—at so many years' purchase, and then make an estimate for other property in the country where the income was not got within the sweep of the income tax net."

Mr. Bernard Mallet, who made an estimate in 1908 from the Estate Duty Statistics, read an interesting paper before the Royal Statistical Society in 1915 in which he entirely revises his previous figures and arrives at a total just over £10,000,000 for 1913-14. By comparing the number of estates that pass by death in any one year with the number of estates in the hands of the living it is possible to arrive at the value of existing wealth by multiplying the estate duty figures by this ratio.

His calculations give the following results:

TOTAL CAPITAL IN THE HANDS OF THE LIVING—UNITED KINGDOM

	(000 omitted)		
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Estate duty, net.....	£278,369	£279,253	£296,410
Probate duty	1,767	1,646	1,820
Estates not exceeding £100	917	909	965
Settled property on which settlement duty has been paid	50,000	50,000	50,000
Settled property free from estate duty (husband & wives)	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	£346,053	£346,808	£359,215

Multiplied by 28. £9,689,500 £9,710,624 £10,058,000

It is difficult to say which of the two methods arrive at the truest result, but if a mean of the two figures be taken, we get a total of £10,000,000,000, which may be regarded as a fair estimate of the capital of the United Kingdom. If Mr. Lloyd George is correct when he says that in time of peace the income of this country is £2,400 millions, the capital wealth of the country is producing income at the rate of 17 per cent if we take our estimate of £14,000 millions, or 24 per cent if we take Mr. Mallet's figures.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN—FINANCE

WEATHER

See

STORMS

WEDEL-PIESDORF, Wilhelm K. H. M. von

Wilhelm von Wedel-Piesdorf, president of the upper house of the Prussian Diet, died July 11, aged 78.

WEIDNER, Rev. Dr. Revere Franklin.

The founder and president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Chicago, and author of many religious works, died at Tangier, Fla., on Ja 6, at the age of 63.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

—Milk bottles

70,000 short measure milk bottles were confiscated by the Los Angeles City Sealer of Weights and Measures Apr 15. Proceedings were threatened against the manufacturers.

—"Sell everything by weight" law

The efforts of the lawmakers of Ohio to compel the sale of food products of certain enumerated classes and kinds, in specified units of quantity—commonly known as the "sell everything by weight" law—struck a snag at the hands of the Supreme Court, which held Apr 18 that the right to sell in any agreed manner satisfactory to buyer and seller is constitutional, and therefore the arbitrary law is not.

WEIL'S DISEASE

A report published by the *Oct Medical Review* stated that two authorities, Drs. Huebner and Reiter, had discovered the cause of Weil's disease. Their investigations were based on the resemblance of Weil's disease to yellow fever. They inoculated guinea pigs, which experiment clinically, pathologically and anatomically produced similar symptoms. The doctors inoculated not only twelve generations of guinea pigs but also apes and rabbits. The transmission was successful in seven cases out of eight. Weil's disease was diagnosed by Adolf Weil, a German physician, as "acute febrile jaundice; probably a specific infection, characterized by fever, jaundice, albuminuria, muscular pains and enlargement of the liver and spleen."

WELBY, Baron, Reginald Earl Welby

Baron Welby, long prominent in financial circles, died Oct 29 in Malwood, England, at the age of eighty-three years.

WELLAND CANAL

See

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES—WELLAND CANAL CASE

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

It was announced on Ja 1 that the sum of \$2,430,000 was obtained for Wellesley College in the previous fourteen months. The old cornerstone recovered from the ruins of the burned College Hall was laid on Ja 15 by Bishop Lawrence as the cornerstone of the central dormitory of the new College Hall quadrangle, the first building of the new Wellesley. The Bible in the old stone was found uninjured and was replaced in the box.

See also

COMAN, KATHARINE

WENDEL, John G.

The estate of John G. Wendel, who died in Santa Monica, Cal., on N 30, 1914, was valued at between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 by two of his sisters, who filed bond as administrators of the estate at White Plains, N. Y., on Ja 23. It was said two days later that the bulk of the estate (consisting chiefly in New York real estate) had been transferred by Mr. Wendel to his sisters before his death, and that the state would lose an inheritance tax which might have amounted to nearly \$4,000,000.

WERNER, Anton von.

On Ja 5 the German artist, Anton von Werner, died in Berlin. He was born at Frankfurt-am-Oder on May 9, 1843, and was graduated from the Berlin Academy. He took part in the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1873 was a professor in the Berlin Academy. Among his notable pictures were the historical painting of the proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles and the meeting of Bismarck and Napoleon III.

WEST POINT—U. S. Military Academy

The House on Feb 20 took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill, calling for \$1,037,983. During the debate on the measure Representative Platt asked for the adoption of his bill, which provides that the President shall have the power to fill vacancies in the Military Academy from the list of alternates. Mr. Platt said that during the last ten years vacancies in the academy had averaged from 42 to 129 a year. He declared the full enrolment should be maintained at all times and said that the need for more army officers would at once become apparent should an emergency arise.

The House passed the bill Feb 20.

See also

PAINTING—STUART'S WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA.

A report to the United States Supreme Court, Ja 22, by Charles E. Littlefield, as special master, contained recommendations under which the State of West Virginia would be liable to pay between \$12,000,000 and \$18,000,000 as its share of the old Virginia State debt before the separation of the two commonwealths. The report was the outcome of the request of Virginia in 1914 that the court

proceed to enter final decree on its finding of 1911, that West Virginia's share of the old debt was \$700,000 and interest. West Virginia thereupon set up a claim to share of Virginia's sinking fund of 1861 and of the stocks of turnpikes, railroads, and banks in which Virginia had invested the money on which the debt was based. Virginia, on the other hand, claimed West Virginia should pay interest from 1861. Mr. Littlefield reported in favor of the West Virginia's sharing the assets, which he proceeded to value at \$14,000,000, and fixed West Virginia's share at \$3,400,000, minus some \$500,000 already paid. He held West Virginia liable for interest which West Virginia representatives estimated at \$8,000,000. Bondholders have claimed \$14,000,000 interest.

The United States Supreme Court, June 14, decided the long-standing Virginia-West Virginia debt case, holding West Virginia should pay \$12,393,929 as its net share of the Virginia debt at the time of the partition of the States. West Virginia was required by the court to pay \$8,178,000 in interest, computed at 3 per cent from 1891 to date, and 4 per cent from 1861 to 1891. The report of the late Charles E. Littlefield, as special master, was upheld in all particulars except one minor finding. The court held that West Virginia was entitled to its share of the assets arising from the original principal debt, and fixed that amount at \$2,966,000.

The largest coal land deal in recent years in West Virginia was consummated Feb 6, when a party of New York capitalists purchased 65,000 acres of coal land in Webster County for over \$2,000,000.

The West Virginia Midland Railroad, a narrow gauge road, is to be changed to standard gauge and extended so as to tap the coal land. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad already has an interest in the West Virginia Midland and it is understood to be backing the proposed extension.

See also

PROHIBITION—WEST VIRGINIA WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Western Pacific, the Pacific Coast connection of the Gould system, failed Mar 1 to pay -1,250,000 the semi-annual interest on its first mortgage bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York filed a petition with the United States District Court in San Francisco Mar 2 asking that the railroad be placed in the hands of a receiver. Receivers were appointed on the following day.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Dismissing the complaint of W. N. White & Co. against the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Interstate Commerce Commission Apr 20 approved as reasonable the standard rates for the transmission by telegraph of messages from New York city to San Francisco and by cable of messages from New York city to points in England. The complaint was brought upon the charge that lower rates are given the "press." The Commission held that carriers are permitted to quote different rates on different classes of service.

WHEALING, Mrs. Laura L.

See

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

WHEAT

See also

UNITED STATES—CROPS

United States

The wheat crop of the United States was estimated at 891,017,000 bushels in 1914, as compared with 763,380,000 in 1913, and 730,267,000 in 1912. The value of the wheat crop was \$878,680,000 in 1914; \$610,122,000 in 1913; and \$555,280,000 in 1912.

On J1 1, 1914, our supply of wheat was 967,000,000 bushels, of which 76,000,000 bushels were carried over. We require, for food and seed, about 618,000,000 bushels for this country. Of the remaining 349,000,000, we had exported by January 190,000,000 and sold for export 80,000,000 more, while wheat was going out of the country at the rate of more than 1,000,000 bushels a day. Consequently, by Ja 5, prices were soaring. In New York wheat reached \$1.37½ a bushel; in Chicago, \$1.37½—the highest price, with four exceptions, in 40 years. On Ja 14, after a slight decrease, May wheat rose to \$1.43¾, while predictions were made that the exportable supply of grain would be exhausted in March, leaving a gap of three months before the new crop should begin to come in. Regarding the situation as abnormal, in view of the large crops, Pres. Wilson (Ja 16) directed Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General, to conduct an inquiry into the reason for the high prices. Wheat, however, continued high, and on Ja 18, when the investigation was formally opened, with threat of possible criminal prosecution should it be warranted, May wheat closed in New York at \$1.50¾, and July at \$1.34½. Later (Ja 21) it became known that the principal effort to discover a "corner" or "pool" would be made in Chicago and Minneapolis. On the same day the Attorney-General received a petition from the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States calling upon him to fix the responsibility. With the beginning of the government's suit against the Chicago Board of Trade to determine whether a closing price is "fixed" daily on grain (Ja 25), wheat prices at Chicago shot up again, May wheat closing at \$1.45¾. On Ja 27 it closed at \$1.48¾, and on Ja 28 reached \$1.50 a bushel. In New York, May wheat closed at \$1.57, while bakers held that a raise in the price of bread would be soon necessary. May wheat was at \$1.52 in Chicago on Ja 30, and by the 31st New York bakers declared the 6-cent loaf unavoidable. Three measures relating to the increase in the price of wheat were introduced into the House during January. Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, urged prohibiting the export of wheat and its products. Representative Farr, also of Pennsylvania, desired the Secretary of Agriculture to inform the House as to the extent of the production, consumption and exportation of wheat. Representative Manahan, of Minnesota, introduced (Ja 29) a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to investigate recent fluctuations in prices and to investigate the methods

of doing business on grain and cotton exchanges. Among the big speculators said to have reaped handsome profits from the wheat situation were James A. Patten (said to have cleared \$500,000), C. B. Livermore, Charles W. Partridge, Charles W. Lewis (credited with a \$500,000 gain), and A. J. Lichstern.

—Commerce—Exports

February was a record breaking month in wheat exports from the port of New York. This was largely the result of the big purchases by Italy. A detailed statement made public Apr 2 at the Custom House by J. H. Lant, chief statistician, showed that the wheat exported was valued at \$10,052,082, against \$7,236,380 in January and \$8,860,825 in December, 1914.

Exports of \$4,322,008 of wheat flour were also a record. Exports of \$1,570,728 of cartidges were the largest since the war began. Metal working machinery was sent out from New York in the largest volume for any month since the war started, and there were heavy shipments to the Allies of cotton clothing materials and leather.

Australia

The state government of Victoria, Australia, has arranged to import 1,500,000 bushels of Argentine wheat to fulfil milling requirements and to enable the more locally grown wheat to be used as seed for the next crop, which, under special government encouragement, will be the largest ever sown throughout Australia.

Canada

The Canadian Government, Nov 27, commandeered all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William on Lake Superior to the Atlantic Coast.

The action was taken under the special war act by the Canadian Grain Commission. A revised estimate placed the amount at about 20,000,000 bushels. A considerable amount was the property of American grain dealers.

The Government Nov 29 announced the prices which would pay for the grain commandeered. The prices, as fixed, were \$1.04¾ for No. 1 Northern, 1.03¾ for No. 2, and 98¾ cents for No. 3. These were the closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Nov 27.

—High prices

Every modern high price record for wheat was left behind at Chicago Feb 2, except three—\$1.85 a bushel paid by Joseph Leiter in 1898; \$2 exacted during the B. F. Hutchinson corner of 1888, and the American Civil War record when gold was at a big premium and the value of a bushel of wheat was not very far from \$3.

May wheat Feb 2 rose 8¾ at Chicago to \$1.65—more than double the cost of wheat for spot cash last July before European hostilities commenced.

Scenes of wild excitement attended a break in the wheat market Feb 3, on the Board of Trade, when the price for May delivery dropped 8¾ cents to \$1.56¾ a bushel, next shot up to \$1.66, a new price record, then dropped again to \$1.59¾ at the close, a loss of 5¾ cents from Feb 2's closing.

The New York State inquiry to determine whether the increased prices of bread, flour and wheat have been due to criminal conspiracy, was begun on Feb 16 in New York City, with ex-Senator Myer Nussbaum as referee to take testimony and Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker to represent the State.

It was understood Feb 28 that Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Becker were satisfied, from the testimony of Joseph Leiter, Caleb H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and other wheat experts, that no proof had been presented indicating the existence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade to boost wheat prices.

Deputy Attorney General Becker Mar 4 completed the taking of testimony in New York City in the investigation to ascertain whether the advance in the price of flour and bread was due to criminal conspiracy. Bread went back to 5 cents a loaf Mar 8 at all the principal shops where the price had been forced up to 6 cents since Feb 10.

Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney at Chicago, who had been investigating increases in the prices of wheat, was in conference in Washington, D. C., Apr 2, with Attorney General Gregory and G. C. Todd, the assistant in charge of anti-trust prosecutions. It was announced that no evidence had been discovered of the existence of any combination or corner which arbitrarily forced up the price. Results of the inquiry strengthened the belief of the Attorney General that the great factor in the rise was the unusual demand for wheat abroad and the speculation to be expected as a consequence.

—Increased acreage

The Jan number of the Rome Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics publishes reports on sowing and the condition of winter cereal crops in the Northern Hemisphere.

Regarding the extent of crops, there is an increase in the area cultivated in comparison with the 1914 area for wheat in Italy (5,000,000 hectares, an increase of 5 per cent), in Canada (523,656 hectares, an increase of 33 per cent), in the United States (16,698,723 hectares, an increase of 11 per cent), and in India (11,611,888 hectares, an increase of 22 per cent).

For wheat the 1914-1915 harvest forecasts are given for Argentina, Chili and Australia, the total crop in Jan in all these countries being estimated at 66,947,607 quintals, compared with 62,532,000 in 1913-1914, or 107.1 per cent. The excellent yield of Argentina and Chili largely compensates for the reduced crop in Australia.

—Production of the world, 1914

The wheat production of the world was estimated at 3,905,000,000 bushels in 1914, as against 4,070,752,000 in 1913, and 4,018,024,000 in 1912.

WHITE, Mrs. Ellen G.

Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, died July 16, aged 88.

WHITLOCK, Brand

The United States State Department announced Nov 3 that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, had received a two months' leave of absence and would return at once to the United States. It was explained that Mr. Whitlock had not been in good health and desired to return to this country to recuperate, and that there was nothing behind the announcement except the fact that Mr. Whitlock needed a rest.

The Minister's work in Belgium had received the highest commendation of the Washington Government, his record being regarded here as one of the most brilliant made by any of the American diplomatic officers abroad. He reached New York Nov 23.

Mr. Whitlock sailed for Belgium Dec 28 on the *Rotterdam*.

WHITMAN, Charles Seymour.

See

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—NEW YORK
NEW YORK STATE

WHITNEY, ANNE.

Miss Anne Whitney, the oldest sculptor in this country, died in Boston on Ja 23, after a brief illness, aged 93 years. Although she had not done any important work for more than a decade, Miss Whitney was active almost to the end and deeply interested in her work.

WHOOPING COUGH

Dr. Paul Luttinger, of the Research Laboratories of the Health Department, makes a report in the May number of the *New York Medical Journal* on a vaccine prepared from the so-called bacillus of whooping cough discovered by two Belgian scientists, Dr Bordet and Dr. Gengon, and named for them. It is reported after a study of many cases that patients who were subjected to the vaccine treatment had a milder whoop and that the duration of the malady was cut down from forty days to twenty-five days.

WIDENER, Peter A. Brown

Peter A. B. Widener, capitalist and philanthropist, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, at the age of 80 years.

His estate estimated at \$50,000,000, was bequeathed to the family, it became known Nov 22. The document stipulated that the public should not know the extent of the fortune. The Widener art collection, said to be worth \$12,000,000 was left in absolute control of the decedent's only living son, Joseph E. Widener, who had authority to dispose of it as he should desire, with permission to give it to any museum, now or hereafter established, in New York, Washington or Philadelphia.

The will furthermore allowed the son, in case he decide to present the collection to Philadelphia to take a sufficient amount from the residuary estate to erect a museum suitable to form a permanent home for it.

The will left the bulk of the estate to Joseph E. Widener and was framed so that the present generation of heirs would derive only an income from it, but at the expiration of a period of twenty-one years after the death of all the descendants now living the estate

was to be divided in proportionate shares among the heirs. This meant that it would probably be 70 or 80 years before it was ultimately distributed. The will was executed July 13, 1912.

WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

See

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

WIENER, Norbert

See

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

WILBUR, Ray Lyman

See

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY

WILDER, Marshall Pinckney.

Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, died on Ja 10 of pneumonia in St. Paul, Minn. He was 55 years of age.

WILDING, A. F.

A. F. Wilding, the tennis champion, was killed on May 11 when operating an automitrailleuse.

WILLETT, William

See

NEW YORK CITY—BRIBERY CASES

WILLARD, Edward Smith

E. S. Willard, the actor, died in London, Nov 9. He was born in 1853.

WILLIAM II, Emperor of Germany

Reports of the Kaiser's illness were current during Dec. It was first described as "zellgewebentzuendung," more frequently given as "bindegewebentzuendung." This was translated into English as "cellulitis," or inflammation of the cellular tissues, which might mean anything from boils to cancer.

Later reports in fact actually did describe the trouble as a boil. Then it was reported to be a carbuncle and "suppurating phlegmon." Stories were also current that the Kaiser had laryngitis or tonsillitis or a return of the bronchial trouble from which he suffered a year before.

Reports that he was suffering from cancer of the throat were especially persistent because his father, the Emperor Frederick, died of this disease.

WILLIAMS, John Skelton

See

BANKS AND BANKING—FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Colonel Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, was observed at the Williamstown institution on May 6.

See also

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DE-WITT

WILLIAMSON, James J.

James J. Williamson, a member of the famous Mosby's Confederate Rangers, died Dec 15, aged 81 years.

WILLIS, Frank Bartlette

See

OHIO

WILLS

See

WASHINGTON, MARTHA

WILSON, John

John Wilson the miners' M. P., who sat for Mid Durham for the last twenty-five years, died in London Mar 24 at the age of 78.

WILSON, Woodrow

President Wilson's first grandchild, Francis Sayre, was born in Washington Ja 17.

President Wilson spoke, Mar 25, at the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, appealing for support in administering his office. He condemned those who, he said, were "rocking the boat."

President Wilson made an address at a lunch given Mar 29 in his honor by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, on board the new Argentine battleship *Moreno* in Annapolis Roads. He made as the subject of his address the growing warmth of affection and understanding between North and South America.

President Wilson announced, Oct 6, his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington. The date of the wedding had not been fixed.

Mrs. Galt was the wife of a business man of Washington who died eight years before, leaving a jewelry business that still bears his name. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about 38 years old and was Miss Edith Bolling, born in Wytheville, Va., where her girlhood was spent, and where her father, William H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

President Wilson, Oct 16, decided to spend the summer of 1916 in New Jersey in the former home of John A. McCall at Elberon. The estate, on which stands a magnificent house, is known as Shadow Lawn. The president was offered the free use of Shadow Lawn by a committee headed by Representative Scully, which brought a letter from Gov. Fielder. The president insisted, however, that he should pay rent, and said that if the committee pleased it could give the money to charity. His acceptance means he will not return to Harlakenden house, the residence of Winston Churchill at Cornish, N. H., which he has occupied each summer since becoming president. The McCall mansion is not so secluded as Harlakenden house, but is larger.

President Wilson opened the Administration campaign for its national defense programme in an address at the Manhattan Club semi-centennial banquet in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, Nov 4, declaring solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself and retain "full liberty and self-development."

In his speech the President spoke for: The fullest freedom of national growth, America as the friend of the nations of the world, Preparing the nation to enforce its right to unmolested action, Four hundred thousand citizen soldiers to be raised in three years, Making the navy an effective first and chief line of defense, Safeguarding at all costs the good faith and honor of the nation, The non-partisan support of the country to obtain preparedness, For bringing to a reckoning Americans of alien sympathies, Renewal and revival of national allegiance. He spoke against: The conquest of other lands or peoples, The accomplishment of our purposes by force, Preparation for aggressive war, Military training which would interfere too long with civilian life, Panic haste in setting about preparedness, Minimizing the necessity for preparedness Partisan clamor for a special programme, Divided allegiance, Manifestations of racial feeling in America, Manifestations of sectarian or religious antagonisms.

A petition offering the name of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidential nomination was filed, Dec 3, with the Nebraska Secretary of State. On the petition were the names of Gov. Morehead, National Committeeman Hall, Editor Tobin, State Regent Miller and other prominent Democrats.

Before a joint session of the Senate and House, President Wilson read his third annual message to Congress, Dec 7, with preparedness for war as its keynote. Despite the earnest plea of the President for the cause of national defence and the supposed popular enthusiasm on this subject, the message was received in a spirit closely approaching apathy, only once was the applause spontaneous and general. This was when the President, without using the express term, inveighed against "hyphenated Americans," and recommended the enactment of Federal laws to reach plotters against the neutrality and peace of the United States.

The President also proclaimed a doctrine of Pan-Americanism—of full partnership between the nations of the Western Hemisphere in world affairs. Every recommendation embodied in the annual message had to do with comprehensive plans for strengthening the national defenses. The programme included the army and navy plans already made public by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels; legislation for government owned merchant ships; a rural credit law; the Philippine and Porto Rico bills, which failed of final passage at the last session; conservation legislation; a law giving Federal aid to industrial and vocational education, and the creation of a commission to inquire into the transportation problem.

The President made a straightforward statement of the condition of the Treasury without attempting any excuse or explanation of the financial difficulties of the government. He showed that if the Emergency Revenue act was not re-enacted and sugar was permitted to go on the free list on May 1, 1916, as

provided by the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, there would be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the next fiscal year of about \$297,000,000. But if the emergency revenue taxes were continued and sugar remained dutiable at 1 cent a pound the deficit would be only \$112,000,000.

In figuring a prospective deficit the President included \$93,800,000 to be required for carrying out the national defense programme during the next fiscal year. As to means of overcoming the prospective deficit of about \$112,000,000, including the cost of national defense, the President suggested reducing the amounts of exemption on individual and corporate incomes, an increase in the surtax on incomes by reducing from \$20,000 the amount at which the surtax shall begin to be operative, a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and naphtha, a tax of 50 cents per horse-power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, a stamp tax on bank checks, a tax of 25 cents a ton on pig iron and a tax of 25 cents on fabricated iron and steel. Outside of the increased income taxes, these various items of new direct taxation suggested by the President would bring \$63,000,000, according to the President's estimates.

The Secretary of State of Mich. announced, Dec 16, that enough petitions had been filed to place President Wilson's name on the Michigan Presidential primary ballot.

President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt were married at the latter's home in Washington, D. C., on the evening of Dec 18. Not more than forty-five guests, members of the immediate families of the President and his bride and several of their most intimate friends, were present at the ceremony. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, of which the bride was a member.

See also

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE
BELGIUM—COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF
BELGIUM
BUSINESS—SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
UNITED STATES—NATIONAL DEFENSE AGITA-
TION
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—NEW JERSEY
MCADOO, MRS. WILLIAM G.
MEMORIAL DAY
SAYRE, MRS. FRANCES B.

—Associated Press convention speech

President Wilson in an address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York City Apr 20 afternoon gave a definite statement of his idea of true neutrality and of the duties that devolve upon America in connection with the European war. The President declared that the neutrality of the United States was not a petty desire to keep out of trouble, but because there was something so much greater to do than fight. A great distinction, he said, was coming to the United States—the distinction of a nation of self-control and self-mastery. He said such a nation was bound to play an important part

in adjusting the affairs of the world once the fighting is ended. "We have no hampering ambitions," he declared, "we do not want a foot of anybody's territory. Isn't such a nation bound to be free to serve the other nations?"

—Convention Hall, Philadelphia, speech

President Wilson in a speech delivered in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 10, for the special benefit of 4,000 newly naturalized citizens, said:

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

"America must have this consciousness, that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, the example of America must be the example, not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world; and strife is not."

—Federal appointments controversy

Differences between President Wilson and some members of the Senate over federal appointments resulted (Ja 4) in the Senate Judiciary Committee ordering an inquiry into the authority of the President to make a recess appointment to fill a vacancy created during a session of Congress. On Ja 6 the Senate, by a unanimous vote rejected the President's nomination of Ewing C. Bland of Kansas City to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. This was the fourth of the President's nominations to be turned down within the preceding two weeks. A defense of President Wilson's action in making recess appointments in Missouri, New Jersey and other States was made in the House on Ja 11 by Representative William P. Borland of Missouri.

—Jackson day speech

On Ja 8, Pres. Wilson made his Jackson Day speech to 4000 people at Indianapolis, Ind. He described himself as an "animated conservative," and said that the Republican Party has not had a new idea for thirty years, that the country is guided by the independent voter, and that it would be hopeless for this voter to attempt to use the Republican Party. Describing himself as an animated conservative, he pointed out that this is the first January in the recollection of business men that did not bring a money stringency. Nevertheless, he held that the Democratic Party is still on trial, though the spirit and purpose of its leaders augur well. Especial tribute was paid to two Democratic Senators from Indiana. He spoke of the Shipping bill as a temporary measure of relief, strongly advocated the Conservation bills, and suggested the establishment of a Federal employment bureau. The new Trade Commission, he said, insures a scientific treatment of the tariff, a thing for which Republicans have agitated, but which they have not accomplished. In speaking briefly of Mexico, he said that the people there were entitled to liberty, no matter how long they took in determining it, and indicated that he would al-

ways oppose interference with them. He defended his policy of "watchful waiting," and predicted that America would one day be admired for her self-possession, coolness and strength at a time when the world was throwing the whole weight of arms into one side of the scale. In a stirring debate on Ja 13, the Senate heard sharp Republican attacks on Wilson's Indianapolis speech, criticism of the administration's policy toward Mexico, and denunciation of Democratic legislation, followed by a warm defence of the President by Democratic leaders and a prediction of his re-nomination and re-election. Senator Borah delivered a broadside against the administration, with particular reference to the President's warning to "men who should dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive."

WIMBORNE, Baron

See

IRELAND

WINDELBAND, Wilhelm

The death of Professor Wilhelm Windelband, of Heidelberg University, formerly of Strassburg University, was announced in Berlin, Oct 25. He was sixty-eight years old. Professor Windelband was eminent for his philosophical works and as an orator.

WINDS

See

ADELIE LAND

WINES

—Production

France

The U. S. Consul-General in France reported Jan 8, 1915, that notwithstanding the occupation of a part of the grape-growing territory of France by the German armies, the output of wine for 1914 largely exceeds the yield in 1913. The 1914 vintage amounts to 1,482,896,369 gallons (1,084,519,131 gallons in 1913), which, with the stock on hand—151,093,518 gallons—makes a total supply of 1,633,989,887 gallons; a stock 449,299,979 gallons larger than the total stock at the same time last year. Owing to difficulty in securing railroad transportation for the grapes 99.6 per cent of the wine has been pressed out in the localities where the grapes were grown.

WING, Prof. Charles Hallett

Prof. Charles Hallett Wing, head of the department of chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1874 to 1884, died in Boston, Sept. 14. He was 80 years old.

WINTER, Joseph

Prof. Joseph Winter, superintendent of the German Free Schools in the United States, died June 8, aged 59.

WINTHROP NATIONAL BANK

See

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK (BOSTON)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Secretary Daniels announced May 3 that the first daylight message from the new naval radio station, at Darien, in the Panama Canal

Zone to the navy radio station at Arlington, overlooking Washington from the south bank of the Potomac, was received on Friday, April 30. It was the first official message between these two links in the chain of high-powered radio stations that the navy will have in operation between Washington and the Philippines in the winter of 1915. Until this was received all messages from the Navy Department to the Canal Zone had to be sent at night and be relayed. In the future these messages will be handled day and night via the new Darien station. The distance from Arlington to the Canal Zone is 2000 miles. The sending and receiving radius of the new Darien station is 4000 miles.

An interesting experiment, *The London Times* says, was scheduled to be made on a section of the London & Southwestern Railway the week beginning May 24. Five engines were equipped with wireless signaling apparatus.

A new and powerful wireless station erected in Russia since the outbreak of the war transmitted the first message to England June 16 in the form of a greeting from the Chairman of the Duma to the Right Honorable James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The first direct wireless communication between Japan and the United States was established July 27.

The transpacific service, which has been in operation between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands since Sept. 24, 1914, will be extended to Japan, with rates at least one-third less than the present scale. From Japan connections will be established through the Japanese Imperial Telegraph System with all points in the Orient.

Wireless telephony, Sept 29, carried a man's voice from Arlington, Va., to Hawaii. This achievement followed upon the announcement the day before of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that wireless telephony from New York to Mare Island, Cal., had been accomplished.

An operator for the Federal Wireless Telegraph Company at Honolulu, H. I., picked up messages being transmitted, Nov 29, from Nauens, Prussia, to Tuckerton, N. J., approximately 9000 miles away. This was said to be a record in radio transmission.

See also

EUROPEAN WAR—UNITED STATES, RELATIONS WITH—SAYVILLE WIRELESS PLANT

United States

According to the quinquennial report on telephones and telegraphs for the calendar year 1912, between 1907 and 1912 the number of commercial wireless telegraph companies doing business in the United States decreased from 5 to 4, the number of tower stations from 117 to 74, and the capitalization from \$32,700,000 to \$9,600,000. The number of messages

sent, however, increased from 154,617 to 285,091, or by 84.4%; a net deficit of \$53,538 in 1907 was changed to a net income of \$4738 in 1912; the number of employees increased from 176 to 958, or by 444%, and the amount paid in salaries and wages increased from \$82,000 to \$394,000, or by 380%.

—Experiments with low antennæ

Experiments conducted by the wireless society of Tufts College have shown, it was announced Feb 17, that messages may be transmitted and received without using high aerial antennæ. Tests have shown that the apparatus can be ready for use within a third of the time required for setting up the aerial equipment. Two ordinary wires ninety feet in length when stretched on the ground in a direct line with the transmitting station were found to be sufficient to receive messages from points fifty to seventy-five miles distant.

—Patent infringement

Judges Lacombe, Ward and Rogers of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision in New York City, May 13 affirming the order of Judge Hough granting a preliminary injunction restraining the DeForest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Company, Standard Oil Company of New York and Lee DeForest from infringing the fundamental Marconi and Lodge patents relating to wireless telegraphy.

—Portable

A wireless telegraph instrument weighing eight pounds, that can be carried in a hand satchel and operated from an automobile, was tried out on Bedloe's Island, N. Y., Mar 16, before officers of the Signal Corps. It is the invention of Dr. Otto F. Reinhold of Newark. The instrument, connected with the antennæ of the wireless station on the island, sent a message which was received at Fort Hancock, twenty-one miles away. Without the use of an antennæ it sent messages which were received plainly at 300 feet. It could be used without antennæ, according to an officer at the trial, to send messages 1000 feet or more, which might make it extremely valuable for trench warfare.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Peter Cooper Hewitt stated in New York, on Ja 26, that he had completed an invention whereby it will soon be possible to talk across the Atlantic by wireless telephone. His instrument is an oscillator, comprising a gas and vapor device and electrical connections suited for wireless telephony, by means of which he said it was possible to transmit messages to greater distances. The perfection of the instrument overcomes the necessity of having a telephone circuit consisting entirely of wires. Circuits may be formed in part of air and wire.

The first completely successful tests of the wireless telephone from a moving train were made on Feb 7 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, when spoken messages were clearly heard twenty-six miles, from Lounsbury to Binghamton, N. Y.

Sponsored unofficially by the Secretary of the Navy, a wireless telephone invented by

H. P. Dwyer of San Francisco, on Feb 10, carried the human voice 721 miles. The conversation was exchanged between the United States Government radio station at Mare Island and the Government radio station at Tatoosh, Cape Flattery, on the coast of Washington. During the test Dwyer's voice was also heard at Bremerton, a distance of 560 miles; at Point Arguello, at Eureka, and by the Government radio operator at San Diego.

The call sent from Mare Island was received on wireless telegraph boards and the replies were telegraphed back. Through the perfection of certain parts of the new invention Dwyer says that it is possible to telephone in any kind of weather. Dwyer asserts that he could have been heard at 1000 miles if there had been a radio station to receive his message, and that with the proper aerial, 500 to 600 feet high, there is no reason why the human voice cannot be distinctly audible from San Francisco to Honolulu.

It was announced Apr 9 that Dr. Irving Langmuir of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., had rendered wireless telephony practical for general use. A series of important tests between Schenectady and Pittsfield, Mass., resulted in the interchange of messages between the two cities, a distance of fifty miles.

In wireless telephony, magnetic waves superimpose upon them additional waves corresponding in frequency to sound waves of human voice spoken into the transmitter. This superimposition of additional waves, engineers here say, has been the point at which inventors have struggled in their efforts to perfect a method of wireless telephony. The Langmuir invention perfects this.

A new distance record for wireless telephony was established Apr 25 when P. N. Place, superintendent of the Scranton division of the Lackawanna railroad, spoke from Scranton, Pa., to Frank Ciszek, superintendent of the Syracuse division, who was in Binghamton, N. Y. The message traversed sixty-three miles through a mountainous country.

The messages exchanged were not brief greetings, but communications regarding the movement of trains. The Lackawanna trains between Scranton and Binghamton, moved for several hours according to orders sent and received by the wireless telephone.

The Lackawanna has constructed wireless stations at Hoboken, Scranton, Binghamton and Buffalo and the ultimate object of its experiments is to have all points of the entire line between Hoboken and Buffalo in constant communication on wireless telephone.

Transmission of the human voice by wireless telephony from the naval station at Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel Tower in Paris had been accomplished, according to a statement issued Oct 21 from the offices of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The equipment used in talking to Paris was the same as that employed in previous talks between Arlington and San Francisco and from there across the ocean to Honolulu. The

successful tests with Paris were made on Oct 12 and 13, but out of respect for the wishes of the French officers who were not ready to give out the information, the statement was withheld temporarily. Due to the lack of transmission apparatus at Paris, the talking thus far had been only from the United States and confirmed by cable.

Simultaneously with the reception at Paris, speech sent out from Arlington was received on the wireless antenna at the Western Electric Laboratories in New York and at the temporary station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Honolulu.

Wireless telephone communication was again established between the Eiffel Tower and Arlington Oct 25, but experiments must cease until the end of the war, as nothing more could be accomplished until sending apparatus has been installed on the tower.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin, Serbian Consul-General in New York, announced, Nov 15, that he had discovered a method of overcoming the static disturbance in the air, but would withhold the secret until the end of the war.

WIRT PLAN

See

GARY PLAN

WISCONSIN

See subhead WISCONSIN *under*

ACCIDENTS—INDUSTRIAL—FROM POWER MACHINERY

EUGENIC MARRIAGE LAWS

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

PROHIBITION

TIPPING LEGISLATION

WOMAN

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

WITTE, Count Sergius Julievitch

Count Cergius Julievitch Witte, Russia's first Constitutional Prime Minister, died Mar 12, after an attack of influenza with which he was seized the week before. He was born in 1849.

WITTHAUS, Rudolph August, M.D.

Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, authority on poisons, died in New York, Dec 20, aged 68.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

United States.

To 100 Democratic women who called on him at the White House Ja 6 President Wilson repeated his oft stated belief that equal suffrage should be dealt with "State by State" and that the Federal government ought to keep hands off while this process is in operation.

On Ja 12 the Mondell resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting to women the right to vote in all the States was defeated in the House by a vote of 204 to 174.

William J. Bryan in San Francisco, July 7 declared himself in favor of universal suffrage. Mr. Bryan spoke at the San Francisco

center of the California Civic League, an organization which originated with the campaign of California women to win the ballot.

After thirty years of continuous work for woman suffrage and after serving eleven years as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw announced, Nov 21, that she would not be a candidate for re-election at the annual convention of the association to be held in Washington Dec 14 to 19.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, was elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Dec 17, succeeding Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

See also

BAZUS, BARONESS DE (MRS. FRANK LESLIE)

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

MINIMUM WAGE

Alabama

A bill giving to women the privilege of being elected and serving as members of county boards of education passed the Alabama senate Feb 1, and went to the governor. The bill had previously passed the House. Equal suffrage bills are pending before both Houses.

A bill to authorize a vote in the next general election on a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was defeated, Aug 25, in the Alabama House of Delegates. Fifty-two members voted for the measure and 42 against it. A two-thirds affirmative vote was necessary for passage.

Equal suffrage was defeated in Alabama Sept 1, when the Senate rejected a bill, 21 to 10.

Arkansas

A suffrage victory in the Arkansas Senate was scored Feb 1 on a resolution to refer a constitutional amendment to popular vote. 23 Senators voted for the measure and 12 voted against it.

Because the state constitution forbids the submission of more than three proposed amendments to the constitution at any election, woman suffrage Feb 3 suffered a setback of two years more until it can go before the people for settlement.

Colorado

The lightest suffrage vote ever polled in Denver, since Colorado became an equal suffrage state, was cast in the municipal election of May 18 according to politicians and other experienced observers. A violent snowstorm raged most of the day and kept a large percentage of voters from the polls.

Connecticut

The woman suffrage bill was killed in the House, Mar 25, by a unanimous vote and without comment from any member. Hopes of the suffragists for a referendum were thus blasted, and they must wait at least two years to start the machinery in motion again.

A proposed Constitutional amendment giving women the right to suffrage was rejected by the Connecticut House of Representatives Apr 7, 106 to 124. The amendment had been ad-

versely reported, and the vote was preceded by three hours of debate. This action ends the movement for equal suffrage, so far as the present General Assembly is concerned.

Delaware

In the Senate Feb 23 the Committee on Revised Statutes by unanimous vote reported favorably a bill amending the constitution giving women the right to vote.

As a similar measure has been reported favorably in the House, the Legislature may pass the amendment. A two-thirds affirmative vote in each House will be necessary in this event. The amendment must also be concurred in by the General Assembly two years hence. It will then become a law without popular ratification.

The House of Representatives, Mar 9, defeated the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution, 8 ayes to 22 nays.

Florida

The Lower House of Florida, Apr 26, rejected the resolution to submit the question to the voters in 1916.

Illinois

The Illinois Supreme Court upheld the woman suffrage act again, Oct 13, and refused to permit the wets to open another battle on its constitutionality. The court, sitting at Springfield, denied the motion to file a brief in the Macomb election case, which involved the same issue. Chicago suffrage leaders construed this as a final and complete victory for their cause.

See also
CHICAGO

Indiana

Limited suffrage for women was approved by the State Senate Feb 20. The bill was made a party measure by the Democratic majority and was adopted, under suspension of the rules, within five minutes after it was reported out of committee.

Only three voted against the measure, which is similar to the Illinois law.

Iowa

The Iowa Senate Feb 12 adopted the woman's suffrage amendment, 38 to 11.

The measure was passed by the House by a vote of 84 to 14, Feb 24. This bill had been passed by two successive Legislatures, and would go to the voters of the state in the fall of 1916.

Gov. George W. Clarke signed the suffrage amendment Mar 6.

Maine

Woman suffrage failed to pass in the House Mar 23, although the vote in favor of the resolution proposing to submit to the voters of the State the question of giving women the right to vote was 88 to 59 in favor of it, with one pair and two absentees. A two-thirds vote, however, was required. The Senate passed the resolution the week before by a wide margin.

Massachusetts

The woman suffrage constitutional amendment passed the House Feb 16 by a vote of

196 to 33. It had already passed the Senate, and was sent to Gov. Walsh for his signature.

Having been passed by the 1914 Legislature the measure will go to the State's voters for ratification at the fall election.

15,000 marched in Boston Oct 16, in a "victory" celebration calculated to stimulate the men of Boston and all Massachusetts to vote "yes" on Nov. 2 on the constitutional amendment to enfranchise Massachusetts women.

The woman suffrage amendment vote at the elections, Nov 2, as given out officially Nov 24, was. For, 102,615; against, 295,702; majority against, 133,087.

Minnesota

The Senate Mar 4 defeated the bill providing for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women. Thirty-four votes were cast against the measure and 33 for. The House had not considered the bill.

New Jersey

Four hours were devoted by the New Jersey Senate and House Judiciary committees on Jan 25 to a public hearing on the question of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported favorably (Jan 26) to the Senate the bill to strike out the word "male" from the qualifications of voters in the State.

The New Jersey House Feb 1 unanimously passed the joint resolution to amend the State constitution by extending suffrage to women.

With four Democratic Senators voting in the negative, the amendment was passed by the Senate Feb 16. Having duly passed two successive Legislatures, the amendment will now be submitted to a popular vote at a special election to be held in September.

The Senate Apr 20 passed the bill introduced by Senator Read of Camden County fixing Oct 19 as the date for the special election on proposed amendments to the Constitution, including the woman suffrage amendment. Peacock charged that this was a move to keep the women from voting this year, Oct 19 being the last registry day for the general election.

President Wilson announced Oct 6 that he would vote for the woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey.

Woman suffrage was defeated at the special election in New Jersey Oct 19, when it had its first test in any Eastern State, by a vote of 133,201 for, to 184,474 against.

New Jersey suffragists must wait five years before they can bring the question before the people again, as the New Jersey constitution can be changed only once in five years.

The official vote on the woman suffrage amendment was made public Nov 5: For, 133,282; against, 184,300; majority against, 51,108.

New York

The New York State Assembly Feb 3 passed the Hinman resolution proposing to submit to the voters of the State at the election next fall the question of giving women the vote.

On the roll call 114 assemblymen voted "aye" and there were no negatives.

The Senate passed the measure by a unanimous vote on Feb 4, and on the 18th it was signed by the Secretary of State.

25,340 including 2,537 men marched in a suffrage parade in New York City Oct 23, as a demonstration in favor of the suffrage amendment to be voted upon Nov 2.

In the last suffrage parade on May 3, 1913, 9600 persons were in line.

The woman suffrage amendment vote at the election Nov 2 was: For, 515,000; against, 710,000; majority against, 195,000.

North Carolina

The North Carolina House killed the Suffrage amendment Feb 4, by a vote of 67 to 38.

Chief Justice Clark of the State Supreme Court, who spoke after the bill was defeated, told the members that the United States Supreme Court would soon decide on the constitutionality of the grandfather clause, and should the statute disenfranchising negroes be overthrown "white supremacy would be endangered without white women's votes."

North Dakota

The North Dakota Senate by a vote of 26 to 22 recalled from the House Feb 19 the equal suffrage bill recently passed by the upper body. As a motion attached when the bill passed the Senate makes necessary a two-thirds majority vote to repass the measure it is generally believed that it will not be reconsidered this session.

The bill passed both house in 1913, and if it had been favorably acted upon at this session it was to have been submitted to the people in 1917.

Pennsylvania

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution giving women the right to vote passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1913, was reintroduced in the House on Ja 27.

The suffrage resolution was passed finally in the House Feb 9 by a vote of 130 to 71. The resolution was passed by the previous Legislature, and was sent to the Senate. If passed by that body the amendment will go before the people in November.

The Judiciary General Committee of the Senate voted Feb 16 to postpone consideration of the woman suffrage resolution. A public hearing on the bill will probably be held after March 16.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the Senate Judiciary General Committee, Mar 2, reported out the House woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

4129 marched in a suffrage parade at Philadelphia, Oct 22, calling upon the voters of Pennsylvania to approve the suffrage amendment on Nov 2.

The woman suffrage amendment vote at the elections Nov 2 was: For, 356,000; against, 400,000; majority against, 44,000.

South Dakota

By a vote of 24 to 18 the Senate Feb 16 rejected the bill recently passed by the House,

granting to women of South Dakota the right to vote on municipal issues and for State and county officers not named in the Constitution as "constitutional officers."

South Dakota has adopted a resolution submitting the question to the people in 1916.

Tennessee

The Tennessee House adopted a Senate resolution (Ja 29) for an amendment to the State Constitution extending suffrage to women. The resolution must be adopted by the next Legislature and at a popular election before it becomes operative.

Texas

An equal suffrage bill was reported favorably to the lower House of the Texas Legislature on Ja 27.

A resolution for a constitutional amendment was defeated by the House, Mar 6, by a vote of 90 to 32. The resolution needed 94 votes to pass under the two-thirds' rule.

Vermont

The Senate passed without debate Feb 12 a bill extending the franchise to women at town and city elections and for Presidential Electors.

West Virginia

The Legislature of West Virginia voted (Ja 26) to submit to the people at the next election an amendment to the Constitution providing for woman suffrage. Only one vote in the Senate and six in the House of Delegates were cast against the resolution.

Wisconsin

The lower House, Apr 20, rejected the Bradley resolution to submit the question to a vote of the people.

The Senate June 16 ordered a suffrage measure engrossed by a vote of 16 to 13.

Woman suffrage failed conclusively for the present legislative session July 1, when the State Senate refused to reconsider its vote in killing the Grell resolution.

Denmark

The Danish Diet Apr 23 adopted an amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to women and conferring upon them the right of election to the Diet. The amendment further abolishes the special qualifications which have been required for election to the Lands-thing or Upper House of Parliament. This amendment has still to be passed by the new Diet, to be elected in May, before it becomes effective.

A large number of women, composed of all classes, marched to the palace at Copenhagen on June 5th where King Christian received a deputation, which in behalf of the women of Denmark, thanked him for their political emancipation provided for in the new constitution passed and signed that day. A deputation of women also went to the parliament and thanked the government for conferring the franchise on women.

Premier Zahle declared Oct 26 that the Government intended to put in force June 5, 1916, the new constitutional law conferring suffrage on women, waiving the right to pro-

pose a prolongation of the old constitutional law owing to the war. It is expected that a general election will occur in July, when Danish women will vote for the first time.

The Danish Parliament on June 5, 1915, on the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution by Frederick VII. in 1849, unanimously passed a new Constitution, which conferred suffrage on women.

Great Britain

It was charged, Nov 26, that in using the name of the Woman's Social and Political Union for political purposes, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was acting without authority. It was also charged at a meeting of the union that she had virtually disbanded and broken up the union as an national organization. Mrs. Pankhurst was called on to show how the funds have been expended since the war began.

Iceland

The Iceland Constitution bill, granting full suffrage to women, which had been waiting for the signature of the King of Denmark since 1914, was sanctioned by the King June 19.

Norway

Women voted Oct 11 for the first time in Norwegian general elections. There were 170,000 new electors on the rolls.

The Norwegian Storting unanimously agreed on June 11, 1913, to extend female suffrage so that all Norwegian women would have the right to vote at Parliamentary elections without regard to the amount of their income tax. A bill passed in 1907 granted the women of Norway the franchise to the extent that those who had paid their taxes for the year preceding, or those whose husbands had paid for them, were qualified to vote at any election. This enactment added about 300,000 to the electorate.

WOMEN

United States

Mrs. Zekia Nuttall of Coyoacan, Mexico; Miss Katherine B. Davis of New York, and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago were selected by the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the three most noted women of America, Apr 7.

See also

ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

New Mexico

New Mexico has passed an act increasing the property rights of the wife.

Wyoming

Wyoming has passed an act placing wife and husband on an equal footing in regard to property.

Australia

The first women Justices appointed in the British Empire were nominated July 7 in South Australia. They include Mrs. Price, widow of the first Labor Premier of that state.

Great Britain

Women engaged in the manufacture of war munitions will be paid the same rates as men

on piece work, and arrangements were under way for the establishment of day rates for women on the basis of equal pay for equal work, according to an announcement made in a letter from David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, read at the National Conference of Trades Unions Concerned in Munitions Work in London, Sept 17.

David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, announced Oct 22 that women eighteen years of age and over engaged in ammunition work received a minimum wage of one pound weekly. When doing skilled work, on time or by piece, women get the same pay as men.

This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work was claimed as a great victory by militant suffragettes who had long been agitating the question.

See also

GREAT BRITAIN

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS

See also

MINIMUM WAGE

California

The California eight-hour labor law for women employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, except those in harvesting and canning fruit, boarding houses and graduate nurses in hospitals, was upheld as constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court Feb 23.

The decision is of first importance, as establishing the principle that reducing the hours of woman's labor to eight hours a day is not an improper exercise of a state's police powers. Hitherto the court had been called upon to go only so far as to uphold a limitation to ten hours a day in the Massachusetts law and fifty-four hours a week in the Ohio law.

Kansas

Kansas has enacted a maximum hour and minimum wage law for women.

Maine

A fifty-four hour a week law for both women and boys under 16 working in mills, factories and laundries has been passed by Maine.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts has legislated to prohibit the working of women and children overtime for the purpose of making up for time lost on a legal holiday.

New Jersey

Gen. Lewis T. Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor, in his annual report to Gov. Fielder, Feb 15, asked for legislation that would require a shorter working day for women and girls in New Jersey.

New York

The N. Y. Assembly by an announced vote of 67 to 59, Mar 31, passed the Bewley bill, permitting canning factories to employ women and children seventy-two hours a week, instead of sixty hours, the limit under the existing law. The Democrats, however, disputed the vote, which was passed in an uproar.

The Court of Appeals at Albany Mar 26 upheld the constitutionality of the law passed in 1913 prohibiting work by women in factories between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. The opinion was written by Judge Hiscock, the entire court concurring. To test the constitutionality of the law, the Charles Schweinler Press, a corporation of New York, employed women during the prohibited hours in its printing house and bookbindery. It was convicted of violation of the labor law. This particular provision of the law was the outcome of the investigation of the Wagner Factory Commission.

Despite the protest of labor leaders, the State Senate Apr 8, by a vote of 27 to 15, passed the Bewley-Thompson bill, designed to increase the hours of labor for women and minors in canning establishments from sixty-six to seventy-two a week, but not more than 14 hours in any one day, during the active canning season, from June to November.

The States of Maryland, Michigan, Maine, Ohio, California, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Washington, and Oregon, having a total of 2135 canneries, allow the employment of women and female minors of different ages for unlimited hours. These are the principal canning States, while Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa, with 273 canneries, also have no limited hours.

Humanitarians interested in labor welfare work and manufacturers of canned goods appeared before Gov. Whitman Apr 15 to argue for and against the Bewley-Thompson bills.

The canners' side of the case was presented by Senator George F. Thompson.

Following notice from Gov. Whitman that he would not approve the Bewley-Thompson bills, Assemblyman Bewley Apr 16 withdrew the bills from the Governor's hands and suggested a compromise bill.

The compromise bill, recommended to the Senate Apr 20, was killed in the Assembly Apr 21. On Apr 22 it was defeated for the third time 66 to 70.

An appeal was docketed Apr 20 in the Supreme Court from the decision of the New York court holding constitutional the New York statute making it a misdemeanor to employ women in factories at night. The appeal was filed by the Charles Schweinler Press, a corporation charged with violating the law.

Wyoming

Wyoming has enacted an eight-hour day law for women.

WOOD, Henry A. Wise

See

UNITED STATES—NAVY—INVENTIONS BOARD
WOOD

See also

BALSA-WOOD

—As a food

An address made before the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences by the celebrated botanist, Privy Councilor G. Haberlandt, reported in *Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin) for Apr 9 stated that, in case of a scarcity of

grain, much might be saved for human consumption by adding finely ground sap-wood in certain proportions to the fodder of domestic animals, thus releasing corresponding quantities of cereals usually required for that purpose. If necessary, human beings can also use the powdered wood in their diet. We read:

"It is well known to botanists, if not to laymen, that there is a large amount of nutritive substances in the wood of deciduous trees, a less quantity being found in that of conifers. Our trees, especially in winter, contain considerable quantities of sugar, starch, and oil.

"In early spring this nutritive matter is sensibly diminished, being used up in the formation of new leaves and sprouts. However, rich amounts of these stuffs are always to be found in the boughs and stems, and even in June a renewed filling of the cells is begun and rapidly advances."

In March Professor Haberlandt found 28 per cent of starch in the so-called "sap-wood" of a thirteen-year-old elm. According to earlier data a chestnut tree contains at the same time of year 21.5 parts by weight of carbohydrates, especially starch, in 100 parts of dry-wood substance. In this kind of tree the content of carbohydrates was found to fall in May to a minimum of 19.9 per cent, while in October it reached its maximum content of 26.4 per cent. It must be remembered that these figures refer only to the yellowish-white living sap-wood. The dead heart-wood, which is usually brown in color, is almost entirely destitute of these nutritious substances, a fact to be borne in mind by those going on this diet.

"It appears that many trees store starch—for example, the beech, oak, maple, poplar, ash, alder, and elm. Others, such as the linden, the birch, and evergreen, contain stores of oil. Of these the most useful for the nourishment they hold are those which have a large amount of sap-wood. This is especially true of the so-called 'sap-wood trees,' such as the birches, aspen, various kinds of maple, etc.

"Those which contain bitter or injurious substances must be excluded. This applies particularly to the evergreens on account of the resin found in them. The bark likewise must generally be excluded, at least where human food is in question, because of the tannin and other bitter or offensive substances it contains.

"In the alimentary canal of animals, of the cud-chewers especially, most of the cell-walls of plants, which consist of pure cellulose, are dissolved. Hence the digestive juices can easily reach the contents of the cells. In the human alimentary canal, however, it is only the walls of the tenderer cells which are thus dissolved. The tougher cells, together with their contents, pass through the canal undigested.

"But neither man nor animal can dissolve these cell-walls which have become lignified, i. e., those which have become altered by the deposit of so-called ligneous or woody matter. Thus, according to Haberlandt, the lig-

nified cells of the chopped straw used for fodder are undigested by both cattle and horses. If, therefore, the food-content of the cells in wood, which are entirely lignified, is to be made available it is necessary to grind the wood fine enough to break down the walls of the separate cells. In ordinary sawdust this is accomplished to a small extent only. Hence it is necessary that the grinding should be sufficiently energetic to reduce the wood to powder.

"The question, therefore, according to this view, as to the possibility of obtaining nutriment from wood is dependent in the first place on whether such wood-powder can be quickly enough produced on a large scale. Only in this case could we succeed in stretching rations by mixing a percentage of wood-flour with rye-flour and wheat-flour."

—Preservation of

P. A. Maignen in a paper read Dec 30 before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, digested in *Science* of May 21, said: The railroads are said to spend \$121,500,000 a year in cross ties. If all these ties were treated properly by a good preservative process, it would be possible to save more than \$450,000,000 in 25 years. Wood is composed of two principal parts, cellulose and sap. Cellulose resists decay a long time. The decay begins in the sap and extends to the cellulose. It is therefore urged that some ways and means of removing the sap from the wood be found. Many attempts have been made to render the sap proof against decay without removing it, but the result has not been satisfactory.

The preservatives used in the United States in 1913 were: 108,373,359 gallons of creosote; 26,466,803 pounds of zinc chloride, and 3,885,758 gallons of other preservatives. In that same year there were 153,613,888 cubic feet of timber treated by all preservatives. Of the creosote used only 38 per cent was produced in this country and 62 per cent was imported.

At present 30 per cent. of the railroad ties are treated. If a satisfactory method of impregnation could be devised so that the wood could get the full benefit of a thorough penetration it would not be long before all the ties would be treated. Unfortunately the impregnation, as carried out now, does not penetrate the wood sufficiently. In experiments it was found that one specimen from which the sap had been removed was impregnated throughout the whole length of the wood; whilst the other specimen of the same kind, but whose resins had not been extracted, was impregnated not more than a few inches from each end.

WOOD PULP

—Substitute for cotton in explosive

The *Daily Chronicle*, Aug 10, gives an account of the work of German chemists in discovering a substitute for cotton as a basis for high explosives. This was found in the shape of ordinary wood pulp. Quoting a citizen of a neutral state who had just returned from Germany, it said:

"Experiments are still being carried on, but sufficient progress has already been made to enable the substitute to be used freely and successfully. The great difficulty in the way of using wood pulp as a substitute for cotton is the presence of many impurities which are not found in the latter commodity. The most important of these impurities are resin and oxycellulose. Unless these are completely removed the resulting explosives would be uncertain in action and highly dangerous to those manufacturing them.

"I was not able to discover the whole secret of the process, but in its early stages it is the same as that which is followed in turning wood into pulp for the manufacture of paper. The wood is ground, cooked, and changed into liquid form. Then it is cleansed by new processes and then pressed into sheets. It is then ready for the nitration process, and the addition of other necessary chemicals.

"Germany is under no difficulty so far as the supply of raw material is concerned. At one time she was dependent upon Scandinavia for supplies of wood pulp, but some years ago she set herself the task of making her own, since when she has become largely self-supporting in this direction.

"Three of the largest factories are now engaged in turning out the new basis for explosives, as well as the seasoned wood required for making wood pulp. Large reserves of timber have been accumulated from my own country and from Russia, so there is no fear of any shortage.

"I was assured that if the supply of raw cotton to Germany were entirely stopped she might be able to tide over the difficulties."

WOODBURY, Urban Andrain

Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury died in Burlington, Vt., Apr 15, at the age of 76 years.

WOODRUFF, Col. Charles Edward

Colonel Charles Edward Woodruff, Medical Corps, U. S. A., retired, died in New Rochelle, N. Y., June 13, aged 55.

WOODWARD, Col. Robert B.

See

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

WOOL

—Production

United States

The production of wool in the United States in 1914 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture as about 1½ per cent less than in 1913. This was the first estimate of wool production made by the Department of Agriculture. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers estimated the production in 1913, excluding pulled wool, as 252,675,300 pounds. Accepting these figures for 1913, it is estimated, by comparison, that the production in 1914 was about 247,192,000 pounds, excluding pulled wool. The production of pulled wool was estimated as about 43,000,000 pounds, as compared with 43,500,000 pounds in 1913.

Detailed estimates by states are shown as follows:

States.	1914. Wool Production, (Raw), Pounds.	1913. Wool Production, Pounds.
Maine	906,000	937,500
New Hampshire.....	201,000	214,500
Vermont	571,000	573,750
Massachusetts	131,000	143,750
Rhode Island.....	30,000	30,000
Connecticut	82,000	85,500
New York.....	3,464,000	3,575,000
New Jersey.....	97,000	91,800
Pennsylvania	3,959,000	4,212,000
Delaware	26,000	26,500
Maryland	755,000	704,000
West Virginia.....	3,406,000	3,162,500
Kentucky	3,643,000	3,565,000
Ohio	13,844,000	14,950,000
Michigan	8,098,000	8,400,000
Indiana	4,961,000	5,200,000
Illinois	3,853,000	4,225,000
Wisconsin	4,031,000	4,288,000
Minnesota	3,124,000	2,978,000
Iowa	5,319,000	5,535,000
Missouri	7,179,000	7,087,500
Total	67,680,000	71,727,300
Virginia	1,978,000	2,002,500
North Carolina.....	550,000	562,500
South Carolina.....	109,000	100,000
Georgia	580,000	612,500
Florida	325,000	325,000
Alabama	411,000	373,750
Mississippi	533,000	562,500
Louisiana	560,000	490,000
Arkansas	406,000	400,000
Tennessee	1,953,000	1,953,000
Total	7,405,000	7,389,750
Kansas	1,403,000	1,417,500
Nebraska	1,789,000	1,742,000
South Dakota.....	3,547,000	3,150,000
North Dakota.....	1,677,000	1,680,000
Montana	30,177,000	31,500,000
Wyoming	28,476,000	29,880,000
Idaho	14,792,000	14,250,000
Washington	3,638,000	3,412,500
Oregon	15,763,000	16,575,000
California	11,480,000	11,200,000
Nevada	5,502,000	6,000,000
Utah	13,100,000	13,775,000
Colorado	7,111,000	7,256,250
Arizona	5,321,000	5,037,500
New Mexico.....	19,077,000	17,550,000
Texas	8,643,000	8,775,000
Oklahoma	4,111,000	357,500
Total	172,107,000	173,558,250
United States.....	247,192,000	252,675,300
Pulled wool.....	43,000,000	43,500,000
Total product.....	290,192,000	296,175,300

*Estimate of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

†Total as published by National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

There are about 37,000,000 head of sheep of the shearing age in the United States. If each one yields an average fleece of 6.8 pounds, the production in the 1915 season will be 251,600,000 pounds. At an average of 25 cents a pound, the gross income would be \$63,000,000. The farm value of the 50,000,000 sheep in this country on Jan 1 was estimated at \$224,687,000, averaging \$4.50 a head. As late as 1912 it was as low as \$3.46, having gained \$1.04 a head, or 30 per cent in three years. Last year, sheep increased in value \$23,884,000 and in number 237,000. Below are the records of wool production for five years:

Years.	Shg. Sheep Only	Avg. Clip Lbs.	Wool—Unwashed Lbs.	Total Sheep
1914	37,000,000	6.8	256,000,000	49,956,000
1913	36,319,000	6.95	296,175,300	49,719,000
1912	38,481,000	6.82	304,043,400	51,482,000
1911	39,761,000	6.98	318,547,000	52,367,000
1910	41,999,500	6.70	321,362,750	53,633,000

The wool production of the United States was estimated at 280,000,000 lbs. in 1914; as against 296,175,310 in 1913; and 304,043,400 in 1912.

Wool production in the United States during 1915 was estimated, Dec 30, by the Dept. of Agriculture at 288,777,000 pounds. Its value was \$67,573,818, or \$14,000,000 more than for 1914. The production is 1,415,000 pounds less than 1914 and 7,398,000 pounds less than in 1913. The price of unwashed wool paid to producers averaged 23.4 cents a pound, compared with 18.4 cents in 1914 and 15.7 cents in 1913.

Montana led in production, with 29,040,000 pounds, Wyoming was a close second, with 28,682,000 pounds. Other States producing more than 10,000,000 pounds each were New Mexico, 18,620,000; Oregon, 15,600,000; Ohio, 14,350,000; Utah, 13,320,000, and California, 11,590,000.

—Shrinkage

The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, issued Oct 3 a technological paper on the difference in weight between raw and clean wool.

Raw wool may contain from 15 to 80 per cent of grease and dirt, according to the breed of the sheep, the kind of food upon which the sheep has lived, character of the country with reference to grass, sand stones, and many other causes.

The scope of the investigation was: (1) to obtain some definite knowledge as to the shrinkage of some of the foreign wools imported into this country; (2) to ascertain the shrinkage variations in two samplings of the same fleece, and (3) the difference in shrinkage between two fleeces of the same breed of sheep which were grown in the same section of country. Forty-nine fleeces of Australian and New Zealand wools were employed in the experiments, the results showing the yield of clean wool to be from 19.5 to 54 per cent, according to the breed of sheep.

WOOLEY, Robert W.

Robert W. Wooley, of Fairfax, Va., auditor for the Interior Department, was nominated, Mar 2, by President Wilson as Director of the Mint, to succeed George W. Roberts, resigned.

WOOLWORTH, F. W., CO.

The report of the F. W. Woolworth Company for the year ended Dec 31, 1914, shows net earnings of \$6,429,896, against \$6,461,118 the previous year. The balance after preferred dividends were paid was \$5,432,396, equal to 10.86 per cent on the common stock, as compared with 10.82 per cent earned in 1913. Net sales were \$69,619,669 in 1914 as against \$66,228,072 in 1913.

See also

FIVE-AND-TEN-CENT STORES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

United States

A report issued December 12, 1914, by the Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that in the five years since the Federal compensation act was passed (in 1908), the Government has paid out on 14,046 claims the sum

of \$1,803,923. During that period 911 claims under the law were disallowed, and 6 were not acted upon. Nearly half of the accidents occurred on the Panama Canal. At the present times the provisions of the compensation act cover 95,000 persons—less than one-fourth of the civilian employees of the United States. The protected classes include artisans and laborers in the arsenals and navy yards, the Government manufacturing establishments; those employed in river and harbor works, and on fortifications; hazardous occupations in reclamation work; and all employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mines Bureau, lighthouse service and forestry service.

The scope of the Federal employers' liability law was held by the Supreme Court June 14 to extend even to brakemen at work disconnecting interstate commerce cars to allow an intrastate train to go forward.

See also

ANTHRAX
INSURANCE

Colorado

Under the new Colorado statute injured workmen will receive 50 per cent of their wages during incapacity, though not to exceed \$8 a week. In case of total permanent disability, the compensation is payable through life. When death results from accident the worker's family is to receive a similar amount for six years, with a maximum of \$2,500. In case of loss of eyes, hands, limbs or other members similar payments are to be made for a specific period, varying from a few weeks to four years, dependent upon the nature of the injury.

Employers are required to insure payment either in State insurance fund to be created or a mutual or stock insurance company. Administration is placed in the hands of an industrial commission of three members who shall adjust disputes and with authority to make awards if employers or insurance companies neglect to make payments promptly. Court proceedings are thereby practically eliminated.

Idaho

In Idaho the bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Indiana

The Indiana law provides no State insurance, but permits the employer to seek it where he chooses, or not at all, if he gives proof of his financial ability to pay the compensation. This is fixed at 55 per cent of the average wage not to exceed 500 weeks, and in case of death, burial expenses to the defendants not to exceed \$100 and 55 per cent of the weekly wages for 300 weeks. Domestic servants and agricultural laborers are exempt, and those engaged in interstate commerce. The law is elective with both employer and employee, and is administered by a State industrial commission.

Maine

The Maine law awards her injured workmen payment by the employer of not more than \$10 a week in case of total disability

with a maximum of \$3,000. Heirs in case of death receive the same and the scale of payments for those partly disabled ranges from \$4 to \$10 a week.

Montana

Montana has passed a workmen's compensation law.

New Mexico

A proposed law has passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.

New York

Gov. Whitman Apr 1 signed the bills amending the workmen's compensation law by providing for direct settlement of claims between employers and employees and for advance payment to injured employees.

The State Insurance Fund was taken from the control of the Workmen's Compensation Commission and placed under the direction of an insurance manager to be named by the Governor, by the administration amendments to the compensation law introduced Apr 9 by Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester. The passage of the bill would place the State Fund on a plane with casualty insurance companies. The determination of rates and methods of administration under the bill is left entirely to the manager.

Governor Whitman May 12 signed Assemblyman Kelly's bill amending the workmen's compensation law by providing that an employee suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of compensation allowed for such injury, when considered by itself.

The test case by which it is hoped to determine whether railroads operating in New York State must come under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law was argued in Albany, N. Y., June 15, before the Court of Appeals by representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Attorney General. The constitutionality of the statute, which had been upheld in the lower courts, was attacked by the railroad attorneys on general grounds.

The case was on an appeal from an award by the Compensation Commission to the widow and children of Christian Jensen, a long-shoreman, who was killed in New York while unloading freight from one of the railroad's ships.

Only a few of the railroads in the State have acknowledged the constitutionality of the law.

The first year of experience under the New York Workmen's Compensation Act terminated July 1. The rates of insurance for this liability were under the supervision of the New York Insurance Department, and under its co-operation with the stock and mutual companies there were many important changes from the original manual which were found desirable. These adjustments and refinements in the manual of rates for insurance protection, together with the system of schedule rating based upon

physical conditions of the individual risks, resulted in a saving of several millions of dollars in premium payments by employers.

For principal manual changes from July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915. See *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, July 12, page 10.

See also

NEW YORK STATE—INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

—Reduction of rates

New York State

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission announced for 1915 reduced rates based on the experience of the Commission for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1914. The dividends for the six months average 15 per cent. The new rates will average a cut of 11 2-3 per cent. below the present Commission's rates, which are 8 1-3 per cent. below the rates of the commercial companies, so that the new rates will be nearly 20 per cent. below commercial rates. The number of policy-holders in the State Fund is about 7000 and the pay-rolls insured amount to about \$280,000,000, with an annual premium of about \$1,400,000. The 6-months dividend declared to the policy-holders amounts to \$250,000.

—Reorganization of Compensation Commission

New York State

The Workmen's Compensation Commission came under the fire of the Whitman administration on Jan. 1, when a report made by Fred G. Reusswig, a Deputy State Controller, was made public by Eugene M. Travis, accusing the commission of extravagance and finding fault with the "luxury" of its quarters in the Metropolitan Tower in New York. The investigation was undertaken as the result of a request made by the commission for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to carry its work through the next fiscal year. Mr. Reusswig reports that the commission has spent practically all of the \$500,000 appropriated to last it until Oct. 1 next.

Chairman Robert E. Dowling of the Compensation Commission, at a joint hearing given by the Senate Finance Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly on Feb. 2, asserted that the commission would be seriously crippled if the Republican leaders of the Legislature should persist in their avowed determination to cut its appropriation down to \$500,000 a year. Mr. Dowling was accompanied by all his colleagues on the commission and several of the experts in its employ. He asserted that the commission required \$120,000 for the next two months to meet its obligations.

Gov. Whitman sent a special message to the Legislature on Feb. 3, recommending an appropriation of \$425,000 to carry the Workmen's Compensation Commission through the present fiscal year, which closes in October. The Governor charged the Commission with "gross extravagance and waste."

By a vote of 30 to 14 the Senate on Feb. 22 passed the Workmen's Compensation Commission Appropriation bill, with its "rider,"

providing for direct settlement of compensation claims between employers or their insurance carriers and injured workmen. The "rider" was assailed bitterly at a hearing on the bill (Feb. 11), when every labor organization in the State sent representatives to oppose its passage. The bill was sent to the Assembly.

The Sage workmen's compensation bill, without the amendment intended to provide direct settlements, was passed by the Assembly Mar. 4, 1914 to 2. The bill carried an appropriation of \$425,000 for the use of the commission. The Conference Committee of the Legislature, Mar. 16, agreed upon the bill as drawn in the Republican Assembly conference providing for direct settlements between employer and employee, subject to review by the Compensation Commission. No provision was made for casualty company settlements. The bill, with the direct settlement clause, was passed by a vote of 82 to 54, on an emergency message from Governor Whitman, Mar. 19.

The Spring bill consolidating the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the State Labor Department was passed Apr. 19 in the Senate by a vote of 29 to 16, and in the Assembly Apr. 23 by a vote of 85 to 48.

The New York Assembly, after a long and stormy session by a vote of eighty-five to forty-seven, passed the Spring bill, abolishing the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Labor Department, transferring their duties to an Industrial Commission. The bill ousts Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch and the four Democratic Compensation Commissioners, Dowling, Darlington, Mosher and Mitchell. Mitchell and Lynch will be retained in some other capacity by the administration, it is understood.

The Whitman administration plan for the "reorganization" of the labor department and the Workmen's Compensation Commission was consummated May 24 when the Governor appointed the members of the Industrial Commission, which supersedes the two other departments. The Governor signed the Industrial Commission bill May 22.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers and now a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission was made Chairman of the Industrial Commission. James M. Lynch, at present Labor Commissioner and prominent in labor circles, was appointed to the second place on the commission. The remaining three places went to William H. H. Rogers of Rochester, Louis Wiard of Batavia, and Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn. All three are straight Republicans and were appointed with organization backing.

Ohio

The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Ohio workmen's compensation law, sustaining the Ohio Supreme Court, Jan. 5.

Oklahoma

Fifty per cent weekly wage not to exceed 500 weeks is the basis of the Oklahoma law.

Pennsylvania

The first workman's compensation bill to be introduced into the Legislature was presented in the House Feb 3.

Pennsylvania has provided for the payment of 50 per cent of wages, but not more than \$10 or less than \$5, with a maximum total of \$4,000. The act is elective and takes away from the employers the common law defenses, but the people will vote in Nov on a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to make it compulsory. The act creates a State insurance fund, but employers are permitted to protect themselves in any other form of insurance or carry their own risks on approval of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, which will administer the law. Domestic and agricultural laborers are exempted.

Tennessee

The Legislature of Tennessee that convened in Jan, 1914, adjourned May 18 and with the adjournment the death of the workmen's compensation act was sounded.

A general act on this subject was in the Democratic platform and strongly urged by Governor Rye.

Utah

The Legislature of Utah has created a commission to investigate the question of workmen's compensation and report a bill for the consideration of the next Legislature.

Vermont

Vermont has passed a workmen's compensation law.

Wyoming

Wyoming has passed a workmen's compensation law.

Alaska

Alaska has passed a workmen's compensation law.

WORLD COURT CONGRESS

A World Court Congress convened at Cleveland, O., May 12 to discuss an international Court of Justice for the settlement of international disputes.

Many notable addresses were made.

Ex-President Taft explained the plan. "There should be an arbitral court," according to the *Independent's* summary, "with jurisdiction over all disputes of a justiciable character, and a committee of conciliation to consider non-justiciable controversies. Occasional conferences should lead to agreements for additions to the provisions of international law. If one of the signatory nations should make war against another without first having submitted the grievance to the court or to the committee of conciliation, all the other parties to the court agreement should be bound to defend forcibly the nation thus attacked. He regarded the project as a practical and feasible one, and found reasons for this opinion in the recent history of arbitration treaties. At the end of the present war the exhausted belligerents would be glad to consider a plan designed to prevent such conflicts in the future.

"Judge Alton B. Parker urged that the American people should be led to make known their will as to the formation of such a league after the war. Bainbridge Colby said neutral nations should be asked now to make such an association. If only one should join the United States, there would be a good beginning. The merits of the plan were set forth by several other speakers. Among these were Henry Lane Wilson, Henry Clews—who, a Republican, warmly commended President Wilson for his efforts in behalf of peace—William Dudley Foulke, and Judge Woodmansee, who said that if such a league and court had existed a year ago, Austria would not have made her demands upon Serbia, and there would have been no Great War.

"Chairman Hammond, who said many pledges of support had been received from influential men and organizations during the session, announced the appointment of the following committee to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice: James Brown Scott, the Washington jurist; Theodore Marburg, formerly Minister to Belgium; Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico; Bainbridge Colby, Judge Woodmansee, of Cincinnati; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, and Mr. Hammond. A resolution was adopted, continuing the committee of one hundred which planned the congress, and which will strive to procure action by our Government in support of the project for a world court."

WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The World's Court League of America was organized Nov 19 by the Bankers' Club in New York to promote a supreme court of the world for the judicial settlement of all international disputes without resorting to arms. Dr. John Wesley Hill, organizer of the Asiatic branch of the International Peace Forum, explained that the object of the league was not to interfere in any way in bringing peace in the present war, or to attempt any hindrance of the United States preparedness plans, but to organize a court of representatives from every country in the universe to prevent the recurrence of any such outbreak as the present conflict in Europe. Judge D. D. Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, declared that the World's Court League would strive to work side by side with a big army and navy in preserving peace to this country and the world. The following board of governors was elected:

Emerson McMillan, Henry Clews, James G. Breemer, John Wesley Hill, Bainbridge Colby, John Hays Hammond, Professor J. W. Jenks, W. E. Knox, Oscar S. Straus, Judge Alton B. Parker, E. C. Stokes, Dr. Isaac S. Wood, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, George T. Wilson, John Wanamaker, Dr. Joseph Silverman, Charles F. Polk, James Scott Brown, Senator Warren G. Harding, Judge D. D. Woodmansee, W. F. Robertson, F. A. Seiberling of Ohio, Congressman William W. Wilson, James A. Patten, Charles S. Deneen, Senator L. Y. Sherman and Henry Rathbone of Illinois. Theodore Marburg, George Woodbridge,

Charles B. Warren, Senator William Alden Smith and Judge Diekema, Michigan; Charles W. Fairbanks, William H. Haynes, and Henry Lane Wilson of Indiana; Dr Aquilla Webb and Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky; Samuel Dickey, Charles Nagel, and Augustus Busch of Missouri; Samuel Plantz of Wisconsin, Governor W. S. Hammond of Minnesota, and Dr. G. A. Hubbell of Tennessee.

This board of governors was to meet and arrange the election of officers and other details necessary to complete a permanent organization. The next general meeting was appointed to be held in Feb, 1916.

The World Court, designed to prevent war through arbitration, was incorporated in Albany, N. Y. The new peace organization grew out of the World Court Congress, which was held in Cleveland in May and in which many prominent men participated.

The incorporators were:

John Hays Hammond, president; Emerson McMillin, vice-president; Dr. John Wesley Hill, secretary, and Henry Clews, treasurer. Among the directors, in addition to the officers named, are Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus and W. E. Knox of New York City; Augustus Busch, of St. Louis; W. W. Wilson and Henry Rathbone, of Chicago; Samuel C. Dutton, of Hartsdale, N. Y., and E. C. Stokes, of Trenton, N. J.

WORTH BROS. CO.

See

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO.

WRIGHT, Arthur Williams

Prof. Arthur W. Wright, of Yale, died in New Haven, Ct., Dec 19, in his sixty-ninth year. He had held the Chair of Physics and Chemistry since 1872.

WRIGHT, Major John Montgomery.

Major John Montgomery Wright of Washington, D. C., the marshal of the United States Supreme Court died on Ja 2.

WRIGHT CO.

The sale of the Wright Company was announced Oct 13. The company, which controls all of the patents on aeroplanes secured by Orville Wright and his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, was capitalized at \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 was outstanding. Orville Wright owned 97 per cent of the outstanding stock.

The deal is said to involve something like \$1,500,000.

WYOMING

See subhead WYOMING under

CHILDREN'S LAWS

WOMEN

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAW

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

X-RAYS

CANCER—RADIUM TREATMENT

YALE UNIVERSITY

Yale College benefited to the extent of \$150,000 under the will of Charles H. Pine, made public Apr 1. This was an addition to the \$50,000 scholarship fund established by Gen. Pine about thirty years ago.

The annual report of the treasurer of Yale University, issued Sept 30, showed the gifts and bequests to both income and endowment funds actually received by the university during the year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$965,791.51. Despite gifts to income aggregating \$164,000 the university shows a deficit on its general account for the year of \$5,628.06. The largest gifts recorded were \$350,000 from the members of the Lauder family for the Lauder Memorial Foundation in the school of medicine, \$165,000 by the late Mrs. Maria de Witt Jesup and \$55,657 from the Alumni University Fund. The total of university funds at the close of the year was given as \$16,152,835, a gain of 119 per cent in the last ten years. This did not include funds specially held for the scientific school and the Peabody Museum. Of the university's funds approximately \$8,500,000 was invested in bonds, \$2,500,000 in stocks, \$3,250,000 in mortgages and \$1,250,000 in real estate. The average yield was 4.54 per cent.

By the will of Justus S. Hotchkiss, filed in the Probate Court, New Haven, Ct., Nov 17, Yale University was a beneficiary to the extent of \$1,000,000. The estate was valued at about \$2,000,000. The bequest to Yale was divided a third each to the academic department; the law school and the divinity school.

See also

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

LOUNSBURY, THOMAS RAYNESFORD

PHILLIPS, PROF. ANDREW

"YAMASHIRO" (battleship)

The superdreadnought *Yamashiro*, a sister ship of the *Fuso*, was launched at Yokosuka, Japan, Nov 3.

The *Yamashiro* was the second of four ships of the *Fuso* class to be launched. Construction was begun on Nov 20, 1913. It was expected she would be completed in 1916.

The tentative figures on superdreadnoughts of this class gave them a displacement of 30,600 tons, a length of 673 feet, and an armament of twelve 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns in their main batteries.

YELLOW FEVER

Panama, Republic of

The first case of yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama in nearly eight years resulted in death, Oct 5.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

See

AUTOMOBILES—YELLOWSTONE PARK

YOKOHAMA, Japan

Pop., Dec, 1914, Japanese official est., 396,101 (394,303 in 1908).

YOUNG, Sir Allen William

Sir Allen William Young, the Arctic explorer who found the records of the lost Franklin parties, died in London, Nov 22, in his eighty-sixth year.

YOUNG, Mrs. Ella Flagg

See

EDUCATION—CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Property totaling more than \$100,000,000 was owned by the Young Men's Christian Association in cities throughout the country, according to the annual report, made public in Chicago, Sept 18. The money was invested in 759 buildings, with their libraries and equipment. The current expenses of the work in the United States totaled in 1914 \$13,000,000. In foreign lands there was an expenditure of \$433,100. There was a gain of 40,000 men and boys enrolled in Bible classes, the total being 164,000. The total association membership was 620,789. Employment was found for 53,257. In physical training 474,000 were enrolled.

It was announced in Denver Oct 20, that as part of John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s plan to better conditions of workers for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller Foundation would give \$100,000 for the erection of model Y. M. C. A. buildings in the coal camps of southern Colorado.

See also

JESUP, MRS. MARIA VAN ANTWERP DEWITT

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

See

DODGE, GRACE HOADLEY

YUAN SHIH-KAI

Yuan Shih-kai, the new Emperor of China, was born in 1859, the son of a district governor in the Province of Honan. As a young man he went into Corea as a secretary with the army and there rose rapidly through his display of military and diplomatic ability. The famous Grand Chancellor, Li Hung-chang, appointed him Chinese resident at Seoul. This was the highest post in the empire, and Yuan held it when he was only twenty-six years old. When the Japanese drove the Chinese out of Corea he was one of the few to return to Peking still in the favor of the court.

He rose to great prominence through his effective reorganization of the army after the war with Japan had shown its weaknesses. It is generally held that he assisted the Empress Dowager in effecting a coup d'état in 1898, by which she wrested the throne from the Emperor Kuang Shu, and he was popularly accused of betraying the Emperor. The Dowager appointed him Governor of Shantung and in that capacity he was one of the few high officials who protected foreigners during the Boxer uprising in 1900. In rapid succession thereafter he became Viceroy of Chihli, succeeding Li Hung-chang, his patron; Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Director-General of Northern Railways, Consulting Minister to the Government Council, Minister of Army Reorganization, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Grand Councillor, Premier and, finally, President.

See also

CHINA

ZACATON GRASS PAPER

See

PAPER—ZACATON GRASS PAPER

ZAMOR, Gen. Orestes

Gen. Zamor, ex-President of Haiti, was executed at Port-au-Prince July 27.

See also

HAITI

ZEPPELIN, Count Ferdinand

The world's foremost constructor of airships, and the inventor of the large dirigible type, declared by the Kaiser to be the greatest German of the twentieth century, was born July 8, 1838, near Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance. He is the son of Count Friedrich J. W. K. von Zeppelin and Amalie F. P. Macaire d'Hoggner.

The Zeppelin family received its title from Theodoric in the fifth century, and the village of Zeppelin in Mecklenburg was founded in 1246 by Hugo de Zeppelin. On the maternal side, Count Zeppelin is descended from Jacques Louis Macaire de l'Or, a French Huguenot. Schoolboy letters show that the Count became fascinated by steamboats and factories at a very early age. He received his early schooling from a tutor, continuing his studies at the Polytechnic School at Stuttgart, the Military Academy at Ludwigsburg and the University of Tübingen, and entering the army in 1858, where he served in the cavalry as well as in an engineer corps.

As Prussian military attaché, Zeppelin participated in the Civil War, receiving from President Lincoln a commission as second lieutenant and from Gen. Grant permission to move freely within the Federal lines. He narrowly escaped capture in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was serving on the staff of Gen. Carl Schurz. He made his first aerial ascent with Prof. Lowe, the army's aeronaut, in a captive balloon near St. Paul. While in America, Zeppelin swam the Niagara rapids in order to get a more idealistic view of the Falls. On another occasion he started out with two Russian officers and Indian guides to discover the source of the Mississippi. The party nearly perished from starvation.

On his return to Germany, Zeppelin took part in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. His famous ride into the enemy's lines in Alsace was one of the most stirring incidents in the early part of the war. At the siege of Paris, he saw the French mail balloons leaving the beleaguered city and passing safely over the German lines. For his services in the army he was given the rank of major-general. After the formation of the German Empire, Count Zeppelin became plenipotentiary of his native country of Wurttemberg at Berlin and representative in the Federal Council of the Empire. In 1890 he began his experiments with dirigible balloons and a year later made his first serious attempt to construct an airship. In 1898 he carried to a practical stage his ambition to build an airship of the rigid type. His appeals for scientific and financial support for the furtherance of his designs were practically in vain and because of his devotion to what was regarded as a forlorn cause he was retired from active service in the army in 1901 with the rank of lieutenant-general.

He finally succeeded in winning the tardy endorsement of the German Society of Engineers and in forming a stock company with a capital of \$225,000, one-half of which he contributed himself. In 1904 he built and launched his first dirigible, but because of his refusal to adopt the stabilizing fins invented by Col. Richard Renard, of the French army, the ship was soon disabled. By 1907 the application of the automobile motor to balloons had advanced the construction of dirigible airships or aerostats beyond the experimental stage and a national lottery was organized to raise money for their manufacture. In Jan, 1908, the *Zeppelin IV* was completed. After making several remarkable flights and attaining a speed of fifty feet a second without difficulty, it was exerted beyond its endurance and burned at anchorage.

Zeppelin's next model was a marked improvement on its predecessors in that it was sliced in two with an inserted section to give it greater buoyancy. After being put through its paces by Major Sperling, making a landing in a gale and flying in a blizzard for seven hours, it was accepted by the German Government and christened H. M. Airship *Z-1*. It was not retired from active service until 1913. In 1909 Zeppelin achieved his life's ambition by making a record flight from Friedrichshafen to Berlin in his dirigible *Zeppelin III*. In 1910, the *Zeppelin VIII* or *Deutschland*, the highest embodiment of the inventor's skill, commenced a series of regular trips carrying passengers. The *Schwaben*, completed in 1911, made even more extensive sightseeing trips, being operated on schedule for tourist trips about Germany. After making 364 trips, covering 28,000 miles and transporting 6145 passengers, the *Schwaben* was destroyed at Dusseldorf in 1912. The first attempt to use a dirigible in regular sea service in the navy was with the Zeppelin Airship *L-1*, which made its first ascent Oct 7, 1912. It was destroyed during the naval maneuvers of Sept, 1913. Its successor, the Zeppelin Airship *L-2*, suffered a still more tragic fate in Oct, 1913, when it exploded in mid-air with the loss of the entire ship's company and twenty-eight officers. From June, 1910, to Sept, 1913, seven Zeppelin dirigibles were employed in regular passenger service, showing a record of 81,375 miles covered (equal to a three time circuit of the globe) 23,271 passengers carried, 100 entire

days out of the 1218 being spent in flight. Count Zeppelin celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday July 8, 1913, by steering his twentieth airship, the Zeppelin *L-5*, on her maiden flight. Before the outbreak of the war, Zeppelin had declared that if the Fatherland was ever endangered he would train himself to become a flying officer. He hastened to the front at the opening of hostilities and insisted on obtaining a military command. Before engaging in warfare, the Zeppelins are tested, manned and organized by Count Zeppelin on a barren plain northeast of Cologne. The present output of the three Zeppelin factories, the Zeppelin proper, the Schuette-Lanz, and the Siemens-Schulert, is estimated at from 6 to 16 a month. The city of Friedrichshafen, Count Zeppelin's birthplace, has established a Zeppelin Museum in commemoration of the international fame that the airships have conferred upon the community.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS

See

AERONAUTICS—DIRIGIBLES

ZIMMERMAN, Eugene.

No mention whatever of the Duke of Manchester was made in the will of Eugene Zimmerman, his father-in-law, which was admitted to probate at Cincinnati Ja 28. Mr. Zimmerman's daughter, the Duchess of Manchester, received a life interest in the estate, believed to be worth more than \$10,000,000. On the death of the Duchess the estate is to remain in trust for twenty-one years; the oldest child of the Duchess to receive one-third of the income and the other two-thirds is to be divided equally among the other children. At the end of the twenty-one year trust the estate is to be divided among all the children of the Duchess. If there are no children living at the end of the trust and if the Duchess fails to leave a will the entire estate is then to go to St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Cincinnati in memory of Mrs. Zimmerman.

"ZINC TRUST"

According to information available in Washington, the Department of Justice had completed its investigation as to the alleged spelter trust and found that there was no basis for action.

The extremely high prices for spelter were believed to be due to the abnormal conditions brought on by the European war.

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